NEWS FROM THE PAST

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE 19th CENTURY

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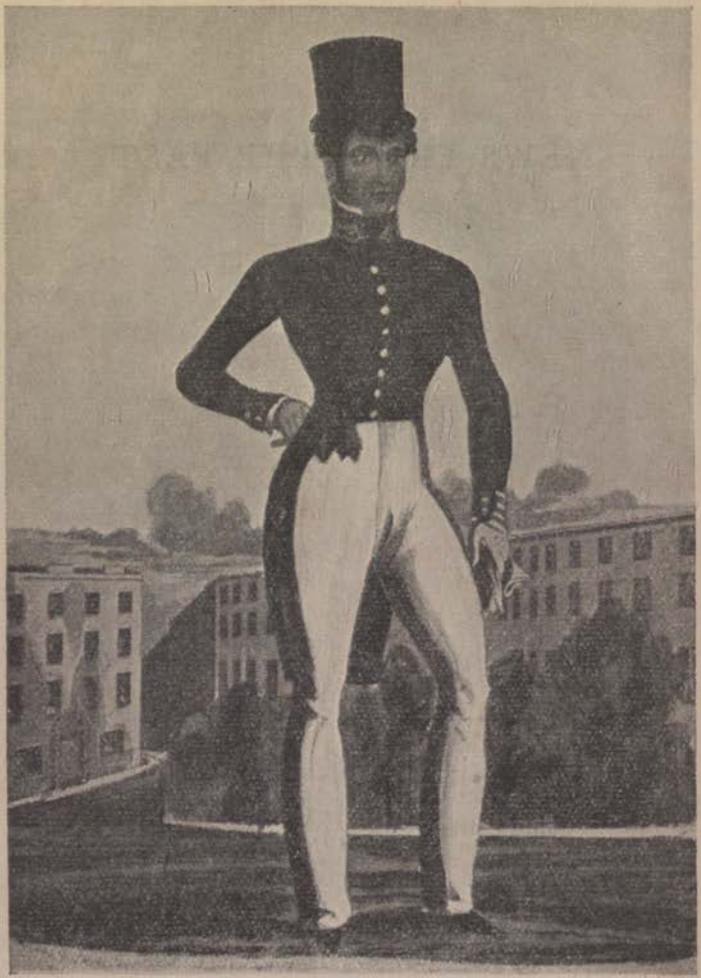
NEWS FROM THE PAST



A METROPOLITAN POLICEMAN

Edited and compiled by YVONNE FFRENCH
and Introduced by SIR JOHN SQUIRE

NEWS FROM THE PAST

1805—1887

95087

The Autobiography of the Nineteenth Century

BEING A MISCELLANY OF NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF

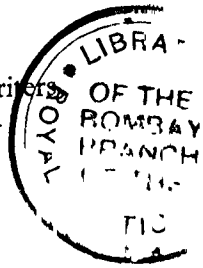
Wars, Riots, Coronations, Murders, Conspiracies, Scandals, Fashions, Shipwrecks, Sporting Events, Reforms, Inventions, &c., &c., &c.

INTERSPERSED WITH

Contemporary Opinions of the Great Writers, Musicians and Actors of the Period

AND ENRICHED BY

A Gallery of Illustrations, Charming, Gay, and Terrible



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EDITOR'S NOTE

BY YVONNE FFRENCH

WITH REGARD to the editing, it should be made clear that the columns in the earlier newspapers were rarely given headlines—an omission which added considerably to the difficulties of research. Headlines have been added here to facilitate reading.

The original and frequently peculiar forms of orthography and punctuation have been adhered to. Various editors appear to have differed in their spelling of proper and foreign names. Certain variants of ordinary words such as *scaters*, *visiters*, *extacies*, etc., seem to have persisted at intervals until late in the century.

Finally, I would wish to address a word to those who turn immediately to the index and find that this or that event has been left uncovered. Such is the wealth of material preserved in the newspaper files that it would be possible to compile another volume at least as large, using only a selection of these extracts. What I have done is merely to make a collection of extracts, dealing with the notable and illuminating events of the nineteenth century, which is as personal and individual as any other miscellany.

INTRODUCTION

BY SIR JOHN SQUIRE

I READ the proofs of this book just after reading Sir John Marriott's story of his own times in the eighth volume of Sir Charles Oman's symposiastic *History of England.* That, a purely political summary, was remarkable for its compression and balance, its selection of salient points, its happy introduction of anecdotes and sayings as illustration and relief. Yet there was something, I felt, almost everything, missing. As a political history it was written too soon : as a history it excluded all the ends towards which political actions are presumably directed : the protection and promotion of ordinary human life, love, art, and laughter. A man reading that book, a thousand years hence, would certainly deduce that the English, of our era, were a great and successful Imperial people, who had an inspired Queen, waged some just and successful wars, and expanded their trade. But of the world which produced Piers Plowman, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Johnson, Dickens and Hardy, loved in meadows, took the Queen's shilling, sailed in small-boat races, dreamed under the elms, went to the cinema, was excited by the development from the velocipede to the motor-bike, holidayed at Blackpool or Margate, regretted the past in village inns, disputed about poetry and politics in London inns, fished, shot, hunted, cheered for cricket teams, betted on horse-races, followed greyhounds and boxers, fancied pigeons and rabbits, went to circuses and fairs, joked about Scotsmen, Jews and Americans, sat up at night with his wife worrying about

the children's education, or stole for lack of bread, it would get no idea whatever. A better idea would be gathered from Miss ffrench's collection.

It is not a history. It is (apart from being amusing reading) a collection of " documents pour servir," bearing some resemblance to Mr. Colton's various collections from letters and various other papers relating to the Middle Ages. It is more limited than those, in several ways. For one thing, newspapers (except in so far as they are written by advertisers, whose mentality and objects are always the same) only print what they think is important news, or news (true or false, elaborated or not) which they think will entertain their readers. For another thing, newspapers are written by journalists : they do not write quite as other people do, or see life quite as other people see it. Reservations must be made : if laymen, especially uneducated laymen, write letters to the papers, they write worse journalese than the journalists. The journalists, also, are trained to seek for things which will interest, even " astonish " or " amaze " the " average man "—who does not exist, but lodges in us all : whereas the layman tends to concentrate upon what chiefly interests himself and his congeners. The arrival of the First Cuckoo is world-shaking for some thousands of people, comes under " Points from Letters " (unless the listener is a Duke or a Cabinet Minister or a Really Veteran Literary Man) for our leading " organs " and is no news at all for our popular penny Press, which would, if it had the chance, give headlines right across the page to " Cuckoo Run Over By Bus." But the layman has it in some ways. He lives his own life (a little impeded by the necessity of earning a living) instead of looking for sensational events in other people's lives. He is excited and alarmed if a dog bites his neighbour ; the old saying is that, to the Press, a Man biting a Dog is better news. Also, the journalist fills space ; and, if he has nothing to say, fills space with

rubbish. Here we have an assortment of things written by the journalist for the layman, which illustrate diverse facets of nineteenth-century life and thought.

The Victorian age is often blamed for its sentimentality. The prize extract, in this regard, here quoted, appears on page 459. It comes from *Good Words*, and begins :

> To our thinking there is no more exquisite creature on the earth than a girl from twelve to fifteen years of age. . . . There is at least full promise of the dazzling noon ; but yet the dewdrop glistens on the half-opened flower, and yet the birds sing with rapture their awakening song. So, too, in the morning of a girl's life there is a time like this, when the rising glory of womanhood sparkles from the thought of an infant, and the elegance of a queenly grace adorns the gambols of babyhood. Unimpeded by the sweeping raiment to which she foolishly aspires, she glides among her grosser playfellows like a Royal yacht amongst a fleet of coal-barges. Unconsciousness, (alas, now soon to depart!) has all the effect of the highest breeding, freedom gives her elegance, and health adorns her with beauty, Indeed, it seems to be the peculiar promise of her sex to redeem this part of life from opprobrium.

That last sentence is a genteel translation of the " sugar and spice, and all things nice " verses. Essentially there is a great deal of truth in it ; a truth expressed contemporaneously by Longfellow in his lines about the girl

> Standing with reluctant feet
> Where the brook and river meet.

But the truth is out of fashion now, and so are solemnity, verbosity and the accumulation of stock pretty images. We laugh : yet we cannot be certain that even in 1861 it was no awakened soul who wrote those words but some hard-bitten, cigar-stinking scribbler who drew his pay

and then resorted to one of the Thackerayan Night-Clubs, which were coarser, if not sillier, than ours. For that was the prevailing mode of expression, and innocent maidenhood a favourite object of contemplation.

Tennyson surrendered to the mood, and the manner: it was the period of lace Valentines, and he was as genuine when he wrote about millers' daughters as when he thundered out his noble lines about " The Revenge," or polished that long series of poems which made him one of the greatest of elegiac writers. His reputation, for a time after his death, suffered amongst the foolish : both he and his age were spoken of as though they never thought of anything at all except dewdrops and virgin blushes. But that Tennyson was also the Tennyson who wrote " The Vision of Sin," denounced the Industrial Revolution, growled, jested, and drank hogsheads of port. And the age was not only the age of *Good Words* and the " Great Exhibition," but that of Tom and Jerry, " Nimrod," Osbaldeston, and Dickens. When Marcus Stone's frilled dandies, lounging exquisitely over flounced ladies, adorned every parlour in the country, the owners of the parlours did not therefore cease from carousing on Epsom Downs ; and " Airy fairy Lilian " was written whilst the public hangings, so merrily celebrated in *The Ingoldsby Legends*, were still a popular entertainment.

The abiding English strain is freely represented in these pages. I remember that in a recent election a meeting held by a Mr. Salmon was drowned in laughter owing to a man at the back of the hall shouting : " Get back into your tin." It was in 1857 that *The Times* published a report of a lecture by a lady on Bloomerism :

> A very modest portion of her oratory, however, was devoted particularly to the dress in question, but it served more as a rallying, or central point, round which to group long disquisitions, medical, legal, political, and moral. . . .

> But through all the phases of serious, lively, grave, or gay, the audience laughed. It did not matter to them what was said or what effect was meant to be produced; they had come for a lark to see a "Bloomer" lecture on "Bloomerism," and to prove their enjoyment of the spectacle cheered and laughed at every full stop.... Our American instructress sometimes thought the laughter was ironical, and that she had unwittingly said something susceptible of a *double entendre*, and then, by apologising for her unknown offence, called down fresh roars.

It was the same England.

The contents of this museum the reader may explore for himself. He will find on page 357 the equivalent for a modern Charity Ball as a means of dealing with grave distress, on page 340 a remarkable indication of religious frenzy, on page 88 an example of the perennial slowness of Parliament, on page 171 a remarkable example of the lengths to which unfettered commercialism will go, and on page 505 the most astonishing revelation of all. Sixty-six years ago in Westminster, on the grounds that "the arm and gesticulations of a policeman" were "a very inadequate defence against accident," a firm erected a column with red and green lights to direct the traffic. "A more difficult crossing-place could scarcely be mentioned, and should the anticipations of the inventor be realised similar structures will no doubt be speedily erected in many other parts of the metropolis."

"Speedily," as Mr. Belloc would say, is the operative word.

I cannot help wondering what some future Miss ffrench may not (what a locution!—let us call it "may"!) draw from the newspapers of 1895 to 1934. From the perennial *Times*, *Sunday Times*, *Observer* and one or two others will come the ordinary blunt recordings of actions later on to be recognised as significant—such as the first rumblings of Mussolini and Hitler, the first telegrams about the

Russian Revolution, the Willy and Nicky letters, and the escorting of Keir Hardie, in a cloth cap, to Parliament. "Great Oaks," our ancestors were fond of quoting, "from little acorns grow": all things have their beginnings, and it will give our posterity an ironical sense of superiority to observe that we, like our predecessors, did not notice the obvious fact that this and this telegram were acorns, or clouds no larger than a man's hand. "Truly we are the children, and wisdom was born with us," is the sentiment of every modern generation; and we shall certainly be followed by generations which will regard us as short-sighted simpletons, brutes, sentimentalists, and children who played with toys. To illustrate these last things they will certainly find plenty of material in our popular Press.

On Miss ffrench's first page there appears an advertisement of an Amusement for Winter Evenings:

> The MAGIC LANTERN is a pleasing Family Amusement, well suited to all ages and all sexes, ready in a few minutes for the entertainment of friends or families; in fact a cheerful house should never be without one. J. SCOTT has prepared an extensive assortment: they are complete in boxes. Each has twelve slides, on which are finely painted about sixty grotesque figures, which by reflection are magnified from a miniature, as large as nature, according to the size of the lantern, which, when humorously displayed, may entertain twenty persons, or more, at the same time, and are well adapted for Youth at this season.

That, in an age when even a child of three might cry because a Magic Lantern wasn't a cinema-picture of Micky Mouse, seems very funny; as does the announcement of so commonplace a thing in such pompous language. The pompous language our advertisers and popular newspapers do not now employ. They "make it snappy." But the searcher of fifty years hence may well find, in old

files, the most remarkable greetings to " Wonder Inventions " then superseded, and the most extraordinary advertisements of Diabolo and Yo-Yo as just the things to refresh the brains of weary stockbrokers.

They may be surprised and amused at our refusal of facts—for we have grown even more timid about calling spades spades than our Georgian and Victorian predecessors ; unless, indeed, they have become even more repressed than ourselves, and the already complicated Union Jack has been superseded by an iridescent combination of the Old School Ties—which are, I agree, white on one side, but, I concede, black on the other, though on the whole, and with decorum, on the side of the angels. I note that, in 1805, *The Times* reported of George III :

> His Majesty wears a green shade constantly over his eyes, after candle-light ; and, we are sorry to say, he cannot distinguish any person except he be very near, and with the assistance of a glass.

Suppose (which may Heaven spare so admirable a King, Sailor and Shot) a similar misfortune were to overtake His present Majesty, we know quite well that what we should be told, just before the last calamity set in, would be that " His Majesty has recently been suffering from slight eye-trouble. The malady is not serious, and Lord Tompkyns, Sir Fraser Halliburton, Sir Wilkinson Smith, and Sir Simpson Macdonald are in constant attendance." What they will *not* be able to ridicule is the one frank outstanding official statement of our time : the first Admiralty announcement about the Battle of Jutland. Nobody ever seems to defend it : everybody seems to think that it might have affected everybody else's *moral* but his own : the phlegmatic British people were not shaken at all by it ; and it may well find a place in that future anthologist's pages, with Sir Douglas Haig's " Back to the Wall " order. But " Brides in the Bath "

all over the papers at the time of the First Battle of Ypres; the smashing of little German shops, the spy scare, the Russian Troops, the first flights, the " prayers " of Cricketers for England, the Epic of Larwood's toe, the worship of Film Stars, and a thousand minor oddments will await the explorer. Among the advertisements particularly Miss ffrench (page 434) quotes an advertiser of 1858:

> NO MORE GREEN OR PURPLE DYED HAIR.—Notice. Any lady or gentleman who has been so unfortunate as to have their hair dyed any of the above-named colours, now so common by the use of spurious imitations of HEWLETT'S celebrated TYRIAN LIQUID, can have it restored, free of charge, to a natural shade of brown and black; and to prevent the pain and annoyance of having the hair turned all the colours of the rainbow.

Tyrian, in itself, has a suggestion of purple; but that is by the way. That Victorian hair *was* occasionally turned green by hair-dye is suggested by the adventure of Mr. Tittlebat Titmouse in Samuel Warren's *Ten Thousand a Year*. But the observer of the future might find that, say, in 1936 there were actually advertisers *offering*, for large sums, to turn women's hair purple or green; and already there are to be found, on every hand, lists of colours available for the painting and varnishing of finger-nails and toe-nails. Beauty-culture, indeed, will afford a rich field for investigation.

This is no " Americana." The obscurer papers have not been searched, and Miss ffrench has resisted the temptation of merely making fun. To praise her book is no business of mine; but I imagine that a great many other people will make it theirs.

NEWS FROM THE PAST

1805

A General Fast

The Gazette of last night contained a Proclamation, appointing a General Fast throughout England, on Wednesday, the 20th of February; and in Scotland on the day following. *Observer*, January 6.

The Magic Lantern

Amusement for Winter Evenings.—The Magic Lantern is a pleasing Family Amusement well suited to all ages and both sexes, ready in a few minutes for the entertainment of friends or families; in fact a cheerful house should never be without one.—J. Scott has prepared an extensive assortment: they are complete in boxes. Each has twelve sliders, on which are finely painted about sixty grotesque figures, which by reflection are magnified from a miniature, as large as nature, according to the size of the lantern, which, when humourously displayed, may entertain twenty persons, or more, at the same time, and are well adapted for Youth at this season.—Sold complete, at 16*s*., one Guinea, one Guinea and a Half, and two Guineas each.—Prepared and sold by J. Scott, No. 417, Strand, London, which, please to observe, is seven doors from Bedford-street, Strand, as you go towards the City.

Observer, January 6.

Punishment for Sedition

On Thursday a private received 400 lashes in the Horse Barracks-yard at Ipswich, for uttering seditious expressions in a public-house in that neighbourhood. Detachments from all the regiments in the garrison were present at the punishment.

Observer, January 27.

A Recluse Tabby Cat

For four years past a female cat has lived in a dry covered ditch, on Tower Hill, near Postern-row; the entrance is covered by an iron grating, where the cat is frequently seen waiting for bits of bread, &c. which the children in the neighbourhood are in the habit of throwing to her: on receiving these alms, she retires, and it is imagined never appears excepting when compelled to do so by hunger. She cannot have access to water, and is supposed to allay her thirst by the blood of such vermin as she may catch. Several attempts have been made to seduce her from her retreat; the grating has been left open, meat placed on the outside, &c. and, amongst other expedients, a male cat was introduced to her, but she encountered him with such hostility, that poor grimalken was obliged to retire, his head and neck being severely lacerated. Puss is now suffered to enjoy an undisturbed solitude, although two elderly spinsters, in the neighbourhood of America-square, have offered a reward for the possession of the celibatic animal.

Observer, February 24.

MADAME JEROME BONAPARTE

This Lady, which the cruelty of the Corsican Tyrant prohibited from landing either in France or Holland, arrived at Dover on Sunday, and yesterday one of the Officers of the Alien Office was sent off to that place with permission for the fair stranger to come to London. She will, no doubt, experience that protection and hospitality among us, which has been refused her in the dominions of her unnatural relative. Her husband, JEROME, is reported to have been seized in Portugal, and sent off a prisoner to France: other accounts say, that, he is arrived at Madrid under the assumed name of ALBERT. Our Dover letter gives the following particulars: ". . . The Honourable Mr. SKEFFINGTON led Madame BONAPARTE from the ship to her carriage, but the pressure of the crowd to get a sight of this fair American, whose marriage with JEROME has given such a stab to the pride of his Imperial Brother, was so great, that with the greatest exertions it was with difficulty he could put her into her carriage. She is about 20, fair, with hazel eyes, and has a beautiful countenance. She appears far advanced in a situation to increase the number of the Imperial Relatives. . . ."

Morning Post, May 21.

TOWN AND COUNTRY BUGS

THE BUGS are ALIVE, and this is the TIME to DESTROY THEM.—JOHN HESSEN has the honour of acquainting the Public, that he continues to DESTROY BUGS in Bedsteads and Furnitures, at a trifling expence.—Direct (post paid) to No. 19, Carrington-place, Park-lane.—Any Family

wanting the liquid to use themselves, may be supplied.—No objection to go to the Country.

Observer, July 7.

Dr. Jenner, the Inoculator

Dr. Jenner this day attended at Guildhall to receive the freedom of the City in a gold box, of 100 guineas value, pursuant to a resolution of the Court of Common Council. The Chamberlain having administered the oath of a Freeman, took the Doctor by the right hand, and addressed him to the following effect:

"Dr. Jenner, I give you joy: and, in obedience to the resolution of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, present you with the freedom of this City, in a gold box, as a token of their sense of your skill and perseverance in the discovery, and bringing into general use the Inoculation of the Cow Pock. . . . May you, Sir, long live to enjoy the inexpressible pleasure of seeing those multitudes whom you have preserved from the grave performing the various charities in this sublunary state; and afterwards meet them in those happy regions where the Physician's skill is useless, and there receive the reward alloted for those who . . . devote their lives to the happiness of their Fellow-Creatures."

Gentleman's Magazine, July.

A Debt to Modern Chemistry

Concrete Acidulated Soda.—The manner of preparing Artificial Mineral Waters has been discovered by the inquiries of modern Chemistry: to these we are also indebted for the Soda Water, which has been used for

a considerable time at the tables of the opulent. In order to extend the use of this agreeable and efficacious medicinal Water, the CONCRETE ACIDULATED SODA is now offered to the Public. This preparation suffers no injury by time or change of climate : it occupies little space, and may be conveyed to the East and West Indies. When mixed with pure water, in the proportion described in the printed direction for its use, Soda Water is instantly formed.

Observer, July 21.

NEWS OF TRAFALGAR

The official account of the late Naval Action, which terminated in the most decisive victory that has ever been atchieved by British skill and gallantry, will be found in our paper of this day. That the triumph, great and glorious as it is, has been dearly bought, and that such was the general opinion, was powerfully evinced in the deep and universal affliction with which the news of Lord NELSON'S death was received. The victory created none of those enthusiastic emotions in the public mind, which the success of our naval arms have in every former instance produced. There was not a man who did not think that the life of the Hero of the Nile was too great a price for the capture and destruction of twenty sail of French and Spanish men of war. No ebullitions of popular transport, no demonstrations of public joy, marked this great and important event. The honest and manly feeling of the people appeared as it should have done : they felt an inward satisfaction at the triumph of their favourite arms ; they mourned with all the sincerity and poignancy of domestic grief, their HERO slain.

Times, November 7.

His Majesty's Eyesight

Yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, a Messenger was sent off with dispatches to his Majesty at Windsor, with the joyful news of the late victory. On the Messenger's arrival he made the glad tidings known. The King's own Militia being in the Little Park exercising, fired a *feu-de-joie* on the occasion.

His Majesty wears a green shade constantly over his eyes, after candle-light; and, we are sorry to say, he cannot distinguish any person except he be very near, and with the assistance of a glass.

Times, November 7.

Covent Garden Theatre

Last night, after the Comedy of *She Would and She Would Not*, in which Miss Smith acted *Hypolita* with admirable spirit, the Proprietors of this Theatre, ever alive to the national glory, produced a hasty but elegant compliment to the memory of Lord Nelson. When the curtain drew up, we were surprised with the view of a superb naval scene. It consisted of columns in the foreground, decorated with medallions of the Naval Heroes of Britain. In the distance a number of ships were seen, and the front of the picture was filled by Mr. Taylor and the principal singers of the Theatre. They were grouped in an interesting manner, from whence a half length portrait of Lord Nelson, with the following words underwritten:—*Horatio Nelson, On 21st Oct:* Mr. Taylor and the other performers then sang "Rule, Britannia," verse and chorus. The following additional verse, written by Mr. Ashley, of Bath, was introduced and sung by Mr. Taylor

with the most affecting expression: it was universally encored:

"Again the loud ton'd trump of fame
Proclaims BRITANNIA rules the main,
Whilst sorrow whispers NELSON'S name,
And mourns the gallant Victor slain.
Rule, brave Britons, rule the main;
Revenge the God-like Hero slain."

Times, November 7.

THE MAN WHO KILLED NELSON

The man who killed Lord Nelson, was observed in the act of firing, by a Midshipman on the poop of the Victory, who fired at, and killed or wounded him, as he immediately fell down on the quarter-deck of the Trinidada.—He had previously shot Capt. Adair, and wounded the Signal Lieutenant, Pasco. *Observer*, November 10.

A MERE MASS OF MALEVOLENCE

In our last abstract we gave the substance of the French Bulletins, regularly, as being Official Documents of the Operations of the hostile Armies; but those Bulletins have lately become such a mere mass of malevolence, exaggeration, and falsehood, as to be generally unworthy of credit. For example . . . we abstracted the substance of the 21st Bulletin of the French Grand Army. The 22d, with which we intended this month to resume our series, states, that Marshal Mortier, with only 4,000 men, had on the 11th Nov. engaged the whole of the Russian army (from 25 to 30,000!) at Krems, killed 4,000, took 1,500 prisoners,

and forced the remainder to quit the field . . . the shameless audacity with which this official document stated the advantage of the day to rest with the French, staggered our credulous politicians for awhile; when, lo! the Hamburgh Papers completely overturned this fine fabrick; and informed us that Mortier's column of 10,000 (not 4,000) men in the aforesaid action was nearly all cut to pieces, or made prisoners; very few having escaped by means of boats across the Danube.

After this exposure of French falsehood, our Readers will, we think, excuse our leaving the *Bulletins* of the Grand Army to astonish and edify the cockneys of Paris; at least, we mean in future only to extract from them such points of information as do not reach us through better channels, and such as wear the face of truth, somewhat modestly *coloured.*

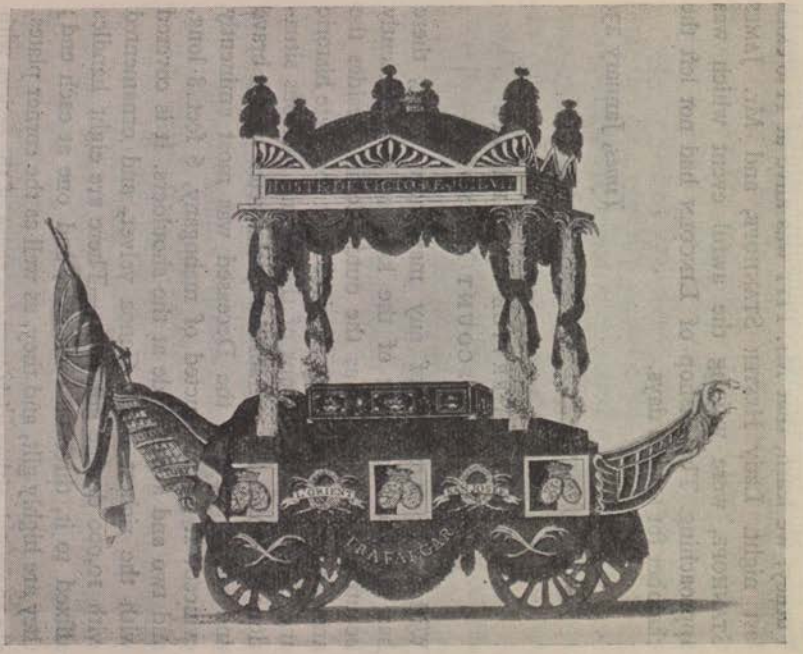
Gentleman's Magazine, December.

1806

Seats for Nelson's Funeral

Lord Nelson's Funeral.—A few respectable Families may be accommodated with Three Front Rooms on the North side of Ludgate-street, near St. Paul's Church, commanding an uninterrupted view to the middle of Fleet-street.—N.B. To prevent trouble, First Floor 20*l.* Second and Third 15*l.* each. Apply at 37, Ludgate-street.

Times, January 2.



FUNERAL-CAR OF LORD NELSON

Last Days of Pitt

By the last accounts received in Downing-street from Putney, we learn, that Mr. Pitt was alive at 11 o'clock last night. Lady Hester Stanhope, and Mr. James Stanhope, were waiting the awful event which was approaching. The Bishop of Lincoln had not left the chamber for several days.

Times, January 23.

Funeral Service of the Late Lord Viscount Nelson

Within the memory of any man now living, there has not been anything of the kind so transcendently beautiful and splendid as the outer Coffin. Besides the arms, crests, coronets, etc., it gives most complete historic and classic representations of the various glorious situations, in which the extraordinary character of the brave and active spirit of the Deceased was most eminently evinced. It is constructed of mahogany, 6 feet 8 long, and two and a half wide at the shoulders. It is covered with the richest black Genoa velvet, and ornamented with 10,000 double gilt nails.—There are eight handles affixed to it, three on each side, and one at each end; they are highly gilt, and they, as well as the corner plates, are engraved, either with crests or some of the orders with which his Lordship was invested. Excellently executed devices are in relief, on richly gilt plates, with a black ground.

Gentleman's Magazine, January.

Mr. Pitt's Mortal Career

The close of the mortal career of Mr. Pitt has been felt in a manner highly creditable to the national character. In the meridian of his life, and at a period the most critical, he has been taken from his friends, and from the public service, in which even his adversaries must allow, that he displayed extraordinary talents and the utmost personal integrity. The probable causes of his death have not, as far as we have observed, been stated with accuracy: they certainly existed previous to 1804; at which period it was the opinion of his medical advisers, that he could not return, without considerable hazard, to the labour and anxiety of an official life. Whether the rejection of this advice was fortunate for his own fame, and for the interests of his country, we will not presume to determine. Peace and honour to his memory!

Times, January 27.

A Bigger Army

It is understood that one of the first measures of the new Administration,* will embrace a very considerable enlargement of the military force of the country. Report estimates the intended augmentation of the regular army, at no less than ninety thousand men. The British Empire must now depend on its own strength. The late deplorable events of the Continent have left us alone in the contest with the mighty power of France, and all our energies must be put in a state of preparation to resist it. For this purpose, it appears to us that we must, in a great measure, become an armed nation.

Times, February 12.

* The Administration known as "All the Talents."—Ed.

An Eccentric Publican

Suddenly, at his house, the Sign of the Load of Hay, near Hampstead, Middlesex, the eccentric Joe Davis, known by the appellation of " The Host of Haverstock-Hill." The publick are well acquainted with the character and eccentricities of this *huge* man, whose caricature has long figured in the window of most of the print-shops in the Metropolis. He used to offer copious libations to Bacchus early in the morning, and continue in a state of intoxication the whole of the day. It was in these happy moments that he amused his company by his eccentricities, clad in a gorgeous court-dress. His house was frequented by strangers of all descriptions, whom curiosity led thither; and it was not uncommon to see the carriages of noblemen and gentlemen drawn up at the door, for the visitants to gratify their curiosity with a view of the *celebrated* host. He died as he had lived, in the arms of the Jolly God; for, having spent another of his happy days, he at night threw himself prostrate at the bar, and, this being no novelty, remained there, unnoticed, till bed-time when he was found dead.

Gentleman's Magazine, March.

Fashions in Furniture

New fashions in furniture are daily making their appearance. Lately Egyptian and Turkish couches have carried the day beyond all competition in the modish world, and have employed all the efforts of our stylish *tapissiers*. Some of our *Cabinet-makers*, who have little or no business, are, however, very active in introducing a *change*;

for which purpose they are preparing very elegant and charming designs, upon a new idea, in this country,—*Beds of Roses.*

Times, April 14.

STONE PIPES *v.* WOODEN

The Stone Pipes made by the circular masonry process (so much talked of), had on Monday the long-expected trial, by those who are particular in the purity of water. Their success, as conveyances for the supply of London, has been anxiously desired. Several lengths of stone pipes were laid down in Mansel-street, Goodman's-fields, connected with the usual wood-pipes, and the greatest possible force of a steam-engine applied to the water within them: they were found to be so very complete, that the Engineer and Gentlemen of the London Bridge Water Company, who attended the experiment, bestowed upon them the highest encomiums and approbation.

Observer, June 22.

MR. FOX ON SLAVERY

Mr. Fox brought forward his promised motion relative to the Slave Trade. He prefaced it by observing, that the question had been brought forward fifteen or sixteen years ago by Mr. Wilberforce; and that he would not have interfered, had he understood that that Gentleman meant to make any motion on the subject this Session. He therefore had undertaken the business; and should the motion be carried, with which he meant to conclude, all the time he had spent in Parliament, now between

thirty and forty years, he should think well bestowed. Whatever difference led to impede the measure of abolition, yet, with regard to the opinion of the House, it was not unanimous, but as near unanimity as possible. It was incontestably proved by the Resolutions of the House, that the Slave Trade was contrary to the principles of justice, humanity, and policy.

European Magazine, August.

THE "DIVING BELLE"

Weymouth, Aug. 3. An incident which excited much curiosity, occurred last Thursday at Weymouth.—Mrs. Bennet, of Cadbury, in Somersetshire, accompanied Mr. Brathwayte in his diving machine, and remained under water with him forty minutes. Previous to her trip she evinced great courage, and was greeted on her ascent by the cheering plaudits of a very numerous concourse of people. Mrs. Bennet is now generally known as the *diving belle.*

Lady's Magazine, August.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES

In our Paper of Friday last, we exclusively stated, from the Dutch Papers, that a skirmish had taken place, between the advanced posts of the Prussian and French armies. This intelligence, indeed, did not appear to possess sufficient authority to justify our entire belief, as private accounts did not allude to it.

We can, however, now assure the Public, that hostilities have actually commenced: and we rejoice to confirm

the Dutch account, that the advantage has been on the side of the Prussians.

Times, October 20.

MR. FOX'S PIOUS END

The last illness of Mr. Fox commenced before the conclusion of the year 1805, with symptoms that considerably alarmed his friends. It is said that he was of opinion that he had exerted himself far beyond his strength. This, though sometimes the consequence of too arduous a pursuit of study and business, is, we believe, not very often attended with those kind of symptoms that his disorder seems to have exhibited. Happily for him, as his decline was gradual, so was his end pious and exemplary. This melancholy event happened on the 12th of September, 1806.

In the life of this eminent character may be read a moral lesson; the frontispiece to which, in vivid colours, exhibits the calamitous effects of early indulgence. It seems to have been the desire of his father to make him a great Statesman, and he succeeded accordingly. Few men in any age or country have enjoyed a larger portion of celebrity than CHARLES JAMES FOX; and perhaps still fewer have felt a smaller portion of real happiness. . . . We, therefore, in his varied character can only lament the frailty of human nature; and as we believe that he regarded the end of his life, and that

" He died fearing God,"

regret that those who had the care of his early education and himself, had not paid more attention to its beginning.

European Magazine, November.

Floods in London

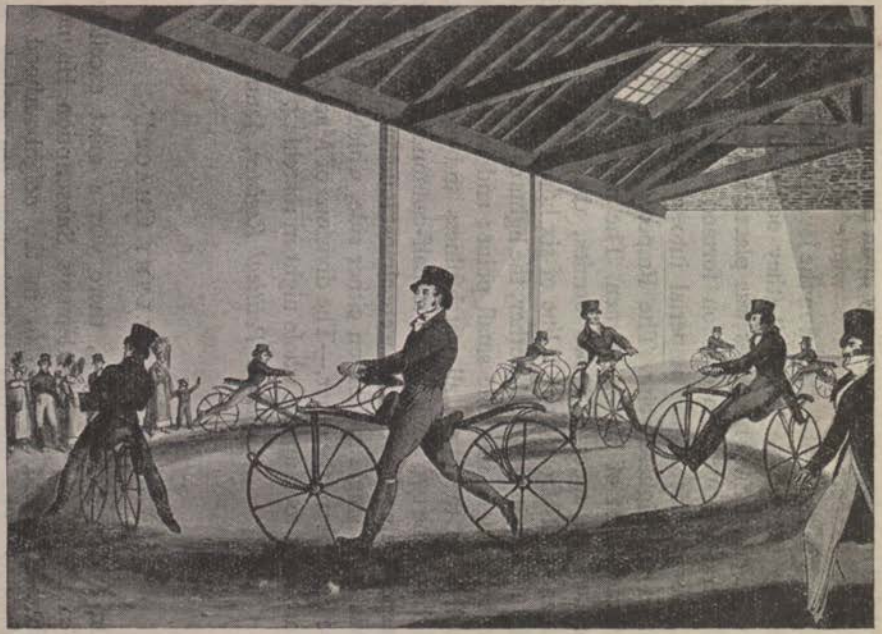
The tide in the River Thames rose yesterday to an unusual height. The watermen do not remember anything to equal it since the time when Westminster Hall was overflowed. A number of wharfs, cellars, and warehouses contiguous to the River, all the way from the top of Upper Thames-street to the bottom of Lower Thames-street, and in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, were completely inundated, and also the lower apartments of several houses in the neighbourhood of Horseleydown. The injury sustained is considerable, but . . . the water dislodged great numbers of rats from their lurking holes, which were either killed by the watermen and others whilst swimming about in search of dry land, or were drowned.

Times, December 27.

1807

Fifth Bulletin of the Grand French Army

On the 13th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Emperor came to Jena, and on a small elevated flat, beset by our advanced guard, reconnoitred the positions of the enemy, in order to manœuvre in such a way as next day to force the different passes on the Saal, and so to fall on. The enemy made a vigorous opposition, and seemed by their dispositions, on an inaccessible position on the highway between Jena and Weimar, to think that the French could not stretch out upon the plain without previously forcing



JOHNSON'S PEDESTRIAN HOBBYHORSE RIDING SCHOOL

that passage. . . . The men were set at work the whole night, to make a way over the ruts, and at length, succeeded in bringing the artillery upon the height. . . .

The Emperor placed the whole corps of Marshal Lannes in order of battle upon the level height, which the enemy seemed to overlook (they occupied a position over against it). This corps was placed under the care of General Victor; each division formed a wing. Marshal Lefebvre ordered the imperial into a square battalion upon the highest point. The Emperor kept the watch in the midst of his brave men. The night presented a remarkable spectacle: two armies, the one of which extended its front upon a line of six hours' march, fired the air with its lights; the other, the lights of which seemed to be brought into one small point; and in the one, as well as in the other, all watchfulness and motion. The lights of the two armies were at half-cannon shot distance respectively; the sentinels were almost touching, and there was not a single motion on either side, which could not be heard from the other.—The divisions of Marshals Ney and Soult took up the whole night in marching.

Cobbett's Political Register, January 10.

"A Most Excellent Chace"

On Wednesday morning, there was a most excellent Fox Chace, by the Gentlemen's Subscription Hounds (formerly Lord Berkley's), in the neighbourhood of Windsor. The fox was started about ten o'clock, at Blackness, near Sunning-hill, when about two hundred sportsmen were assembled. They threw off near Shrub's-hill; they were a considerable time before they found a

fox, but they at length found a very large one, in the wood on the south-side of the Great Park. He would have shown good sport, had they got out of the Park, but the horsemen were so numerous, some of them got ahead of the fox, and turned his course. The weather being extremely fine and clear, rendered the sight very delightful to view. Such a great number of horsemen, galloping along the beautiful rides by Virginia Waters. The fox took towards Cumberland Lodge, and hid himself in the garden; but, being closely pursued, he attempted to jump over a high wall, but did not reach the top within a few inches; he fell back, and was taken.

Morning Post, March 7.

A Ludicrous Performance

The Lady of the Imperial Ambassador had the company of many distinguished fashionables on Wednesday evening, at her house in Portland-place.—Madame Catalani sung with her usual excellence. In the finale she attempted to sing *God Save the King*, in English. We say attempted, for from her want of a proper knowledge of the true pronunciation of the language, she was so frequently at a loss to express the words with the proper emphasis, that the effect was highly ludicrous, though the company gave her due credit for her wish to please.—The French Princes, Prince Esterhazy, the Portugeze and Swedish Ambassadors, the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, and a long *et cetera* of fashionables were present.

Morning Post, March 13.

WANTED, A SINECURE

PATRONAGE.—Wanted, by a Gentleman of *high honour and character*, a respectable *Official Situation*, in England (either a Sinecure, or one which does not require constant attendance), for which *an adequate compensation will be given*, according to the annual produce. The most satisfactory reference will be given and required, previous to any treaty being entered into. . . .

Morning Chronicle, April 30.

A DIPLOMATIC DILEMMA

The Captain of a vessel, arrived from Algiers, states, that he was present at the public entertainment given by the Dey, at which the French Consul did not make his appearance, because the Dey had insisted that the British Consul should have precedence on the occasion. He adds, that the Algerines and Tunisians were at war; and further that the Dey of Algiers was about to turn all the French out of his dominions. Such being the case, it is not likely that the Regency of Algiers will pay much respect to the Firman of the Porte. In corroboration of the friendly disposition towards this country, considerable remittances have been lately received from the Dey, accompanied with orders for goods from this country. The Captain alluded to left Algiers about the end of March, at which period the capture of Alexandria had been announced there.

Times, May 23.

A Fashionable Promenade

The truly elegant and delightful villa and grounds, Sloane Place, lately in the possession of Henry Holland, Esq. on inspection, previous to being sold, now forms a most fashionable promenade. The infinity of taste displayed in the villa and gardens, do the highest honour to its late possessors. Exquisite judgement . . . bespeak them the work of the first artists. The crowd of fashionables, to visit this delightful spot yesterday, was immense; it rather appears like a country seat, than a residence in the immediate vicinity of the Metropolis.

Times, June 19.

Brighton

The ponies and donkies are all saddled, and waiting for the riders to go to the race-course; the front of Donaldson's Library is a complete Stock Exchange, Jews and Gentiles are speculating upon the sport of the day. The soldiers are on parade, and a great concourse of people is assembled. At twelve o'clock, the company began moving toward the race-ground; the number of carriages was equally great as on Saturday. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on horse-back, dressed in a brown coat and brown beaver hat, arrived on the ground at half past one, mounted on his grey poney, and accompanied by Colonel Lee and another Gentleman, and one groom; his Royal Highness mounted his barouche seat with the Hon. Miss Seymour. . . . After the first heat, a complete whirlwind came on, which covered the whole course with dust, and obliged the Nobility to shut up their carriages, in consequence of which, the sport of the day was

entirely spoiled ; by three o'clock the ground was entirely cleared, occasioned by the rain coming on, to the great disappointment of a numerous press-gang, who had come on purpose to clear the town of many idle hands, with which it abounds.

Morning Post, August 12.

EXPULSION OF THE ENGLISH

The Government of Portugal has fully executed that part of BUONAPARTE'S mandates which relates to the expulsion of the English. There is not probably by this time a British merchant of any consideration in that kingdom. The *Townshend* packet is arrived at Falmouth with a mail from Lisbon, from whence she sailed on the 22d ult. The letters will not be delivered until this morning. Accounts however have reached town, that the *Lively* frigate, with a fleet for England, consisting of 38 sail, and 13 Swedes, left the Tagus on the 18th of October. Nearly the whole of the British merchants who remained at Lisbon, with their property, are on board the fleet.

Times, November 11.

TERRIBLE SNOW-STORMS

By the late snow-storms, there has been more terrible destruction on the sheep farms in the North of England, than has ever been experienced in this country. Mr. OLIVER, and another farmer, who occupy two farms at Kielder, at the head of North Tyne, have lost no less than 1,400 sheep ; Mr. S. BROWN, at the Dead-water, 400 ewes ; Mr. DODDS, of Clintburn, 12 score of sheep. . . . These unhappy events are not to be wondered at, when

it is considered that the heaps of snow were in many instances 16 yards in depth, and over the whole of that Country, the snow was in general deeper than ever remembered.

Times, December 18.

A Methodist Footman

A gentleman's servant, who has left a good place because he was ordered to deny his master when actually at home, wishes something on this subject may be introduced into this work, that persons who are in the habit of denying themselves in the above manner may be convinced of its evil.

Evangelical Magazine.

Bonaparte Forbids Commerce

The decrees of BONAPARTE against the commerce of this country, are to be enforced with the utmost possible rigour in all the ports of Spain. This account has been brought to Plymouth by a vessel which lately arrived from St. Angero, at which port an order had been published, prohibiting the exportation of wool to any part of the British empire.—As this may be considered the staple commodity of Spain, it is probable that the pressure of this prohibition will be most severely felt throughout every part of that kingdom—more especially, as it is said, there is not in Spain and Portugal a sufficient quantity of grain for six months consumption.

Morning Post, December 11.

Russia Severs all Connections

On Saturday a *Gottenburgh* Mail arrived. Its contents have excited no sensation, for they are what every one must have expected. An Ukase was issued from St. Petersburgh, Oct. 28th, (O.S.) ordering a sequestration only, not a confiscation, of English property. This Decree is drawn up with great Temperance : " *the present political circumstances have compelled us to break off all connections with Britain !* "

Times, December 14.

Russia Declares War

On the 20th. ult. the Senate of Hamburgh gave a sumptuous dinner to the Prince of Ponte Corvo, at which were present all the French and Spanish Generals, and other high military and civil officers stationed in that town. The Health of Napoleon the Great was drank, amidst the clangour of trumpets and drums. . . .

On the same day, letters were received there, by express from Memel, dated the 17th, which contained the following line : " *Russia has just declared war against England.*" The merchants were convinced that a general embargo would immediately take place on British ships in all the ports from Riga to Memel.

Times, December 14.

First Effects of War

In consequence of the supply of Russian tallow being cut off, the prices of soap and candles have in most places been raised. One house in the City has made no less than 80,000*l.* by this rise.

Times, December 14.

1808

HOURS OF IDLENESS: A SERIES OF POEMS, ORIGINAL AND TRANSLATED

By George Gordon, Lord Byron, a Minor.

The poesy of this young lord belongs to the class which neither gods nor men are said to permit. Indeed, we do not recollect to have seen a quantity of verse with so few deviations in either direction from that exact standard. His effusions are spread over a dead flat, and can no more get above or below the level, than if they were so much stagnant water. As an extenuation of this offence, the noble author is peculiarly forward in pleading minority. We have it in the title-page, and on the very back of the volume; it follows his name like a favourite part of his style. . . .—But, alas, we all remember the poetry of Cowley at ten, and Pope at twelve; and so far from hearing, with any degree of surprise, that very poor verses were written by a youth from his leaving school to his leaving college, inclusive, we really believe this to be the most common of all occurrences; that it happens in the life of nine men in ten who are educated in England; and that the tenth man writes better verse than Lord Byron.

Edinburgh Review, January.

ANGELICA KAUFMANN

The pious composure and fortitude with which this amiable artist bore her last, long, painful illness, adds to the respect for her exemplary life. She died at Rome, the 7th of November last, aged 67. In this venerable and

tasteful city, where the genius of painting is the goddess of adoration, her death excited universal concern. . . . Her funeral was performed with decorous pomp, and unusual solemnity. The members of all the literary societies of Rome, many of the nobility, and above 100 Ecclesiastics in their respective habits, walked in the procession.—Young ladies in white supported the pall, and the body was followed by some of ANGELICA'S best pictures, borne on the shoulders of the mourners. This lady honoured, and was honoured by the London Royal Academy, by being appointed one of its members at its institution. . . . After all, she was more indebted for her estimation in England to the powers of the ingenious and unfortunate RYLAND than her own, in the greater vigour, correctness of drawing, and brilliancy of his beautiful chalk translations with the graver. He has perhaps conferred immortality on works which Mr. FUSELI has contemptuously called " a bundle of rags."

Examiner, January 17.

DISAPPOINTMENT AT BATH

Wednesday evening Madame Catalani arrived at Bath, to *give*, as she terms it, the first of two Subscription Concerts ; as early as three o'clock in the afternoon, scores of ladies and gentlemen, determined to have good seats, were crowding at the doors of the New Assembly-rooms, and two hours before the commencement of the performance the room was thronged almost to suffocation. Expectation was on the tip-toe ; all the lovers of sweet sounds thought every moment an age, when, at half after seven, Mr. Rauzzini entered, attended by Mr. Bennett, and the latter addressed the astonished audience as

follows :—" Ladies and Gentlemen, I am sorry to inform you, that Madame Catalani, by travelling all night, has caught a severe cold, and is suffering under a dreadful hoarseness and sore throat; still, as she is anxious to perform to the best of her abilities, she will appear before you, but begs you will allow her to substitute other songs for those difficult ones mentioned in the bills." Never was there so sudden a change in an audience—some thought they had been tricked by the conductor . . . but their conjectures were soon set at rest; she entered the orchestra pale and languid, and attempted an easy air, which was transposed a third lower for her; but all was vain, not the shadow of a note remained; and, thus situated, the remainder of the concert was performed as soon as possible, without applause, without attention—and the conductor made his bow amidst complaints and murmurs, " *not loud, but deep.*"

Examiner, March 13.

MALE FASHIONS

In the Sunday promenade (the Park) every one supposes he is taken for a man of fashion, and boasts of the Prince of WALES's *cut*! As our object is to improve, and not to condemn their taste, we will give a minute description of the Prince's style of dress for the approaching summer; observing, at the same time, that as the Heir Apparent is considered to be the most elegant, so has he always been deemed the best dressed Gentleman in England. . . .

The Prince of WALES's *morning-dress* is either a chestnut-brown, or a bottle-green cloth coat, with a fancy-stripe waistcoat, and light stone-colour musquito pantaloons. The coat is made short in the waist and the skirts,

without pockets or flaps, with a silk or covered button of the same colour; the cape or collar is made to sit close around the neck, with a becoming fall in front, which shows a small portion only of the waistcoat. The lower part of the lappel is not cut in the usual *vulgar* manner, but forms an elegant *slope*, the outline of which was FURNISHED BY THE PRINCE HIMSELF. No part of the waistcoat is to be seen beneath the lappel. No silk facings to the coat, nor slashed sleeves. Shoes and strings.

Morning Post, April 21.

A GENTLEMAN'S HAND

A GENTLEMAN, in the prime of life, domestic, and affectionate in his disposition, and holding the moral and religious duties sacred and paramount principles, wishes to meet with a LADY of similar feelings, between the age of 30 and 40 years, who would prefer the society of her husband, and the quiet and happiness of a country life, to the folly and profligacy of what is termed gay and fashionable.—His connections are of the first respectability, and his own manners and habits calculated to make a female happy.—He feels it proper to add, that in the step he is now taking, there are circumstances of a most painful nature, and of imperious obligation, which, in strict justice, and in satisfaction to his own feelings, will oblige him to resign the property he now enjoys; nevertheless he will be found a good and faithful steward.—Whatever property the Lady possesses who may honour him with a reply, shall be settled on herself, and left entirely to her own control.—Letters addressed to Mr. Hammerton, Post Office, Kensington (post paid).

Observer, July 21.

HORSE *v.* STEAM

EXTRAORDINARY WAGER.—It has been some time announced, that the NEW MACHINE for travelling without horses, being impelled entirely by STEAM, was matched to run twenty-four hours against any horse in the kingdom. This bet, so novel in the sporting world, will be decided on Wednesday and Thursday next. The machine is to start at two o'clock on Wednesday, on its ground in the fields, near Russel-square, to demonstrate the extent of its speed and continuance. It is calculated that the machine, though weighing eight tuns, will travel 240 miles, at least, within the time limited.—Very large sums are depending on the issue. *Observer*, September 18.

ALL-CONQUERING BRITAIN

The *Corunna Diary* of September 24, contains an Ode addressed to his Excellency Sir Arthur Wellesley, in celebration of the glorious victories, by which he compelled Junot and his Army to evacuate Lisbon and Portugal. It concludes as follows: "And all Europe, seeing this glorious exploit, is ready to confess, that the people of Great Britain, equally valiant by sea and land, conquer and defeat all who dare to war against them."

Observer, October 9.

MODERN FURNITURE FOR 1809

Since the last season we have seen the Egyptian taste totally exploded, for the more simple and classic Grecian, divested of chimeras. We have witnessed also the introduction of a delicate arrangement drawn from the florid

Gothic. In Grecian decoration the piers between the windows are ornamented with a glory, representing the extreme rays of a setting sun, formed of rose-colour satin in folds. Above the pier tables (which are composed of Sienna marble) rises a semi-circle of solar rays of rich gold-colour satin; in the body, which imitates that glorious luminary, is placed the lyre of Apollo, in black velvet on a golden ground. . . . The sofas, couches, chairs, etc, are all made extremely low, and are wholly after the *Bergère* shape, and caned all around; the wood-work painted in imitation of bronze, on rich, or delicately picked ornaments, in gold. The cushions of these seats are covered with rose-colour silk, with gold-colour velvet borders. The whole are made to go on castors. The tables are of rose-wood, with a rich inlaid Grecian border of gold-colour on a lilac ground. . . . Every other light, except that produced by cut-glass chandeliers is dispensed with; the candelabra and girandole being found to produce only a local light. The stoves are completely detached from the sides of the fire-place; they are made more highly ornamental than ever, being worked in brass and steel. We understand that an idea is about to be introduced for making the smoke pass one way and the heat another; thus rendering the register stove totally useless.

Morning Post, October 28.

MRS. JORDAN

Mrs. Jordan, according to a Morning Print, has separated herself from the Duke of Clarence, in consequence of an offence which she has conceived at his Highness's making an offer of his hand to Miss Tilney Long. The Duke's connection with Mrs. Jordan has continued 21

years and been cemented by the birth of five sons and five daughters, all living. They however meet no more. The Duke is to spend some time at Windsor, whence he proceeds to Portsmouth; nor does he return to Bushey till the final departure of Mrs. Jordan. The fair and innocent cause of the above separation has refused, with an acknowledgment of the intended honour, the matrimonial offer made by the Duke, and will, it is understood, shortly be led to the altar by Mr. Wellesley Pole.—Miss Long's annual rental is 40,000*l.* with 250,000*l.* in cash, the savings of a long minority.

Observer, November 24.

DANCING TO ORGAN-MUSIC

To Ladies and Gentlemen, and Families in the Country, who wish for a Dance in the Winter Evenings, without being at the Expence of hiring a Band.—To be sold, a capital toned ORGAN, with Three Barrels, Six Stops, a Drum, and Triangle; plays thirty of the most fashionable Tunes, stands between five and six feet high, and has been made about two months; cost 40 guineas, price now 30 guineas.—

Observer, November 27.

STEAM FOR HEATING

Steam has been already applied in London to warm some extensive manufactories. That of a cabinet-maker in Bond-street, in which 12 coal fires produced but an imperfect and dangerous heat, is now effectually and safely warmed by means of one small boiler of steam which is conveyed

by numerous pipes through the extensive work-shops and ware-rooms. It is also so contrived, that the workmen heat their glue by the same pipes.

Observer, December 4.

A Reliable Animal

A match for One Hundred Guineas was performed on Saturday, on the road from Staines-bridge to Sunbury, which exceeded any thing of the kind on sporting record. A mean looking poney, under thirteen hands, the property of — Biss, Esq. was backed for the above sum, to go twelve miles in harness. Sir T. Wright backed time against the poney, and the Rev. Mr. Pope was umpire, who, with Sir Thomas, rode with the poney. The match was lost by two minutes; the poney, which is not bigger than a fine dog, never once broke. The odds, before starting, were against the performance. The poney is matched again, for a round sum, to perform thirteen miles, either to trot or gallop, in an hour, this week.

Morning Post, December 13.

Rumour about Sir A. Wellesley

The report which has prevailed for some days, that Sir A. Wellesley is to have the chief Command of our Army in Portugal, is evidently erroneous, from the recent appointment of Sir J. Craddock and other Officers, senior to Sir Arthur, to that Army.

Observer, December 25.

1809

15,000 Men for Cadiz

The Troops embarking at Ramsgate, with those ordered for embarkation at Cork, will amount to about 15,000 men; and their destination, should no ulterior circumstances intervene, is said to be Cadiz, in order to co-operate with the Spanish forces in the defence of the passes of the Sierra Morena. Sir. A. Wellesley has the command of this expedition, with Major-General Spencer as his second.

Observer, January 1.

Boxing

The matches between *Crib* and *Jem Belcher*, *Young Belcher* and *Farnborough*, and another betwixt *Dogherty* and a stout novice, took place yesterday, on the spot on Epsom Downs where Young Belcher and Dogherty fought about 12 months since. At twelve o'clock, Crib entered the 30 feet roped ring, with his seconds, Joe Ward and Gibbons, and in about ten minutes Jem Belcher entered with Mendoza and Clark, after a significant glance, they cordially shook hands. At half past 12, the combatants stripped, shook hands again, and set to in the presence of ten thousand spectators. Betts were 9 to 4 on Crib, 3 to 1 on Young Belcher, with few takers, 5 and 6 to 4 that the two favourites won, and 3 and 4 to 1 that both Belchers did not win. . . .

This battle was of a nature which excited more commiseration for Belcher than triumph for Crib. The former, who but a few years since enjoyed the well

earned title of champion of England, is in nature as good as in those days; but the loss of his eye, added to a decayed constitution, rendered him incompetent to withstand Crib, who possesses courage, constitution, and bottom superior to nine-tenths of the pugilists of the old or new school. The constitution of Belcher is considerably decayed since his last contest with Crib, which was one of the best contested on record, and which he had 4 to 1 the best of, until his physical powers failed in the performance of their functions. . . . Crib, with all the physical requisite for a boxer, is as skilful a man as Belcher even, and well calculated to astonish the beholders of prize-fighting. Belcher's hands presented a frightful spectacle, but neither were dreadfully beaten.

After the battle Crib addressed the amateurs, thanking them in respectful words for their patronage in the multiplicity of battles he had fought, and trusted that an assurance of his never intending to fight again, would not be unkindly received by them. We cannot help remarking that Crib, with his friend Gully, has acted wisely by such declarations.

Times, February 2.

A Royal Birthday Party

A very numerous party, including nearly the whole of the Noblemen who had partaken of the hospitality of the Pavilion on the Birth-day, again dined with the Prince, and four of his Royal brothers, yesterday, the Dukes of York and Sussex having previously departed for Oatlands. During dinner, dispatches, by express, arrived for the Prince, acquainting his Royal Highness with the glorious

victory obtained by Sir Arthur Wellesley in Spain. The Prince himself, exultingly, read them aloud at the dinner-table. It is impossible to describe the effect which this information had upon all present; the loudest acclamations of joy were spontaneously uttered. The table-cloth removed, his Royal Highness, Lord Erskine, and Mr. Sheridan, were particularly eloquent, the two latter raising themselves with their feet on the bottoms of their chairs, for the purpose of being more distinctly heard. The scene of hilarity that succeeded may be better conceived than expressed, it lasted until nearly eleven o'clock, when their Royal Highnesses, and the party collectively removed to the ball at the Castle.

London Chronicle, August 17.

EXTRAORDINARY ABSTINENCE

Ann Moore, aged 48, now living at Tutbury, in Staffordshire, has swallowed no kind of food whatever, either solid or fluid, for the last two years and a half. Her appetite began to decline about seven years ago, in consequence of weak digestion, and in March, 1807, the passage to her stomach became completely closed, so as not to admit of her swallowing even a drop of water; from the pit of her stomach downward she is a mere skeleton, notwithstanding which her countenance is perfectly cheerful, and has the appearance of good health. So late as last Friday she was visited by the writer of this article, and was then in excellent spirits, and felt no pain whatever except a slight shooting across her forehead; she has been offered 1000*l.* to visit the metropolis, and though poor, she declines leaving her home and friends. She never

sleeps, but amuses herself by reading all night, and receiving the visits of vast numbers who daily flock to her humble roof. Her memory is amazingly retentive and she feels no inconvenience but from the approach of persons who have been drinking spirits, which affects her much. Numerous medical men have gone from London to behold this wonderful phenomenon, and on examination, are fully convinced, from her appearance, that no imposition whatever has been practised.

London Chronicle, September 1.

Castlereagh Wounds Canning

Thursday, Sept. 21. A duel took place early this morning, between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, in which the latter received a wound in the left thigh, but happily it is not dangerous, being merely a flesh wound. The meeting took place at Putney Heath. Lord Yarmouth seconded Lord Castlereagh, and Mr. R. Ellis accompanied Mr. Canning. We understand they fired by signal, at the distance of ten yards. The first missed, and, no explanation taking place, they fired a second time, when Mr. Canning was wounded in the left thigh on the outer side of the bone; and thus the affair terminated. He was put into a coach, and conveyed to Gloucester-lodge, his newly-purchased seat at Brompton; and Lord Castlereagh returned to his house in St. James's-square.

Gentleman's Magazine, September.

The Duel

The precise grounds of dispute which led to the meeting between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, and the circumstances attending the rencontre, are still but

imperfectly known, though it is admitted by their respective friends, that the chief cause of the difference was of an *official* nature. It is also ascertained that the challenge was sent by Lord Castlereagh, with a specific demand, not of explanation but of *satisfaction*. The requisition was *peremptory*, and thus every avenue to conciliation was closed.

London Chronicle, September 23.

New Theatre, Covent Garden

The contest which has so long engaged and agitated the public mind, continues to be maintained with unabated spirit and resolution on both sides. . . .

At the rising of the curtain, the usual uproar commenced, and continued, not only with unabated but increasing violence.

On Mr. Cook's appearance, he was greeted with distinct applause, as a tribute to his merit as an actor in his favourite character—but, that mark of distinction shewn, the audience returned to the usual scene of one uniform tumult. . . . In the second act, several pugilistic exhibitions took place, to the great diversion of those who admire that gymnastic amusement. . . . The following were among the placards :—

" Persevere, and you will Conquer."—" John Bull's Opposition to John Kemble's Imposition." . . .

" No Private Boxes. Let there be no Intrigue, nor Private Performances in the Anti-rooms behind the Private Boxes ! "—" No garbled Accounts—Items ! Items ! " " Let no Monopoly flourish ! "—" Fair Accounts and fair Prices ! " . . .

The riot has now proceeded to such an alarming height, that the Magistrates of the Bow-street Office have at

length felt it their duty to interpose with more decision and promptitude than on any former occasion of this kind, in order to preserve the peace.

London Chronicle, October 10.

THEATRICAL FINANCE

We stated in our last . . . that the Proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre intended to submit their accounts to a Committee ; which consisted of Sir C. Price, the Solicitor General, the Recorder of London, the Governor of the Bank, and Mr. Angerstein. The report made by these gentlemen states, that the rate of profit for the last years was about $6\frac{3}{8}$ *per cent. per annum*, on the capital advanced. And that the future profits of the New Theatre, at the proposed advance in the prices of admission, will amount to only $3\frac{1}{2}$ *per cent. per ann.* upon the capital expended in the Theatre, if the same be insured ; and that, upon the same supposition of insurance, at the former prices of admission, the proprietors will annually sustain a loss of $\frac{3}{4}$ *per cent. per annum* on their capital. This Report was not satisfactory to a great part of the audience, and the Theatre for these last five weeks has exhibited a continued scene of uproar and confusion. Tranquillity, however, is at length partially restored.

Gentleman's Magazine, October.

BOND-STREET BEAUS

The Bond-street *Beaus* have recently adopted the Dutch hat worn at Walcheren. The crown is very low and the brim at least eight inches broad. This *chapeau* gives the wearer a Quaker-like appearance, and he differs from any

animal of fashion exhibited during the last twenty years. We were surprised some time since, by observing many young men of *ton* with the dusky hue of the Spanish Indies on their visages. Many of these *Petits Maitres* never exposed their faces to the rays of Sol out of the smoke of London ; but it seems they wish to be considered heroes of Talavera, Corunna, and Portugal. To support their pretensions, they procure an artificial tinge with ochre. . . . The large gilt spurs, worn by cavalry officers in Germany, are now fashionable . . . they are unfit for horse-racing and only worn in the *Beau Monde* with Hessian Boots.

London Chronicle, October 21.

JUBILEE OF GEORGE III

Transparency at the house of Mr. D. Orme, in Oxford-street. The centre contains a medallion of our beloved Monarch, in uniform, taken from a most esteemed portrait, recently painted, which appears resting on the milky cliffs of Albion ; on one side Britannia with her accompaniments manifests an affectionate regard for the life of our Sovereign, by her zeal, in attempting to repel the approach of hoary-headed Time, who, greatly dismayed and checked in his progress by the rays of Providential Influence, having dropped his hour-glass, one of the Sons of Britain appears trampling upon it ; at the same time strenuously exerting himself to retard the approach of this most formidable enemy.—Near the figure of Britannia appears another of her Sons rousing the Lion, to aid in their united attempts. Upon the Ocean which surrounds the Island, is one of Britain's Wooden Bulwarks, the Medium of Commerce.

London Chronicle, October 26.

Oak and Olive Much Worn

Among the ladies, several were distinguished for tippets or pelisses of purple silk, with a ribbon round the neck, to which was suspended a jubilee medal. Others wore bouquets of the most beautiful artificial flowers, which were fastened at the bottom with a blue ribbon, with "God Save the King," worked in gold embroidery. Bandeaus for the head, consisting of oak and olive branches entwined together, were also much worn.

London Chronicle, October 26.

1810

Want of Proper Singers

An O.P.* *row* has taken place at the Opera House, the noise of which, yesterday sen'night, almost equalled the loudest scenes at Covent Garden. Several orators appeared in different parts of the house; one in particular, (a wag) from the orchestra, proposed, "that before they proceeded in the enquiry into the guilt of the Managers and their minions, with their train of deputies, deputies-deputies, etc. (for no doubt in this golden age of sinecure, they had their full establishment of uselessness,) they should take the precautions proper to secure the publicity and purity of justice. . . ." The row is occasioned by the want of proper singers to fill up the serious parts of the Italian Opera.

The News, February 25.

*The O.P. (old prices) Riots were demonstrations made by a section of the public against the rise in theatre prices.—Ed.

Arrest of Sir F. Burdett

Yesterday, at noon, a vast number of people assembled in Piccadilly under the impression that the Speaker's warrant for conveying Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower, would be carried into execution. The Baronet, who had been out in the morning for an airing, returned to his house between one and two o'clock, and was warmly greeted by the populace, with many of whom he shook hands. Lord Cochrane and two other gentlemen conversed with him at the door. The Sergeant at Arms, shortly after his return, visited him again to receive his definitive answer; and was, we understand, informed that he should refuse compliance with the instrument imposing on him any personal restraint. A detachment of the horse and foot guards arrived soon after, and drawing up before the door, continued to parade up and down Piccadilly. The shops in the immediate neighbourhood were shut up all day, and the balconies filled with spectators. A vast crowd collected in the morning in Tower-hill, and continued there during the whole of the day.

Observer, April 8.

Four-in-hand Club

On Thursday Cavendish-square, Mortimer-street, and the avenues adjoining, were closely occupied, long before noon, by fashionables and amateurs of the whip, all anxious to witness the Spring Meeting of the Whip Club. Every *dashing* pupil of the new school appeared anxious to be seen. Tandems, barouches, landaus, and, in short, every tasteful vehicle in London, was driven to the scene.

About twelve o'clock the principal whips were in motion. Sir C. Bamfylde and Sir Wedderburn Webster arrived first, and pulled up in Portland-street. The set out of these Gentlemen excited admiration. Their cattle and harness were complete, their servants in appropriate livery, and the whole made a most dashing appearance. Captain Ackers and Mr. Wallace were also *prime* in *minutiae*.

Mr. Buxton, the leader, put his cattle to, a short time before one o'clock. Having taken the reins, dressed in a dark green frock, with metal buttons, white leathers, and boots, a horn was sounded for the Whips to prepare for the rank. . . . When the calvacade left Cavendish-square, the leader smacked his whip, and gave the pass-word,

" Bang-up for Salt-hill."

They then drove off at a sharp trot, and the scene was one continual bustle among the spectators. This meeting was conducted in the true *coachee* style.

The News, May 6.

Tumults at Benares

We have been favoured with communications, stating that the late tumults which occurred at Benares during the celebration of the grand annual festival of the Hindoos, had been of a nature more serious that it was usual to witness in that part of India. They originated, as before, in the mutual antipathy of the two great religious sects, manifested on the part of the Mussulmans, by an insult offered to a Hindoo procession. From 150 to 200 lives were supposed to have been lost in the course of the

DINNER OF THE FOUR-IN-HAND CLUB AT SALTHILL

different affrays; but it seems that the magistrates had succeeded in suppressing all open violence, and that at the time this intelligence left India everything was quiet.

London Chronicle, July 7.

DASHING LADY L—— E——

Lady L— E— is the most dashing of the fashionable belles at Tunbridge Wells. In the morning she appears with purple stockings and gown; at noon she wears pink stockings with crimson clocks, and changes again in the evening for white; her coats on each occasion being shortened sufficiently to shew the symmetry of her ancles.

Observer, July 8.

COBBETT'S HARD SENTENCE

This morning Mr. COBBETT, and the Printers and Publishers of his *Political Register*, were brought up to receive sentence in the Court of King's Bench. Mr. Justice GROSE pronounced the sentence. Mr. COBBETT to be imprisoned two years in Newgate, and pay a fine of 1000*l.* to the King, and at the expiration of his imprisonment to give security for his good behaviour, himself in 3000*l.* and two sureties in 1000*l.* each.—Mr. HANSARD the printer, to be imprisoned in the King's Bench three months, and to give security, himself in 400*l.* and two sureties in 100*l.* each.—Messrs. BAGSHAW and BUDD to be imprisoned in the King's Bench two months each.

London Chronicle, July 9.

TRAGEDY OF JOSEPHINE

The repudiated Empress Josephine is about to retire to Italy; as her successor, who completely rules Buonaparte, will bear no rival near her throne. Her daughter, the *ci-devant* Queen of Holland, has arrived, after travelling under a feigned name, at Toplitz.

Gentleman's Magazine, August.

A FAMINE AVERTED

The public mind has been very seriously alarmed, for several months past, with the apprehension of a great scarcity of corn. The high price of different kinds of grain at present clearly proves that such an opinion still generally prevails. During the winter and spring we heard terrible accounts how very thin the corn appeared on the ground, and that it was not to produce even half an average supply of food. Its subsequent improvement has never been sufficiently explained.

London Chronicle, August 24.

PEDESTRIANISM

A Mr. GIBBON, a clerk, undertook yesterday, for a bet of 100 guineas, to go on foot from Hammersmith to Bath, and return in 72 hours, the distance being 206 miles. The pedestrian started at six yesterday morning. He had gone 32 miles at eleven o'clock, and he was at the 50th milestone at two o'clock. He proposed going 84 miles the first day. The odds are against the performance six and seven to four.

London Chronicle, October 10.

Display of French Patriotism

Paris, December 1. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress went yesterday evening to the Great Opera. *Alcestes* was performed, and in the second act of the Opera a Cantata was applauded, which was applicable to the happy pregnancy of her Majesty the Empress, whom the general wish is to see happily delivered.

At the entrance into the Opera every person had a bouquet of myrtle and other flowers in their hands. As the Emperor and Empress appeared in their box, all the spectators in the Hall rose up and repeatedly cried out *Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Emperesse!* [sic] The same took place at the beginning of the cantata. The feeling was universal, and their Majesties appeared to be highly gratified by the appearance of national gratitude.

London Chronicle, December 13.

Commons Discuss a Regency

Our readers will see by the debates in the House of Commons, the plan proposed by Mr. Perceval to be adopted in the event of a Regency.

The Prince is to be sole Regent; with the assistance of a permanent Council.

The Queen to have the management of the Royal Household and the custody of the Royal Person.

The Prince not to have the power of creating Peers—and any places, pensions, or reversions, which may fall vacant, he is to fill up, subsequent however to the future

approval of his Royal Father, in the case of his recovery. The bill and restrictions to continue in force for twelve months.

The News, December 23.

THE SERPENTINE RIVER

Considerable alterations are making at the head of the Serpentine River in Hyde Park. There is a new conduit forming, to communicate with the rain and the basin beneath, and considerable improvements are to be made near the bridge.

London Chronicle, December 25.

DUKE OF QUEENSBERRY'S WILL

The last Will of this venerable Peer, who, after seven days illness, died without a groan, in the 85th year of his age, was opened on Tuesday last, and read in the presence of the nearest of his Noble Relatives now in London; it will not be proved by the Executors in the Commons for some days to come. This curious statement of bequests to so vast an amount, is loaded, it seems, with codicils, and counter-codicils, to a most embarrassing extent, and being all in the handwriting of the testator, were in some latter instances not easily to be decyphered. In so capricious a disposal and revocation of his bequests, some will find themselves unexpectedly noticed, while a greater number may experience a mortifying disappointment, several of whom, who knew themselves liberally pensioned in the body of the will, being *codicilled* down to a moiety of the donation looked for. . . .

The Duke has made the most liberal provisions for

all his male domestics, but strange to say! he has omitted to mention Mr. Fuller, his Apothecary, in his will, who slept by his bedside every night for the last six years of his life; nor with all his partiality for the sex, has he remembered his housekeeper, or any other female domestic servant of his establishment.

The News, December 30.

1811

The Sovereign's Health

By referring to the Bulletins of this week, it will be seen that a favourable change (we hope both mentally and bodily) has taken place in the Sovereign's health. His Majesty has become more tranquillized in his general deportment, and there are daily visible signs that his malady is on the decline. He now uses his sitting-room in the Blenheim Tower, takes his meals regularly, and at intervals amuses himself with playing the most familiar tunes on the harpsichord, with a correctness surpassing the most sanguine expectations. As a proof of this fact, on some very recent occasions, when his Majesty, in consequence of his defective sight, struck a wrong key, he instantly corrected his error by modulating the tune, finishing it with his accustomed science and judgment.

Observer, January 13.

The Pillory

Yesterday morning, four detestable miscreants (Barnes, Fenn, Moore, and Smith,) convicted at the last London Sessions, were placed in pursuance of their sentence

NED LUDD LEADING THE MACHINE-BREAKERS

in the pillory at the head of the Old Bailey. An immense concourse of people attended the exhibition, and the delinquents were plentifully saluted with garbage from Fleet Market, mud collected at an early hour for the occasion, rotten eggs, and other savories.

Observer, January 20.

Regency Parliament

To obtain indemnity for the past, and security for the future, is the aim of every person, both in private, as well as in public life: but if the New Administration adopt the expected New Measures, and will have no more Lotteries, the ONLY opportunity we may ever have, to gain in a single day an independent Fortune for our Families, by the risk of a small Sum of Money, is the present State Lottery, which contains 44 Capitals—4 Twenty Thousands—upwards of 4000 Prizes, descending gradually to 20*l.*, the lowest Prize, amounting to Two Hundred Thousand Pounds in Money which will be paid immediately on demand; and it being the only Government Lottery, the whole will be drawn in One Day, the 15th of THIS MONTH.

Morning Chronicle, January 31.

Prince into Regent

A general bustle prevailed yesterday in Pall-mall, and the avenues to Carlton-house. It was at first rumoured that the Prince would go in state to the Houses of Parliament, and the streets, doors, and windows were occupied by spectators anxious to witness any spectacle which might offer. About 100 of the Foot Guards, and a detachment

PARISIAN FULL DRESS FOR 1810
from *La Belle Assemblée*

of the Life Guards, were ordered out to line the streets. The horse paraded along Pall-mall, St. Alban's-street, and Market-street, keeping order among the carriages and passengers. The foot-guards were stationed in front of Carlton-house and within the mansion. Most of the windows contiguous to the scene of state presented a number of elegant females, and every face appeared animated with joy on the occasion. Busy curiosity induced persons assembled in every direction to enquire the nature of the ceremony within the walls of the princely residence, and all were glad to hear it was the initiation of his Royal Highness into the station of Regent.

Morning Chronicle, February 8.

Leigh Hunt Not Guilty

The trial of Messrs L. and J. Hunt, proprietors, etc. of *The Examiner* Newspaper, for a libel, came on in the Court of King's Bench on Friday. The libel was copied from a provincial print, and purported to discuss the propriety of abolishing the degrading punishment of flogging the military, and cited many cases where 1,000 lashes had been inflicted. . . . The Jury, after retiring some time, requested permission to peruse the newspaper containing the libel, and after an absence of two hours, returned with a verdict, finding both defendants *Not Guilty*.

Observer, February 24.

Breach of Parole of Honour

Whereas the two French prisoners of war, named and described at the foot hereof, have absconded from Chesterfield in Violation of their Parole of Honour : the Commissioners for conducting his Majesty's Transport Service,

etc, do hereby offer a REWARD of FIVE GUINEAS for the Re-capture of the said Prisoners, to any Person or Persons who shall apprehend them, and deliver them at this Office, or otherwise cause them to be securely lodged in any of the Public Gaols.

JOSEPH EXELMAN, General of Brigade, aged 36, 5 feet 11½ inches high, stout, oval visage, fresh complexion, light brown hair, blue eyes, strong features.

AUGUSTE DE LA GRANGE, Colonel, aged 30, 6 feet high, stout, round visage, fair complexion, brown hair, dark eyes—no mark in particular.

Observer, April 14.

MOCK ONE-POUND NOTES

A number of mock notes, for a penny, fabricated obviously in imitation of the ONE-POUND notes of the Bank of England, are at present in circulation. After the words "for the Governor and Company of the," the words "*King's Bench and Fleet*" are inserted in an upper line, in very small characters; and the remainder of the sentence concludes "Bank *in* (instead of *of*) England." The hackney-coachmen are the principal *putters off* of these notes. A person who asks change of a two-pound note from one of these gentry, particularly at night, rarely escapes being cheated.

Times, April 30.

HIS MAJESTY'S AFFLICTION

We have not paid much attention lately to the letters of our correspondent from Windsor, because we know that every circular from thence is written *under instructions*. Our private account is, that his Majesty's bodily health,

by the swelling of his legs, renders his usual walk inconvenient to him; and that therefore his Majesty has been recommended to take the air on horseback, and this he has done under great precautions.

Morning Chronicle, May 23.

Return of His Majesty in Public

Late on Sunday night it was rumoured about Windsor, that his Majesty was so much recovered, that his Doctors would allow him, after that day, to appear in public, and that he was to ride on horseback yesterday. This report brought most of the Nobility, persons of distinction, gentry, and the inhabitants in general, for several miles round into Windsor, on Monday morning, to view their venerable and much beloved Monarch. . . . About a quarter past twelve o'clock, his Majesty's grooms, on horseback, made their appearance in the Castle-yard, with his Majesty's favourite white saddle-horse Adonis. All was then anxiety for the approach of the King. At length the Royal pass-word of "*Sharp!*" signifying the approach of the King, which had not been heard for so many months past, was given, to the no small joy of those who heard it. His Majesty immediately after came out of the Castle, accompanied by his beloved daughters, the Princesses Augusta and Sophia, with whom he appeared in very cheerful and pleasant conversation.

The News, May 26.

A Well-planned Fraud

The public are cautioned against an elderly woman, of genteel appearance and good address, who is generally accompanied by a neatly dressed young female, about

nineteen years of age, in a blue bodied chariot, attended by an elderly footman, several depredations on tradespeople having been committed by the party. On ordering goods at a shop, the first thing the aged swindler does, is to inquire for some Lady of consequence, who is known to deal there; and on being informed she is not there, the swindler affects great surprise, orders goods, takes part of them away, and leaves cards for the Lady inquired for, if she calls. At other shops, goods have been obtained by the party by false cheques. This system of robbery has been carried on to a considerable extent.

The News, June 2.

Re-appointment of the Duke of York

Sir Oswald Mosely professed that his sentiments on the Duke of York's conduct had been changed by the conduct of his accusers (*Hear!*). He had voted against the Duke from conscience; but now, from the facts which had transpired, the strictness of the charge against the Duke appeared almost entirely done away. He had been sufficiently punished by removal from office for two years. And what was his crime? Just no more than that he had ingratiated himself with a favourite Lady, whose fascinating charms had overpowered him. (*A Laugh*). Let Gentlemen look to themselves. Who was there that had not had his little transgressions? and let him that had not throw the first stone.

Times, June 7.

Cricket Match Extraordinary

On Wednesday last a singular Cricket match commenced at Ball's-pond, Newington. The players on each side were twenty-two women: eleven Hampshire against eleven

Surrey. The match was made between two amateur Noblemen of the respective counties, for five hundred guineas aside. The performers in this singular contest were of all ages and sizes, from 14 years old to upwards of 40; and the different parties were distinguished by coloured ribbons: Royal purple for the Hampshire; orange and blue, Surrey. The weather being favourable on Wednesday, some very excellent play, and much skill was displayed; but the palm of that day was borne off by a Hampshire lass, who made 41 innings before she was thrown out... The game, it is expected, will be concluded to-morrow; but the general opinion is, that Hampshire will gain the victory.

The News, October 6.

A Fine Thoroughfare

The grand plan of making one spacious street in continuation of Portland-place, in a straight line (taking down Foley House) through Mortimer, Margaret, and Swallow-streets, to Pall-Mall, through which Carlton House will appear in the centre, is to be carried into execution early in the next spring.

Observer, October 27.

The Luddites

The latest accounts from Nottingham continue the recital of outrages, notwithstanding the expectations that were entertained of the restoration of tranquillity, from the measures which the magistracy and the manufacturers had adopted. On Saturday week two frames were broken in a house at Arnold; one of which was considered the

completest frame ever built, for the weaving of cotton stockings. Armed with various instruments, the guards, who protected the frame-breakers, threatened death to any one that might create the smallest alarm. . . . The guard from the Hall proceeded to intersect all the roads leading from the scene of action to Nottingham, under an apprehension the depredators were *Luddites* come from thence or from Radford; but no discovery was made. . . . They called themselves 'Lud's men,' and said 'That was only a beginning.'

Times, December 30.

1812

The New Comet

The new Comet was seen on Sunday and Monday evenings at the Glasgow Observatory. Its position has varied considerably in declination from that given by the French astronomers for Dec. 5. It is now very near the Equator. Its appearance, when viewed in the ten feet Herschelian, with a power of 250, is extremely beautiful. The nebulous cometary mass is condensed, and appears bright, notwithstanding the vicinity of the moon. There is at present a fine double-star a little to the South-west of it. The rapidity of its motion is evident, even in the interval of one day. Its situation has been carefully determined on both evenings, by a series of azimuths and altitudes with the great astronomical circle constructed by Mr. Troughton. It is still in the extended constellation Eridanus.

Gentleman's Magazine, January.

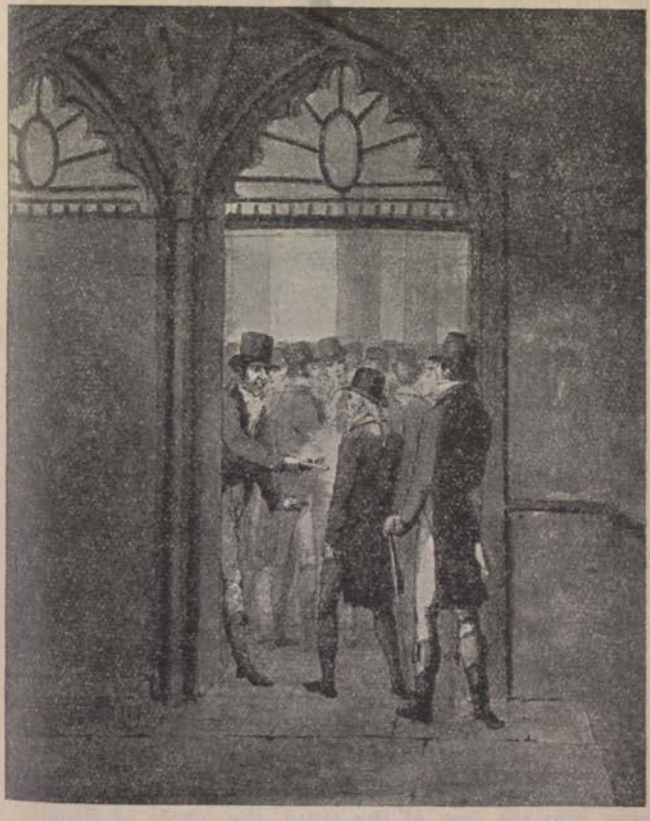
POPULARITY OF ORATORIOS

The Oratorios commenced on Thursday, under the direction of Mr. ASHLEY. The selection was sufficiently striking; and it received its full effect from a full Orchestra, very ably conducted. Mrs. BLAND, Mrs. DICKONS, and Madame CATALANI, were the principal female singers; and their exertions were received with the applause which they so perfectly deserved. Mrs. Dickons sung her airs with unusual feeling and delicacy, CATALANI and TRAMEZZANI were called on to repeat the fine recitative and air, *In questo lieto istante* from *La Vestale*; and the audience, after a considerable struggle with a turbulent chorus, succeeded. CATALANI'S last song, *Gratias Agimus*, was called for with equal perseverence; but she made so many graceful gestures of feebleness and fatigue, that the appeal to the gallantry of the amateurs was not to be resisted, and the point was given up. The chorusses were well supported, the house was crowded, and the whole performances went off with great *eclat*.

Times, February 1.

THE HAND OF AN ASSASSIN

May 11—Shot by the hand of an assassin, on passing through the lobby to the House of Commons, the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, chancellor of the exchequer, first lord of the treasury, prime minister of England. . . . Mr. Perceval's infancy was spent at Charlton, the seat of his family, in Kent, where he went through the first rudiments of learning. . . . From Charlton Spencer Perceval removed to Harrow, where he successfully prepared himself for the University. At the proper age he repaired to Trinity



ASSASSINATION OF MR. PERCEVAL

College, Cambridge, where the present Bishop of Bristol, Dr. William Lort-Mansell, was his tutor. There unwearied application and splendid abilities led him to the highest academical honours. . . . He had attracted the notice of an attentive observer and acute judge of men and talents, the late Mr. Pitt, by a pamphlet which he had written, to prove " that an impeachment of the House of Commons did not abate by a dissolution of Parliament."—This work became the foundation of his intimacy with the Premier, and his subsequent connexion with the Government.

Gentleman's Magazine, May.

BUONAPARTE FACES STARVATION

A Gentleman who left Liebau on the 7th inst. brings the following authentic information:—The Russian advanced army consists of 300,000 men in excellent condition, and large reinforcements are already arriving. Whilst he was at Dubno, General Bagrathion's head-quarters, 3,000 Don Cossacks arrived there, and he was informed that immense numbers of troops were flocking from all parts to the frontiers. . . .

Notwithstanding Buonaparte's flattering accounts of the facility with which supplies for his army are procured, it is very certain, unless a blow is struck in a few weeks, and he becomes master of the Russian magazines, which are immense, they having transported all the grain and forage into the rear of the army, the whole of Prussia and Germany will be in a state of starvation: the scarcity of forage, in particular, is such, that they have been obliged in many places to unroof the thatched houses to get food for their horses.

Times, June 1.

More Luddite Alarms

Letters were received yesterday from Paris to the 11th instant. They state, in a rhodomontading way, that Buonaparte had left Dresden, and would soon be heard of at St. Petersburgh, unless the Emperor of Russia should comply with the whole of his demands.

A deputation of Gentlemen, we regret to state, is arrived in town from Lancashire, to communicate the important fact to Government, that a discovery had been made of the *Luddites* having established several forges in that county, for the manufacture of pikes and darts, a sample of which the Gentlemen have in their possession. We are in hopes, that these will prove extreme cases, exaggerated by very natural apprehensions into systems. Nocturnal meetings, however, continue to be held by the *Luddites* at stated periods, in remote and elevated situations. What can these infatuated men propose to themselves?

Times, June 16.

Mrs. Siddons Retires

Last night Mrs. Siddons retired from the stage. The play was *Macbeth*, and her performance of the Lady gave very striking proof of the loss which must now be sustained by the stage. After the *sleep-walking scene*, the audience, in the spirit of a delicate compliment to her for whose sake they came, desired that the play should end. The motive was, however, not distinctly understood, and the house was considerably disturbed for some time. At length the curtain rose, and Mrs. Siddons appeared to take her leave. She was seated by a table, and dressed

in white, in the most unornamented manner. Her advance to the front of the stage was met with universal applause; and after a moment's apparent struggle with herself she began the "Farewell Address."* Perhaps, it is to be regretted, that Mrs. SIDDONS, following the custom of others, resolved to take her farewell in poetry. A short and plain expression of her feelings in graceful prose . . . would have at least equally impressed her audience. . . .

Mrs. SIDDONS was, at the close of her address, handed off the stage by Mr. KEMBLE; she retired bowing, and followed by acclamations from all parts of the most crowded house that we have ever seen.

On the fall of the curtain, Mr. KEMBLE returned to know, whether it was the pleasure of the audience, that the play should go on; but they would hear no more, and the greater part retired immediately.

Times, June 30.

DUEL PROVOKED BY WALTZING

Monday morning a duel took place between General THORNTON and Mr. THEODORE HOOK. After exchanging one shot each, the affair was amicably settled. It originated in a silly dispute on the subject of the dance called the *Waltz*, the General having praised it in high terms, and the Author having bitterly reprobated it as leading to the most licentious consequences.

Times, July 22.

A FOOTMAN RUNS AMOK

July 22.—Another of those atrocious outrages against human nature which have recently stained the annals of this country, occurred this morning at Barnes, in Surrey.

* Written by Horace Twiss, Esq.—Ed.

The circumstances are as follows:—The Count and Countess D'Antraigues (French noblesse), who resided on Barnes Terrace, had ordered their carriage to go to London, which was at the door in waiting about eight o'clock. When in the act of going through the hall, Laurence Stelli, an Italian footman, who was desired, by a female servant, to open the coach-door, instead of so doing, came in from the Terrace, passed his lady, and fired a pistol at the Count, which slightly grazed his hair. The suddenness of the action disconcerted the Count for a few seconds, who walked up the steps. The Monster, Laurence, then exclaimed, "Not killed!" rushed up stairs, and immediately descended with a pistol in one hand and a dagger in the other. The latter he plunged into the breast of the Count, who walked out of the door, and made a few steps on the Terrace, during which time Laurence stabbed the Countess in the right breast. She staggered a few steps, and then fell down at the threshold of the door, cried out "'Tis Laurence! 'tis Laurence!" and then expired. The assassin then rushed up to the Count's bed-room, and discharged a pistol in his mouth which killed him immediately. The Count followed him; and when the servants entered, Laurence was lying dead on the floor, and the Count upon his bed, speechless. He died in about a quarter of an hour.

European Magazine, July.

The King's German Legion

Last week about a thousand men from the King's German Legion marched into Lewes, from Bexhill, on their route to Portsmouth, there to embark to join Lord

WELLINGTON'S army in Spain. Most of them had been taken prisoners in the French service, and volunteered from the different prisons in which they were confined. They are for the most part fine looking young men; and their uniform gives them an appearance very different from that which they exhibited, when they passed through this town, a short time since, in their yellow jackets, from the depot at the Isle of Wight, to join the Legion at Bexhill.

Times, Nov. 25.

A MAJOR-GENERAL CAPTURED

Since its departure from Moscow, the French Army always flattered itself with coming to a general affair; it considered it might be esteemed a part of the next campaign, should it take place. The Emperor, yielding to this unanimous impulse of courage and confidence, twice offered battle since the combat of Malo Yaroslavetz. The Russian General did not think proper to risk them, and for a long time, only shewed Cossacks.

At last, on the 2nd instant, appeared on the side of Viasma, a corps of 12,000 Russians, the front of which was covered by a cloud of Cossacks. Two columns were detached upon the flanks of this corps, which was in an instant cut to pieces. A Major-General, 6 pieces of cannon, and a great number of prisoners, remained in the power of the conqueror.

Times, December 11.

A LOSS OF 20,000 MEN

The official *Sketch of the Operations* of Prince KUTUSOW, which is to be found in another part of our paper, presents an ample and instructive comment on the last French

Bulletin, which asserted, that the advanced guard, had seen no other enemy since the battle of Malo Yaroslavetz, but the Cossacks. . . . Such was the French statement on the 11th ult. when it was to be inferred from the general tenour of the Bulletin, that the Prince of ECKMUHL and the VICEROY, and all the rest of the army, had tranquilly assembled at Smolensk. Now the document before us relates the operations of that very day, and of the three days preceding; and it presents an enumeration of 3718 prisoners, 22 pieces of cannon, 1 standard, 120 waggons, and 43 tumbrils, taken by the detachments of DENIZOW, ADRIANOW, MILORADOVICH, and JOURHOVSKY: and it must be remembered, that these are independent of the 3000 prisoners taken on the 9th, and the 900 on the 10th or 11th by PLATOW, as well as the 900 taken on the 9th by ILOVAISKY. Here, then, is a total of 8318 prisoners; and considering the nature of the warfare, it is reasonable to conclude that at least as many were destroyed by the enemy, and half as many by hunger or fatigue. Upon these suppositions, the Grand French Army, in the course of these four days, must have suffered a diminution of *Twenty Thousand Men.*

Times, December 12.

FORTNUM'S TABLE DAINTIES

JUST LANDED, new imperial PLUMBS, Gamaroon or Portugal Plumbs, Commadra, Malaga, Turkey, and Smyrna Figs, very fine Mascatell Raisins, in bunches for table, Bloom ditto, French Plumbs, Egyptian Dates . . . preserved Green Limes . . . Tamarinds in long pods . . . and a variety of other fruits; the whole of them are arrived in very great perfection, and at considerable lower

prices than for many years past, at Fortnum & Co's Tea, Spice, and Foreign Fruit-warehouse, 183, Piccadilly, opposite Albany.

Times, December 17.

1813

Windsor Christmas Ball

The Windsor Christmas Ball was fixed for last night, to usher in the New Year, when we never recollect to have witnessed such an assemblage of elegant and lovely females; every family of distinction within ten or more miles was present; and notwithstanding two sets, of five and twenty couple each, were formed, such was the propriety and decorum observed that the dancers tripped it without the smallest inconvenience. . . .

The whole went off with such *eclat*, that another was announced to celebrate the Queen's birth-day when those who will not have left their country seats, will again, with *chaste hilarity* (which must do every heart good to observe), meet to display the pleasure they feel in commemorating the natal day of our good and gracious Queen.

Morning Post, January 5.

Lady Hamilton Embarrassed

Lady Hamilton has published a narrative of the services she rendered to her country, by her influence with the Queen of Naples, while resident with her husband, the late Sir William Hamilton, at that Court; the cost of

which, and the losses sustained by her in the accomplishment of these services, she states at not less than 20,000*l.* Her Ladyship says she is now embarrassed, and wishes for remuneration.

Times, February 2.

BEETHOVEN'S "MARY'S WARNING"

Mary's Warning ; an Arietta, composed with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. By Lewis von Beethoven.

We are much pleased with this song. The vocal melody is elegant and pathetic ; the accompaniment is tasteful and ingenious ; and the whole is free from those hackneyed turns that enter into the composition of a great number of modern songs, and make them so little interesting to those who are in the practice of examining every new publication. Beethoven is considered by many Musicians as the first composer at present living. It has recently been stated, in a periodical work, that he had received offers from a foreign government ; but that three noblemen of Vienna had engaged him to remain in the Austrian dominions, by giving him a salary of 4,000 florins.

Gentleman's Magazine, March.

REMAINS OF CHARLES I

It had been long suspected that the remains of CHARLES I were deposited in the Royal vault at Windsor. Indeed, WOOD in his Athenae, and Mr. HERBERT in his Memoirs, both state the supposition. The PRINCE REGENT being down at Windsor on Thursday evening, was consulted

about the mode of exploring these Royal remains, which he directed to be immediately done in his presence. Sir H. HALFORD attended his Royal Highness to the vault, when the leaden coffin being unsoldered, a body appeared covered over with a cerecloth; on carefully stripping the head and face, the countenance of CHARLES I. immediately appeared, in features apparently perfect as when he lived, but the admission of air caused the eye immediately to disappear. The severed head had been carefully adjusted to the shoulders; and the most perfect resemblance to the portrait was remarked in the oval shape of the head, the pointed beard, etc. On lifting up the head, the fissure made by the axe was clearly discovered by Sir HENRY HALFORD, and the flesh, though somewhat darkened, was found to be in a tolerably perfect state. In the same vault was also found a decayed leaden coffin, containing the remains of HENRY VIII. which consisted of nothing more then the skull, with some hair on the chin, and the principal limb bones, in a perfect state.

Times, April 7.

LADY DE CLIFFORD'S BALL

A very splendid ball, and a sumptuous supper, were given by the above fashionable Lady, on Monday evening, at her house in Bruton-street, Berkeley-square. . . . The dancing, contrary to all former etiquette, took place on the ground-floor, the range of rooms being appropriated for the purpose, and the flooring beautifully ornamented in wreaths of flowers. . . .

About half past one the company retired to the banqueting room (the drawing rooms being set apart for the supper), where the glittering display of a massive service

of old English Plate had a noble appearance, aided by the numerous branched candlesticks, composed of the same metal, placed on the tables. The supper was a cold collation, with wines of various kinds, and of an excellent flavour. Ere an hour had elapsed the tables were deserted: all flew to the ball-room to observe the waltzing, which was performed by the best dancers of those popular figure movements. It was about half past five in the morning when the music ceased, and then the company partook of a *dejeune* of tea and coffee.

Morning Post, April 21.

REMAKING LONDON

Mr. WHARTON obtained leave to bring in a Bill for making a street from the Regency Park to Carlton House. It would not be in a straight line, as Cavendish-square would be avoided, and other streets, where much money would be asked for the purchase of houses. That part of the grounds, through which it was to be carried, which now belonged to the Crown, was not worth more than 4,500*l.* a-year; and upon the new plan it would be about 32,000*l.* a-year. For the execution of the plan, it was necessary that 765 houses should come down, 449 of which belong to the Crown at present. The completion of the work would cost about 330,000*l.* which one of the Insurance Offices had already offered to advance. The amount of the interest of this sum, at 5 *per cent.* would be about 16,000*l.* a-year, leaving a yearly surplus of 15,000*l.* which, if converted into a Sinking Fund, would redeem the original debt in 16 years, after which the Crown would have 32,000*l.* instead of 4,500*l.* a year.

Gentleman's Magazine, April.

CATHOLIC DISABILITIES

Mr. GRATTAN brought up his Bill for the removal of Civil and Military Disqualifications from the Roman Catholic Subjects of this Kingdom. It allowed Roman Catholics to sit in either House of Parliament on taking an oath therein specified, instead of the oath of supremacy, and against transubstantiation. It also allowed them to be Members of any Corporation, and to be Officers of the King's Household, with certain exceptions.

Gentleman's Magazine, April.

PRINCE REGENT'S SPLENDOUR

THE PRINCE REGENT'S GALA.—The entertainment given by His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT, on Tuesday, was unprecedented in splendour. At the top of the lawn was a large marquee for the QUEEN and ROYAL FAMILY. Over the entrance was the French *baton* and belt; also the French flag of the 2d battalion of the 100th regiment, whereon was inscribed, Napoleon the First. Over these were placed a pair of colours of the Guards, which have Corunna, Maida, and the names of other places where the Guards have distinguished themselves. At the bottom of the lawn was a large tent, in which was Paine's Waltz-band. A number of round, octagon, and Captain's tents were pitched in different parts, in which all sorts of refreshments were served up.

Times, July 8.

OUR BRAVE TARS

The American frigate *Chesapeake*, Captain EVANS, has been captured and brought into Plymouth, by the British frigate *Shannon*, Captain BROOKE. We trust that this is

only the first fruits of a harvest which the whole American navy is destined to yield to our brave tars.

Times, July 8.

ANNOYED AT FIRING

The loss in the *Chesapeake* is estimated at 70 Officers and seamen killed, and 100 wounded; among the latter was Captain LAWRENCE himself, who soon after she struck died of his wounds.

Neither of the ships has been much damaged except in the rigging, and that not in any great degree. The crew of the *Shannon* were much annoyed during their boarding by the firing from the tops of the *Chesapeake*. Lieutenant FAULKNOR led on our party of boarders, and signalised himself by the greatest coolness and bravery.

Times, July 9.

MRS. SIDDONS AS LADY MACBETH

Macbeth was performed last night for the benefit of the Lock Hospital. The house was showily filled at an early hour. The interest of the Charity might have done much of this, but curiosity probably did more. Mrs. SIDDONS was *Lady Macbeth*; and the public feeling that could not have forgotten her performance of the character, was not unnaturally awakened to the effect which retirement might have had upon her powers. If this was the cause, those who were once proud of seeing upon the English stage the first actress of Europe, might be proud still. Mrs. SIDDONS retains all the spirit, all the feeling,—even all the facility which she possessed under the constant practice of the stage.... It is no slight distinction to be able to enter into the spirit of this lofty and lonely character,—

it is no slight combination of powers than can deliver the impression, even when it has been conceived; and this is the praise of the great Actress whom we have seen withdraw from the stage in the vigour of her talents, and before the decay which dims the most splendid, had thrown a single shade upon their lustre.

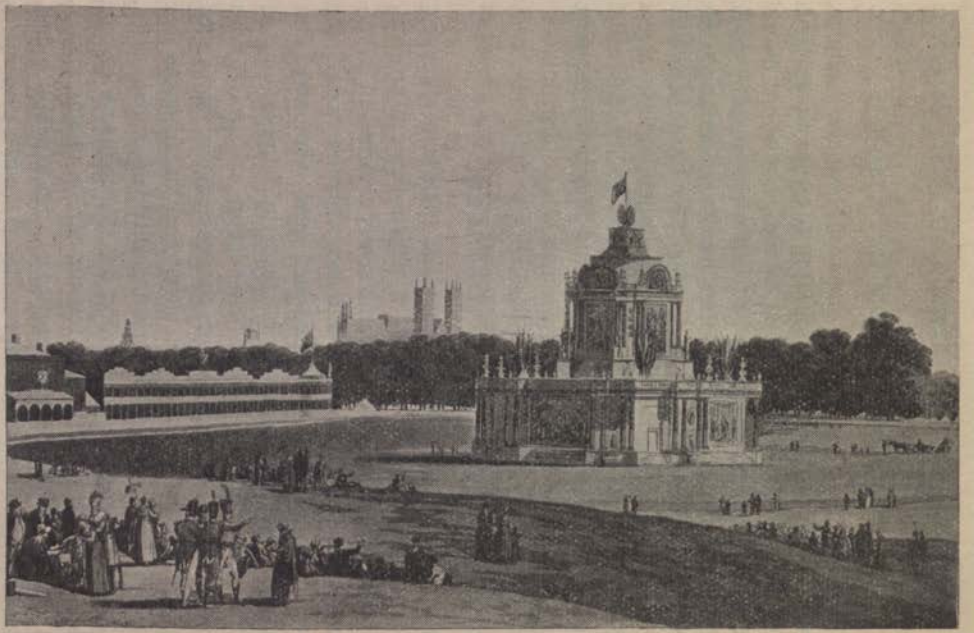
Times, July 10.

CONDITION OF NEWGATE

Mr. EDEN, in moving for Papers respecting the state of Newgate, said, that the Grand Jury of the City of London had reported, that in the Women's Ward, where there were accommodations for not more then 60 females, 120 were now confined; in the debtors' ward, where only 100 ought to be, they found not less than 340, most of whom were destitute of cloathing and bedding, and without adequate shelter from the rain. Even the hospital and infirmary were crammed with 120 women, being 20 above the proper number. The dimensions of the principal room for the women, according to the statement of Mr. Newman, was 70 feet in length, and 16 in breadth; in this only 20 women were originally placed, so as to have each three feet six inches in length. Now that number was trebled, and every female prisoner had no more space allowed to her than one foot three inches. . . . The hardened were mingled with those who had but just committed a first offence, and who, if they had brought a single seed of virtue into that horrid den, would soon have it choaked in the company of the most abandoned.

Sir JAMES SHAW said, that the over-fullness of Newgate was occasioned by the failure of the late Insolvent Debtor's Act.

Gentleman's Magazine, December.



THE PEACE CELEBRATIONS, 1814. THE TEMPLE OF CONCORD IN THE GREEN PARK

1814

Christmas Day in Prison

On Christmas Day, the prisoners in Newgate, Ludgate, and the two Compters, amounting together to upwards of nine hundred, were ordered each to receive one pound of beef, one pint of porter, and half a three-penny loaf; ten chaldrons of coal were also distributed among them by order of the Right Honourable The Lord Mayor.—The Sheriffs have ordered a like donation on New-Year's Day.

Lady's Magazine, January.

A Pig as Passenger

Inhumanity Punished—About the middle of January, during a bitter cold night, a decent-dressed woman, with a child in her arms, became nearly perished in traveling outside a stage coach, and her situation excited the humane consideration of the coach-man, who stated her case to the inside passengers, three in number, one of them who objected to her being let in, as three insides only were booked. One of the passengers exchanged with the poor woman that stage, and then booked her inside, and, with the concurrence of the other passenger, introduced another companion for the company of him who refused relief to the female, viz. a pig in a sack. The grunter was made to keep up a constant peal of music, which, together with the reproaches of the two passengers, fairly drove the tender hearted passenger from the coach, ere he had got half his journey. The wag who

introduced the last amiable companion, is a Yorkshireman; and the affair has caused much merriment in the North.

Lady's Magazine, January.

THE PERFECT GOVERNESS

A LADY, whose delight is the culture and improvement of the youthful mind, would be happy to engage in a Nobleman or Gentleman's family, as GOVERNESS, to one or more pupils, from the age of three to twelve years. She will undertake to instruct in English and French grammatically, writing, arithmetic, and music, with or without masters, geography, and the globes, etc.; if in a widower's family, will have no objection to take charge of the same; liberal treatment will be expected....

Times, January 1

THE GREAT FROST

During the whole of the afternoon of yesterday hundreds of people were assembled on Blackfriars and London Bridges, to see several very adventurous men cross and recross the Thames on the ice. The late thaw has sent such a quantity of ice down the River as completely to choak up the Thames between those two Bridges; and the frost on Sunday and yesterday has so united the vast mass as to render it immoveable by the tide. At one time seventy persons were counted crossing from Queenhithe to the opposite shore. It is strongly recommended to parents and masters, to use their utmost influence in preventing the youth under their charge from venturing

on this frozen mass, for the ice which composes it is exceedingly rotten, in consequence of the late thaw.

Times, February 1.

THE BLACK PRINCE

At a meeting of the Honiton Bible Society, last week, the presence of the BLACK PRINCE, the son of TOUSSAINT, formerly Emperor of St. DOMINGO, gave unusual interest to the meeting. His figure is good, his manners and deportment truly engaging; a residence in England, and an acquaintance with his Bible, for two years has rendered him capable, from the former, of speaking English well for a foreigner, and from the latter giving one of the most striking evidences in favour of the Bible, and the pure doctrines it inculcates, to those who read it with a teachable spirit. After an introduction to the Chairman, he stood up to give his testimony to the truth and power of the Bible: he spoke at considerable length, and with so much fluency, earnestness, and simplicity, as made the deepest impression on the meeting, and drew tears from every eye. This young man, it appears, is to be placed under the tuition of a respectable divine in Cornwall, in order to qualify him to be a Christian Missionary in a heathen world. He is about nineteen years of age, of eminent and unfeigned piety, and very interesting and communicative.

Morning Post, February 16.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE

BEETHOVEN, the celebrated musical composer, is expected in this country.

Times, February 23.

FROST FAIR, HELD ON THE THAMES, FEBRUARY 1814

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF ELBA

We this day give MADISON'S Message to the House of Representatives, together with an abstract of the act, which at his suggestion they joyfully passed, for repealing the Embargo, and putting an end to the Continental System. In another column will be found the State papers issued on the accession of *Napoleon the Great* to the sovereignty of Elba. All these documents, the Elbese and American, are of nearly equal importance and afford nearly similar inferences. They serve only to prove the utter worthlessness and contemptibility of the high and mighty Princes from whom they emanate. BUONAPARTE addresses to the poor fishermen of Elba the same pompous inflated nonsense as he did to the Great Empire which rested its right on the Baltic and its left on the Adriatic. He raves in his old style about fixing their destinies, about being to them a good father, and finding in them good children. . . . Thus is the insanity of the poor wretch still nourished by servile adulation; and he is likely to continue as mad at Portoferrarajo as he was at the Thuilleries.

Times, May 24.

£50,000 FOR THE PRINCESS

THE PRINCESS OF WALES—July 4, on a motion by Lord Castlereagh, a committee of the whole House of Commons proposed to allow the Princess a yearly income of £50,000 from the Exchequer, in lieu of the £22,000, which she had been in the habit of receiving, viz. £5,000 from the Exchequer, and £17,000 from the Prince, her husband.—On the 5th, the Speaker read to the House a letter from

the Princess, thanking them for their intentions, and declaring that she would be satisfied with £35,000 a year. —On the 8th, they voted her £35,000, agreeably to her desire.

Lady's Magazine, July.

PRINCESS CHARLOTTE'S HUMILIATION

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.—July 12, the Regent entered Warwick House, the Princess's residence, and informed her that all her household and servants were dismissed; that she was immediately to remove to Carlton-House, and thence to Cranbourn Lodge in Windsor Forest, where she was to be attended by the Countess dowager of Rosslyn, and others, of his appointment.—The Princess took an opportunity of slipping out unobserved, and repaired, in a hackney-coach, to Connaught-House, the residence of her mother the Princess of Wales: but, on receiving a message from her father through the Duke of York and others, she consented to go to Carlton-House, thence she proceeded, on the 18th, to Cranbourn Lodge, in one of the Regent's carriages, and attended by his servants.

Lady's Magazine, July.

GRAND NATIONAL JUBILEE

August 1st is the day fixed for a Grand National Jubilee, being the Centenary of the accession of the Illustrious Family of Brunswick to the Throne of this Kingdom, and the Anniversary of the Battle of the Nile.

Hyde Park, in which there will be a Grand Fair, is entirely open to the people.

The Green Park will also be entirely open to the people.

The Mall of St. James's Park, and Constitution-hill, will also be open to the people, to enter by Spring-gardens and New-street gates.

The Lawn in St. James's Park, and the Birdcage walk, will be devoted to those who have purchased tickets. . . .

Let not the people, therefore, listen to those who would poison their minds—to those who are the constant enemies of all public joy. Let them be assured, that the object of the peaceful festival is to give to all ranks and orders a grateful occasion to indulge in that full participation of happiness to which their perseverance, in a most sanguinary and trying contest, crowned with unprecedented success, has so richly entitled them.

Public Notice.

Mrs. Bell's Bathing Preserver

The Bathing Preserver is a most ingenius and useful novelty for ladies who frequent the seaside; as it is intended to provide them with a dress for bathing far more adapted to such purpose than anything of the kind at present in use: and it will be found most necessary and desirable to those ladies who go to the seaside unprovided with bathing dresses, and will relieve them from the nauseous idea of wearing the bathing coverings furnished by the guides. Mrs. Bell's Bathing Preserver is made quite in a novel manner, to which is attached a cap to be removed at pleasure, made of a delicate silk to keep the head dry. The Preserver is made of such light materials that a lady may carry it in a tasteful oiled silk bag of the same size as an ordinary lady's reticule.

La Belle Assemblée, September.

CONGRESS OF VIENNA

According to accounts from Vienna of the 7th, the negotiations did not proceed so expeditiously as was at first expected. Talleyrand, on the part of France, has proposed that Portugal and Sweden should take part in the negotiations, they having been included in the treaty of Paris. He also starts objections to the projects of the other Powers in relation to Poland and Saxony, France being still desirous to maintain her influence in these countries, and being unwilling that other Powers should be too much aggrandised. Talleyrand's chancery is one of the busiest at Vienna. . . .

By a letter from Paris we learn it was understood there, that Talleyrand's absence would not be of long duration; he himself had said that he expected to return to Paris before the end of November. His place in the Council and in the Foreign Department is filled by his intimate friend the Count de Jaucour, who is from the south of France, and of the reformed religion. . . .

It is remarked that Talleyrand, since his arrival at the Congress, takes only his old family-names, and has laid aside the title of Prince of Benevent. The German booksellers have a deputation of six now here. Their petition to the Congress is from the pen of a distinguished literary character.

Times, October 14.

PERILS OF GAS-LIGHTING

SIR,—I know of no medium so effectual as your paper, for warning the public against a danger to which they will soon be exposed, and of which as yet they seem to be

unconscious. The general and extensive preparations now making for the introduction of Gas Lights into use, both within doors and without, render it of considerable importance, not only to the parties immediately concerned, but to their neighbours also, that they should be made acquainted with the possible danger to which they are exposed from ignorance or inattention on the part of those to whom the care of the light is to be entrusted. This gas, when intimately mixed with common atmospheric air, in about equal proportions, not only *burns* when a lighted taper is brought into contact with it, but *explodes* with all the violence of gunpowder; and that in proportion to the quantity or bulk. Now such an accident may readily happen, and probably will do so not infrequently. . . .

I know not how it is proposed to guard against such accidents in the employment of the gas-lights *in-doors*; nor do I believe it possible to do so effectually, till a remedy is found for ignorance and carelessness in servants. It is proper to add, that no objection of this sort applies to the use of gas-lights *out of doors*.

CIVIS.

Times, November 4.

A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

RIOT AT THE THEATRE AT DUBLIN.—A scene of disorder and tumult took place at the Theatre on the 16th, almost as unparalleled as the tempest of the morning. *The Forest of Bondii or The Dog of Montargis*, was the afterpiece which had been given out for representation; but in consequence of some misunderstanding between the Patentee and the Proprietor of the canine performer in the piece, as to the

terms on which the services of the dog were to be had, the afterpiece did not go forward, and *The Miller and his Men* was substituted. The audience had not been sufficiently apprised of the change, and would not submit to the disappointment; and expressed their disapprobation so strongly, as completely to obstruct the performance of the adopted Melo-drame. Some of the performers came forward to address the audience while the afterpiece was in progress but they were obliged to retire, and their appearance became at length a matter of some peril, as they were assailed with every missile thing that the gallery, and ultimately the pit, could seize upon. . . . After several efforts to go through with the piece, without a chance of success, the curtain dropped; and from that time until the house was cleared by the interposition of the Sheriffs, accompanied by constables and military, every mischief that could be accomplished was inflicted upon the property, by tearing up the seats of the gallery, and throwing them at the lamps, which were, with very little exception, broken to pieces; and on the stage, and into the orchestra, which, however, escaped with much less injury than might have been expected: pieces of timber were also flung at the performers. It was a command night, and his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Dorset, were in the theatre . . . and his Excellency and her Grace, after no small exercise of condescencion and patience, quitted the theatre. The most tumultuous part of the scene occurred after their departure—a large reflecting glass, forming a panel of the Vice-regal box, was broken by something thrown from the pit or gallery . . . Neither the Lord Lieutenant nor her Grace the Duchess bowed to the audience.

Times, December 23.

1815

Byron's Amiable Lady

Lord Byron.—It has become matter of general notoriety that Lord Byron is separated from his young and amiable lady, and is preparing to quit England for some time. Under these circumstances, two extraordinary copies of verses have appeared, which are broadly stated to be his lordship's composition, and to refer to his own domestic circumstances ! We must, however, believe them to be an injurious fabrication, calculated to render his Lordship an object of no common contempt.

Times, April 16.

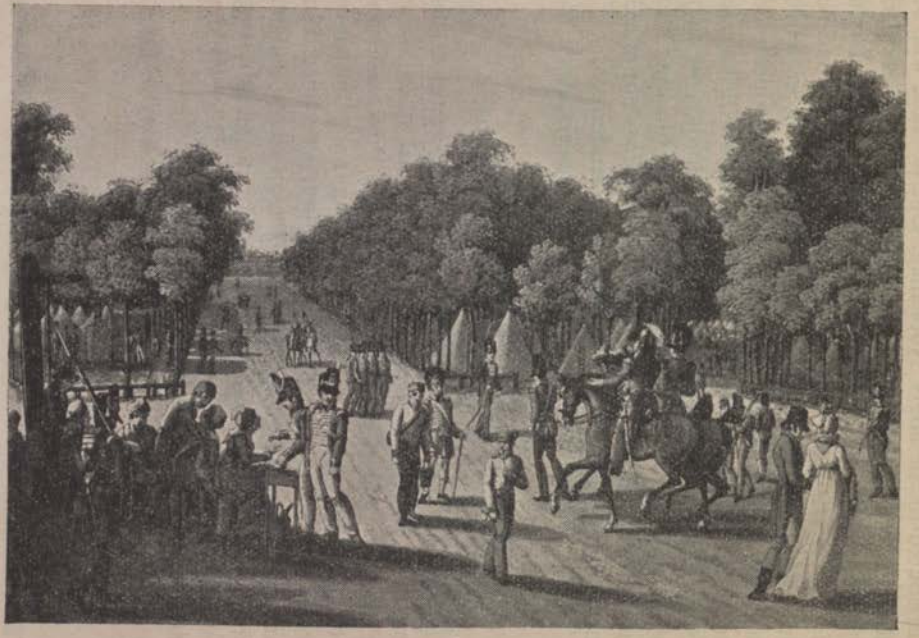
Unmanly Libel

To our extreme astonishment and regret, we perceive that the two copies of verses which we noticed on Tuesday, and particularly the malignant and unmanly libel on Lady Byron's governess, are formally advertised as his Lordship's composition. Of the address to Lady B. it is unnecessary to repeat the expression of an opinion ; but we really think it a public duty to mark the other poem with the strongest reprobation, as a base attack made by a man of rank, of talents, and of literary reputation, on an unprotected, defenceless, and a dependant female.

Times, April 18.

Character of a Female

Lord Byron.—Most of the Daily Papers, have within these few days, been much occupied upon a subject to which, it ought to be added, they were directed by a paper



ENCAMPMENT OF THE BRITISH ARMY, IN THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE, 1815

of last Sunday, in which appeared two pieces of Poetry attributed to the above Nobleman. One of these will be found in our Paper to-day. The second, which is entitled "*A Sketch from Life*," and in which the character of a female is attacked with the utmost severity, we decline inserting. The first Piece "Fare thee well" is an adieu to Lady Byron, from whom his Lordship is understood to have been separated. And as our readers will have an opportunity of perusing it in our Paper to-day, we may state our opinion of it, that it is certainly touching and affecting; and that perhaps our language does not afford many compositions of more pathos and tenderness.

Courier, April 18.

A Royal Matrimonial Union

The wishes and hopes of the nation were gratified this night, by the happy event of the matrimonial union of the Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, with the Princess Charlotte of Wales—that most interesting and illustrious personage, who, in all human probability, is destined on a future day, to ascend the throne of these realms; and we fondly and patriotically hope, to exhibit to an admiring world, the third instance in our history, of the wisdom and glory of the reign of a British Queen.

Observer, May 5.

Madhouses

The First Annual Report on Madhouses . . . Never before published. Ordered by the House of Commons to be Printed. . . . This new and very interesting Report on Madhouses, contains numerous cases and

some singular and shocking details: it was made by the following Noblemen and Gentlemen, who were appointed by the House of Commons as a Select Committee, to enquire and consider of provision being made for the better regulation of Public and Private Madhouses in England. . . . Including Two Letters . . . containing an account of the Lunatic Asylum, kept by Messrs. Ricketts at Droitwich; the other from Mr. Hollen, solicitor, of Kidderminster, detailing the case of Powel, a pauper lunatic, who was chained to a kitchen floor, and "littered like a pig," in an unoccupied house at Chesterton, near Cambridge.

Observer, May 12.

Loyalty of the French

We have just received Paris papers to the 12th inst. They afford further indication of the excellent spirit that prevails in France, and which it becomes daily more difficult to repress. Even at balls and festive meetings loyal cries are heard, and discourses pronounced expressing the utmost indignation against the Usurper and his Government. There has been a disturbance at Bourdeaux.* Soult has been nominated Major-General to the army, a situation once filled by Berthier.

Observer, May 14.

The War

Lord Geo. Cavendish willingly concurred in the first part of the Address, but moved an amendment to the latter part, declaring it to be unjust and unwise to commence a war for the mere purpose of excluding an individual

* Bordeaux.

from the government of a country; and that it left us no alternative between the total destruction of that government and the disgrace of being at last compelled to treat with it in the event of failure. Mr. J. Smith seconded the amendment. Mr. Grattan declared it was with regret he differed from those friends with whom he usually voted: but the conviction of his mind was, that we could not treat with Buonaparte, and that war was inevitable, just, and necessary.

Observer, May 28.

Dispatches from the Duke

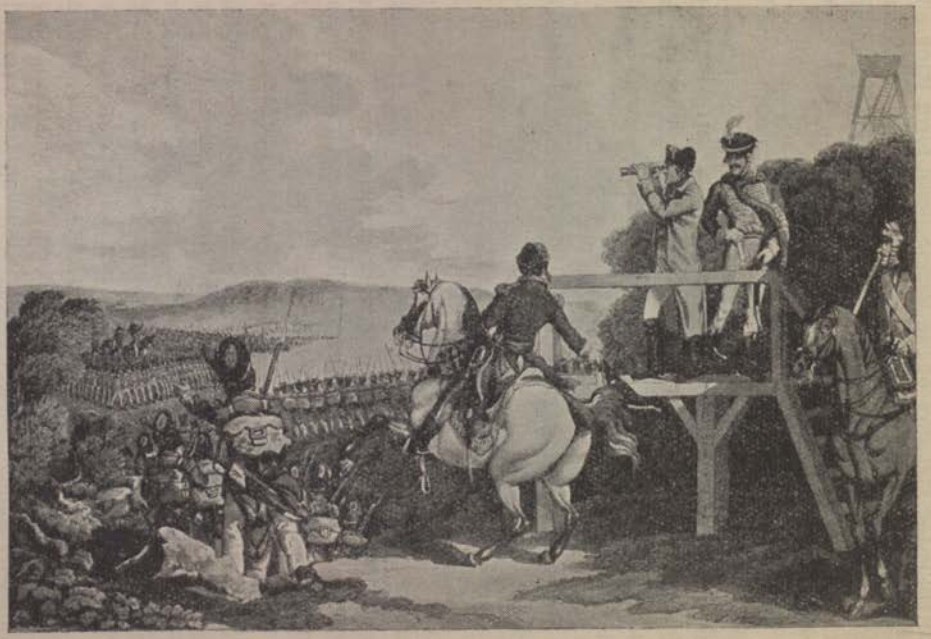
A Gentleman of the name of King arrived late last night, with dispatches from the Duke of Wellington, containing an account of the further progress of the Allied Armies towards Paris, and enclosing the regimental returns of the killed and wounded in the dreadful and ever memorable battle of the 18th of June, which will be published this afternoon in an *Extraordinary Gazette*. The dispatch from the Duke of Wellington is dated Orvilliers, the 28th ult. Blucher was on the same day at Senlis, having got between Grouchy and Paris; and it was said, that there was no force between him and the capital. The negociations had been carried on with Blucher, who refused to treat until he reached Paris, and Bonaparte had been given up.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, July 3.

Buonaparte's Second Abdication

The second abdication of the Throne of France by Napoleon Buonaparte was alluded to in our last Number, and has since received full confirmation. . . .

The Ex-Emperor, on leaving Paris after his abdication,



BONAPARTE JUST BEFORE HIS FLIGHT, VIEWING THE ATTACK ON HIS IMPERIAL GUARDS AT WATERLOO

retired to Rochefort, with an intention (if praticable to elude the vigilance of the British naval force lying off that port) to sail for the United States of America. After long watching in vain for such an opportunity, he came at last to the resolution of throwing himself in the British for protection. . . .

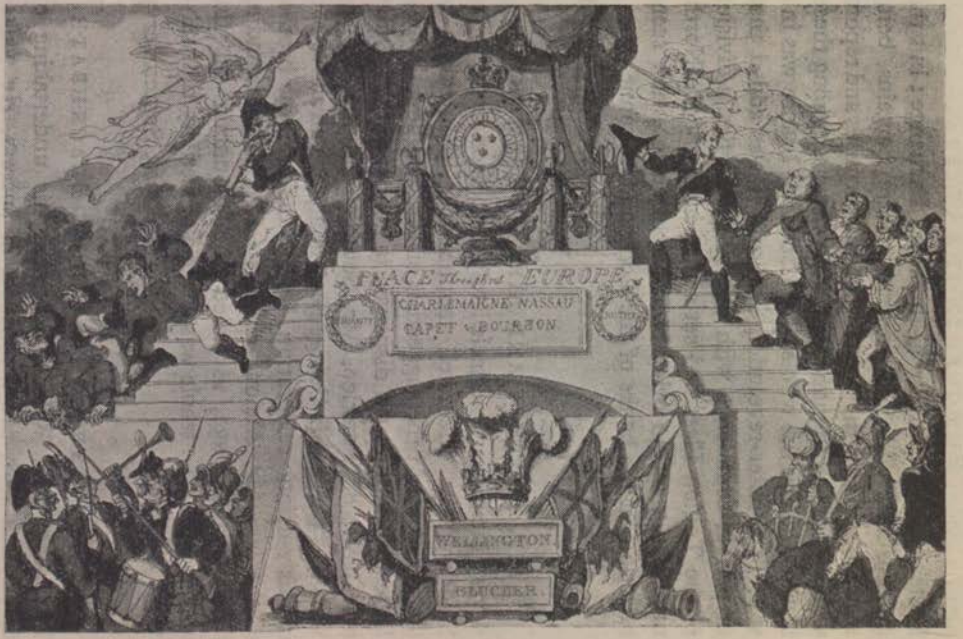
The Bellerophon has since arrived in Plymouth Sound with Napoleon Buonaparte and his suite on board; and there, we understand, he will remain till the Allied Powers determine how he shall be disposed of. It is however, confidently stated, and we believe truly, that he will be sent to St. Helena.

Gentleman's Magazine, July.

SUDDEN DISSOLUTION

1814, Dec. 7. AT Dudley, aged 31, Mrs. B. Dudley; whose dissolution was awfully sudden—while at work with her needle, and engaged in cheerful conversation with an affectionate husband, she was stricken as in a moment, and in the course of a few hours expired! leaving that husband, and every other relative, most deeply afflicted at her loss. Nor as an excellent wife, mother, daughter, and sister, is sincere regret for her confined to her kindred: it is felt by all with whom she was acquainted. For, it might truly be said that her acquaintance were her friends. She made them such by a temper that was always pleasing,—by a disposition that was always lively,—and a heart that was uniformly feeling and kind. Her memory will long be cherished by her family with affection, and by her friends with esteem.

Gentleman's Magazine, August.



TRANSPARENCY

Rumours in the City

Yesterday was a holiday at the Stock Exchange; but this circumstance did not prevent private bargains being made to a considerable extent, on the surmises and reports which were said to influence such contracts. Among these, it was said that the whole of the South of France was in a state of counter-revolution . . . and it was added that, in perfect confidence with one of the parties, a division of the Toulon Fleet had set sail to intercept the Northumberland, and to bring back Napoleon to a new scene of action on the banks of the Loire and Garonne.

Observer, August 13.

Mr. Southey and Mr. Wordsworth

A very interesting spectacle lately took place on the top of Skiddaw, the celebrated mountain in the county of Cumberland. At the suggestion of Mr. Southey, the poet laureat, a bonfire was displayed in honour of the memorable battle of Waterloo. Mr. Southey and Mr. Wordsworth, as well as Sir George Beaumont, took an active part in this patriotic celebration. Lord Sunderlin, the brother of the late Mr. Malone and his Lady, notwithstanding their advanced age, ascended the mountain on this occasion, and the whole was a scene of festivity till twelve o'clock at night.

Observer, September 3.

The Pedestrian Match on Blackheath

The pedestrian, Wilson, continues his undertaking on Blackheath with every prospect of success. He walked his fifty miles on Sunday, but not on Blackheath. It appears from the concourse of persons on the preceding

day; the erection of booths for the sale of food and liquors; and the numerous bands of music inviting those "to foot it upon the light fantastic toe," the magistrates were apprehensive of the profanation of the Sabbath. They assembled, therefore, and adopted the following resolution: "that it is the opinion of the magistrates, that George Wilson, who is now walking for money upon Blackheath, cannot be allowed to proceed on his walk on ANY part of the Sabbath day." In consequence of this mandatory order, it was considered most prudent to remove him from that ground.

Observer, September 24.

SUPPLIES FOR BUONAPARTE

By command of the Prince Regent, Lord Bathurst issued orders last month to one of the most tasteful and ingenious artists of the metropolis, to provide everything which would contribute to the domestic gratification and comfort of Napoleon Buonaparte in his new residence at St. Helena. This order comprises every species of furniture, linen, glass ware, clothes, music, and musical instruments, which Buonaparte and the whole of his suite can possibly want for a period of more than three years. The directions for it were given in the most ample and unrestricted sense—no price in the first instance fixed, no particular quality of articles specified: the whole were to be made up in a style of pure and simple elegance, with this only reservation—that in no instance should any ornament or initial creep into the decorations which would be likely to recal to the mind of Buonaparte the former emblematical appendages of his imperial rank.

Observer, December 17.

Libel on the English

A General Pillet, who twice violated his parole when a prisoner of war in this country, has published at Paris a most atrocious libel on the English people. Among his diabolical assertions are these—that during the two last wars, 150,000 *Frenchmen perished in tortures on board our prison ships*;—and in the late war, 30,000 prisoners died in the course of five months, of hunger—that Lord Cawdor, commander of the Carmarthen militia, on duty at Porchester Castle, having occasion to enter the prison, tied his horse to the rails; in ten minutes the horse was torn to pieces and devoured!!!—the murder of women by their husbands he represents as quite common, and adds, that the murderers are scarcely ever prosecuted!!!—all English ladies above 40 are represented as drunkards! and, as to the rest, he says, *all* the young women of England live in a state of incontinence, except waiting-maids who reserve themselves to become wives to their masters.

Gentleman's Magazine, December.

The Princess of Wales

The Princess of Wales has taken up her residence on the Lake of Como, in Italy, where she supports a splendid establishment—an Austrian guard of honour, of about 25 or 30 men, are constantly posted at the gate of her house, which has all the appearance of a palace; it is expected that this will be her permanent residence—she nevertheless was expected shortly to proceed—first to the Grecian Isles, and from thence to Constantinople, where she purposed spending the winter.

Gentleman's Magazine, December.

Debauchery of Beggars

The Report published by order of the House of Commons, on the subject of Mendicity in the Metropolis, affords much curious information, disclosing the numerous deceptions practised by beggars on the publick, and their licentious habits of living. It is ascertained that they get from 4s. to 20s. a day, which is all spent at night in hot suppers and dainties, followed generally by intoxication, and every other species of debauchery.

Gentleman's Magazine, December.

The Elgin Marbles

Canova, on inspecting the Elgin marbles, said they were superior in style, to everything else on earth; that at Rome they had no idea of such things, and would be astonished were they to see them; that there would be a great change in the whole system of both painting and sculpture in consequence.

Observer, December 17.

1816

Mr. Kean's Excellence

New Way to Pay Old Debts.—It is not often that we have to call the attention of our fair readers to such a *Chef d'œuvre* of acting as was exhibited at Drury-lane by Mr. Kean, on Friday night, January 12. . . .

The acting of Mr. Kean deserved almost as much praise as the very writing of the poet: he fully entered

into the conceptions of Massinger, and exhibited his masterly portraiture of a bold bad man in the same form in which it existed in the mind of the poet. The cruelty, the ferocity, and the malignity of the character . . . at once a daring tyrant and a tricking knave; all these are features in SIR GILES OVERREACH, and Mr. Kean presented them in all their terrific form and hue.

La Belle Assemblée, February.

DRESSES WORN AT THE ROYAL NUPTIALS

The Prince Regent

A scarlet field-marshal's uniform coat, embroidered with gold; rich gold pearl aiguilette, with the stars of the Orders of the Garter, Bath, Guelphs, Russia, Austria, Prussia, France, Spain, Denmark, etc, etc, etc; white kerseymere waistcoat and breeches.

Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg

A British General's embroidered uniform coat, white kerseymere waistcoat and breeches. His Serene Highness also wore a superb sword and belt, which was presented to him by Her Majesty. The hilt of the sword was decorated with diamonds of uncommon lustre, and the belt studded with costly gems.

Observer, May 5.

DRESSES OF HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE

As we have been gratified with a sight of the wedding dresses of this amiable and illustrious female, a particular yet concise account of them cannot but be acceptable to our fair readers.

The Royal Bride, happy in obtaining him whom her heart had selected, and whom consenting friends approved, wore on her countenance that tranquil and chastened joy which a female so situated could not fail to experience. Her fine fair hair, elegantly yet simply arranged, owed more to its natural beautiful wave than to the art of the *friseur*; it was crowned with a most superb wreath of brilliants, forming rosebuds with their leaves.

Her dress was silver lama on net, over a silver tissue slip, embroidered at the bottom with silver lama in shells and flowers. Body and sleeves to correspond, elegantly trimmed with point Brussels lace. The manteau was of silver tissue lined with white satin, with a border of embroidery to answer that on the dress, and fastened in front with a splendid diamond ornament. Such was the bridal dress . . . made on this happy occasion.

La Belle Assemblée, June.

THE BLACKHEATH PEDESTRIAN

This extraordinary adventurer continues to perform his task of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours, though not with that unruffled chearfulness and ease which distinguished his first week's exertions. The odds, which upon the best authority we are able enabled to state, are 2,000 to 300 guineas against him, appeared at first not a little imprudent, considering the perfect ease with which he completed his task upon Blackheath last year.

Observer, June 16.

MRS. SIDDONS'S COMPLACENCY

It is already known that the Princess Charlotte had expressed a desire to witness the performance of Mrs.

Siddons in her most distinguished characters, and that her late indisposition had alone prevented her receiving that gratification some weeks ago. On her recovery, the Princess intimated her intention of visiting the Theatre last night. The tragedy of Macbeth was commanded, and Mrs. Siddons, with great complacency consented to appear. The Royal Pair arrived at Covent Garden Theatre, where a double guard was posted, and a great crowd assembled at half past six o'clock. . . . The audience, on their entrance, rose and received them with every mark of respect. . . . Mrs. Siddons, on her appearing, made her obeisance to the Prince and Princess, and afterwards to the audience.

Observer, June 23.

Our Patriotic Princess

We are happy to state that it was some time ago announced to the Establishment of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, that her Royal Highness expects they will wear in future only British manufactures. An order was at the same time sent to her dress-makers, etc., not to introduce any thing foreign into articles prepared for the wear of her Royal Highness, on pain of incurring her displeasure and being no longer employed.

Morning Post, July 11.

To Paris by Air

A correspondent informs us that Mr. Egg of the Strand, (a German) has nearly completed a balloon, in the shape of a dolphin, for the avowed purpose of carrying the nobility and gentry to Paris, and subsequently elsewhere.

It is to be made capable of conveying from 15 to 20 persons to Paris in the short space of 10 hours or less: it is worked by steam, and the wings are intended to act as rudders. The journey from London to Paris by Dover is now performed in 73 hours; viz 12 hours to Dover; seven hours (upon the average) to wait at Dover; six hours (average) the passage; 48 hours to Paris, supposing a traveller sets off without taking any rest; total 73 hours. This scheme, if carried into execution, bids defiance to the usual exactions of inn-keepers, the customary search of custom-house officers, and all the ordinary impediments which so frequently annoy sensitive travellers. Mr. Egg is prosecuting the undertaking in a building at Brompton. *Observer*, August 18.

THE OFFENCE OF WORSHIP

The Hon. CHARLES NOEL, of Barham Court, in Kent, was lately convicted, on the information of the Earl of ROMNEY, of the singular offence of having admitted persons in the neighbourhood, to the number of more than 20, to attend divine service in his house with his family and domestics. The Act of Parliament for this *offence* is imperative, and Mr. NOEL immediately paid the penalty, one half of which, after discharging the expenses of the prosecution, goes to the poor of the parish, and the other moiety to the informer. *Morning Post*, October 26.

LUDDITES IN NOTTINGHAM

Nottingham is subject to the lawless outrages and exactions of the Luddites. The collectors of the Black Committee continue to levy their contributions, whilst the

King's taxes and parochial rates remain unpaid. A collector of the poor-rate at Nottingham, in lately going his round, was, it is said, answered by several housekeepers. "We are unable to settle with you, the other collectors have just been in here and you know we must pay them." Upon his remonstrating with one of them the reply was, "Do you wish me to have my frames broken or my brains blown out?"

Observer, December 1.

Capt. Wyke's Medallion

Capt. Wyke, the newly elected master of the ceremonies of the upper rooms at Bath, has been instituted into his office, the ribbon and medallion being placed over his shoulders by Lady Morrison in the presence of the subscribers; the medallion is of gold enamelled, enriched with brilliants and encrusted within a wreath of laurel enamelled.

Observer, December 15.

"Herod and Mariamne," and Mr. Coates

After a slumber, tolerably profound, of some thirty or forty years, the repose of the above amiable couple has been disturbed by our managers: but the revival is by no means complimentary to their taste. The chief attraction of the night was

"The Celebrated Amateur of Fashion."

At the end of the 2d Act, the curtain drew up, and discovered "Romeo," in all his glory—studded with jewels—

leaning like Patience, on a monument, smiling at grief. Tricked out in the trappings and suits of woe, he advanced in a most solemn, measured, tragic stride.

"Thrice made his bow—cried Hem!—and then began." What the Monody on the death of Nelson was like, whether it was very like a whale, or very like a camel, or very like an ouzel,—nobody could tell: for when that Mr. Coates—a wight

> "— — whose very sight would
> Entitle him—Mirror of Knighthood!"

began to open his mouth, the audience was, (I presume) in extacies; for they clapped and cried bravo! and roared silence! so loud, that nothing but silence could be heard for a long time. . . . The skirt of his coat, or by whatever name you call it, was (accidentally on purpose) pushed under the waistband of his small-clothes: and at the words (or some such) of "nature cast away," the Amateur of Fashion suddenly laid hold of it, disengaged it with such a jerk, and cast it away so gracefully, and so pathetically, that the whole house was electrified. The Amateur retired.—It was, however, too good a thing to be parted with so easily; and encore! encore! encore! sounded and resounded from boxes, pit and gallery. But the more they called, the more he would not come. The whole house thumped with sticks, hissed, groaned, kicked, bellowed—"Romeo! Romeo! wherefore art thou, Romeo?"—"Cock-Cock- a doodle doo- Cock a doodle doo—encore! encore!" The High Priest of the play, in pontificabilus, came forward, and was assailed with "No, no; off, off, off; encore, encore." In consequence of which he bowed and retired.

Morning Post, December 24,
reprinted from a Bristol paper.

Madame De Stael

Madame de Stael . . . has become the heroine of all possible reunions. Standing well with the Court and well with the city. Men of all parties, notwithstanding the difference of opinion, pay equal attention to her and seek her company. The Prince de Talleyrand is one of the most assiduous of her attendants; because as he is actively labouring to increase the number of his partisans, he wishes to make recruits among the persons who frequent the company of Mad. de Stael.

Observer, December 29.

A Fanatic Reforms

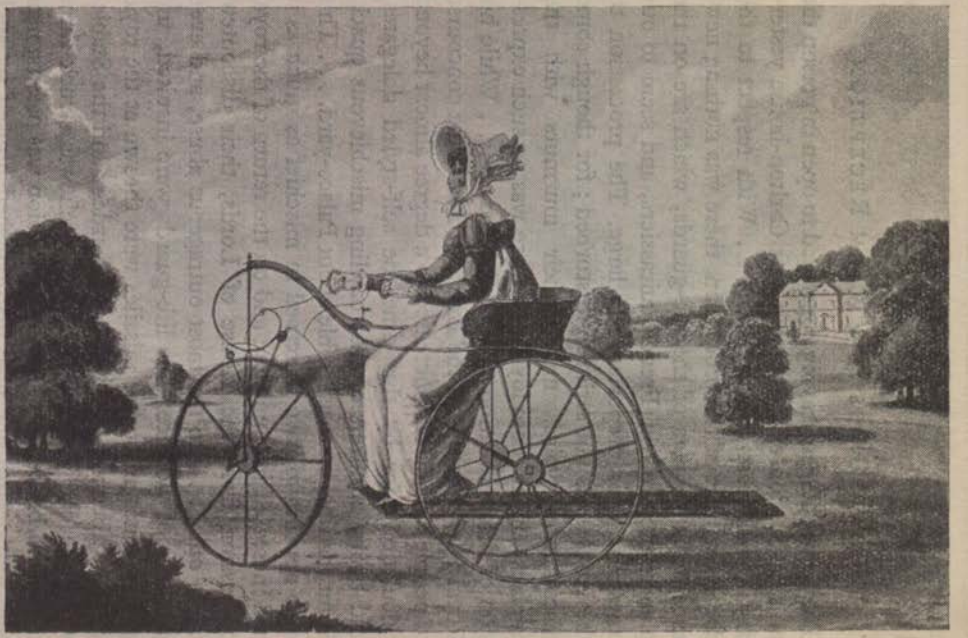
Mr. Adam Dryden, a relation of Dryden, the Poet, died last week, at Camwhitten in Ireland, in the 100th year of his age. So great was his aversion to tea, that he would never suffer even the female part of his family to have a tea-kettle or tea-equipage in his house; but within the last year of his life he grew so extremely fond of it, that it was his only beverage.

Observer, December 29.

Catechisms as Gifts

For Christmas Presents & New Year's Gifts of the literary kind, none can be more useful or acceptable to children of both sexes than Mavor's Catechisms, which may be had of the publishers, Lackington, Allen, & Co.

Observer, December.



A PILENTUM, OR LADY'S ACCELERATOR

1817

Prince Regent's Warm Reception

The Prince Regent having appointed to open in person the present Session of Parliament, left Carlton-house yesterday at half past one o'clock. . . . With respect to the decorative part of the procession, there was nothing new, except the helmets of the life-guards, which are on the plan of those of the French cuirassiers, and seem to our unwarlike eyes preposterously large. The procession to the House was not seriously disturbed; for though some discontented voices mixed their murmurs with the applause of the more loyal, yet there was no such expression of disapprobation as to excite alarm. . . . While his Royal Highness was in the House of Peers, the concourse of people outside had increased to a degree almost beyond calculation; for by this time the self-styled delegates, and booby admirers of that bawling mischievous quack, Hunt, had begun to assemble about Palace-yard. . . . This mob appears to have increased in mischief as much as it had increased in numbers: and on the return of the royal procession from the House of Lords, their discontent broke out . . . into the most outrageous abuse, and even into acts of violence. The life-guards were insulted, and gravel stones and other missiles were thrown at the royal carriage: between Carlton-house gardens and the Stable-yard gate one glass of the state coach was struck three times and broken. . . . As the procession was passing near the Stable-yard, one man distinguished himself by such violence against two quiet life-guards-men, insulting the men, and assaulting the horses, that two mere

bye-standers were induced to seize him . . . and the fellow was conducted to the large room in St. James's Palace, set apart for the yeomen of the guard.

Times, January 29.

ATTACK UPON THE REGENT

Mr. Chambers sworn and examined. I live in South Molton-street; I was in the Park on Tuesday when the Prince Regent was returning from the House of Lords. On his entering the Mall I saw a great crowd follow his carriage, and heard a great deal of hissing and hooting. The mob pressed towards the state carriage in considerable numbers; some called out "Pull the —— out!" As they passed the life-guards they struck both men and horses with sticks which they had in their hands. At length I saw some stones thrown at the Prince's carriage, particularly between St. James's-palace and Harrington-house, opposite Marlborough-house gardens. The mob went shouting on, "—— him! Go it!" "Down with him!" "—— them all." . . . At this moment I saw the prisoner very forward, and using most vociferous language. He called the life-guards a set of rascals, —— them, and said, "they ought to be sent to hell." I conceived his conduct to be very improper and seized him; and seeing three or four of the life-guards in the middle of the Mall, I endeavoured to drag him towards them. . . . I did not at first succeed; the mob attempted to rescue him. I was thrown down and dragged a considerable distance. I was thrown down on my back, but still kept hold of the prisoner; and at length succeeded, with the assistance of the soldiers, in securing him.

Observer, February 2.

Abolition of Lotteries

The City Petition, and Mr. Lyttleton's motion for the Abolition of Lotteries, have met with the fate which should always rebuke any vexatious attempts to harass the Minister in raising the Supplies. Although the inconsistency of the Petitioners is incomprehensible, for they discovered no immorality in Lotteries when they resorted to one for the disposal of their Houses, yet it is perfectly natural for people with such tender consciences to wish to obliterate, if possible, even the name of a Lottery, as the recollection of their House Lottery must revive uncomfortable reflections, for it contained 19,978 Blanks against only 22 Prizes !—and the value of those prizes almost vanished when the claimants applied to be paid, the produce not realizing one half what was held out as a lure ; but these gentlemen must not measure other people's corn by their own bushel, for Prizes in the State Lottery are always equal, in number and value, to what is professed in the Scheme.

Observer, March 23.

Cobbett on His Aims

Cobbett is about to commence his publications at New York. He says, to pretend he wanted no compensation, would be to act the hypocrite, but that private advantage weighs little with him. His professed object is to reform the Governments of Europe, and he conceives the people there prepared for his impressions. With regard to England his views appear to be, to obtain a reformation in the House of Commons, but not to disturb the Monarchy, Church, or Nobility.

Leeds Mercury, June 14.

Beautiful New Coins

In the course of the present week a considerable quantity of the new gold coinage was conveyed from the Mint to the Bank of England, preparatory to the approaching payment of the dividends, when it will be issued to the public. The coins are extremely beautiful. They consist of Sovereigns, Double-Sovereigns, and Half-Sovereigns. The heads on all are strong resemblances of his Majesty, and their surface, being unplanished, produces a rich effect from the contrast of the planished field on which they are raised. The reverse of the Sovereigns and Double-Sovereigns contains an exquisite little representation of St. George and the Dragon, executed with the greatest taste and spirit. It is surrounded by the Garter. The Half-Sovereigns are too small to admit of this devise, and have therefore, on the reverse the Royal Arms.

Leeds Mercury, June 14.

Prosperity's Exhilarating Effects

The Nation seems to be in greater danger of those *exhilarating effects of prosperity*, against which the writers of the *Edinburgh Review* have thought it necessary so "earnestly and solemnly to warn their Countrymen." The happy prospect of an abundant crop of grain has already begun to operate on the markets. Wheat fell ten shillings yesterday at Mark-lane. The hay-harvest affords occupation to the hands so lately out of employ. The Iron Trade in Wales and Staffordshire has experienced a rapid improvement. Consols for the opening are $76\frac{3}{4}$.

Day and New Times, June 24.

GIBBON'S ONLY PASSION

Madame de STAEL expired on Monday last, at Paris, aged 53. She was the daughter of NECKAR and of SUSAN CURCHOD, the object of the early, perhaps the only passion of GIBBON, the Historian of the Roman Empire.

Times, July 19.

MME. DE STAEL'S BRAIN

The body of Madame de STAEL has been opened, and this operation has falsified the opinion given by her physicians. In her anatomy they have remarked the extraordinary dimension of the brain. A cast has been taken of her head.

Times, July 31.

DEATH OF JANE AUSTEN

Obituary. July 18.—At Winchester, Miss Jane Austen, youngest daughter of Rev. George Austen, Rector of Steventon, Hants, authoress of "Emma," "Mansfield Park," "Pride and Prejudice," and "Sense and Sensibility."

Gentleman's Magazine, August.

AN AID TO NATURE

TO THE LADIES.—Poudre Subtil.—Although Nature has been more bountiful to the Ladies of Great Britain, as justly described by several authors, the handsomest women in the known world; yet, for a great number to appear perfect beauties it is necessary to remove superfluous hair. This imperfection J. DELCROISE has obviated

by offering to the Ladies his Poudre Subtil, for effecting this object in ten minutes, without inconvenience or pain: merely a cool sensation and leaving the skin extremely soft and smooth. . . . Money will be returned if the powder has not the desired effect.

Observer, Advertisement (repeated).

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE

Few domestic events have excited a more lively, and, at this moment, a more impatient interest, than the expected accouchement of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte. An indiscreet and unfounded report of her Royal Highness's health, a fortnight back in some of the daily papers, led to a supposition that every hour was likely to produce the consummation of public hope. As her Royal Highness's indisposition, however, from all appearances, must ere long take place, we shall feel it our duty to be on the alert to afford our readers the earliest intelligence.

Observer, November 2.

MELANCHOLY INTELLIGENCE

It becomes this day our melancholy duty to announce events that will plunge the country into grief and mourning. At nine o'clock last night the Princess CHARLOTTE of WALES was delivered of a still-born male child, and at half-past two this morning this beloved Princess was no more, having thus survived her ill-fated offspring only a few hours.

Globe, November 6.

THE PRINCESS'S UNHAPPY DEMISE

Everything relating to the melancholy, and in respect to others the unhappy demise, of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, should be collected, that posterity may judge of the estimation in which she was held by living men of her day. Even though few of our remarks were to reach, or be perused by, the succeeding generation, yet does the expression of feeling afford a present relief to it. To assert that we, or that the whole British nation, is at this moment dissolved in tears like a husband or a parent, by reason of the loss of the Princess, would be absurd, though many a tear will be shed for her fate by those who have never seen her ; but if we say that deep regret, that calm sorrow, produced by pity for her sufferings, and a rational calculation of the loss we have sustained in her death, are universally prevalent, we say no more than every tongue confirms, than every countenance displays.

Observer, November 9.

CLAREMONT

We continue here most grievously afflicted : numbers of females have been troubled with hysterics and other fits, since the first intelligence was communicated to them of the death of the Princess. Although her Royal Highness was safely delivered at nine o'clock on Wednesday night, everything was kept so remarkably quiet in the house that it was nearly ten before it was generally known.

Observer, November 9.

THE DYING PRINCESS

1818

A Rogue of 15

Tuesday sen'night, a lad named *King*, of Bath, was publicly whipped at the cart's tail, out of Frome, as a rogue and vagrant. This depredator is not more than 15, and some time since conducted his gang to that town, where they plundered a shop of the till and its contents; they were apprehended, when King turned evidence against his three companions, who were at the following assizes transported for 7 years.

Times, January 1.

A Sombre Entertainment

Black Ball!—At the last Haverfordwest Assembly, of which Lord Milford was steward, the rooms displayed sable hangings of crape, black wax lights, ornamented with cypress leaves, and three transparent urns, with the name of the lamented Princess Charlotte inscribed on them. The company was unusually numerous, and notwithstanding the gloom of the decoration, danced on the light fantastic toe!

Times, January 5.

The Prince Coburg

Light (Four Inside) Post Coach

TO LONDON

From the Talbot Coach Office and Albion Hotel, Manchester. A most respectable Requisition having appeared in the Times newspaper, of the 7th instant, signed by nearly 200 of those gentlemen who travel on business

from and *to London* and *Manchester*, wherein they voluntarily pledge themselves to give their utmost support to the Coach called the PRINCE COBURG, in the event of its revival ;—depending upon us, in such a case, for its being well and regularly performed :—We, the undersigned, therefore, beg respectfully thus to announce to the Gentlemen who have expressed their wishes and a determination in such requisition, as also to the Public in general, that *we have made such Arrangements for* RE-ESTABLISHING the said COACH, as we doubt not, will, when complete deserve and meet with entire Approbation.

Advertisement, *Cowdroy's Manchester Gazette*, April 18.

A TREATY OF MARRIAGE

The Duke of Kent is expected to leave London on Wednesday or Thursday, to proceed on his way to Germany, for the solemnization of his marriage. . . .

The ratification of the treaty of marriage of the Duke of Kent, arrived in London on Monday morning ; his Royal Highness was in possession of the agreeable intelligence soon after 9 o'clock. Mr. Brock Taylor, our minister at Wirtemberg, conducted the negotiations for his Royal Highness, which occupied him some time, he having to attend the contracting parties at Munich, Baden, Frankfurt, etc.

Observer, May 10.

A LIVELY ELECTION

Yesterday the bustle of the Elections suffered no abatement. In London, Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark the voters who gave their suffrages were

numerous, but the hissings and hootings in front of the hustings partook of that Saturnalian licence which, on all occasions, distinguishes our popular elections. A great effort was made yesterday in Westminster to bring up single votes for Sir MURRAY MAXWELL, and a great number of plumpers were also given for Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, as in the early part of the day the Electors met with no interruption, the hustings being perfectly easy of access. Mr. HUNT was chiefly occupied in traversing the Hustings and raising objections to votes given to other Candidates. His flag and *bonnet-rouge* were exhibited towards the close of the Poll.... Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, we understand, has left town for Bath. Had he come forward and canvassed, unconnected with his present Committee, we are persuaded, he and Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY would be at the head of the Poll.... Sir MURRAY MAXWELL was on the Hustings during the proceedings of the day. His right eye is covered with green silk, in consequence of the hurt which he received on Thursday. In the City the contest proceeds with great spirit, but not unattended with tumult and some violence. The Hall was crowded in the extreme, and party feelings paid little respect to propriety or decorum. Blows were struck, and one of the Marshalmen was assaulted.

Morning Advertiser, June 20.

THE NEW BEARSKIN CAP

The three Regiments of Fusileers have just received an order from the Horse Guards, abolishing the jacket in use by the Officers, and substituting a long coat to be worn on all occasions, with gold wings and grenades on the skirts and straps. This, with the new bearskin caps

lately furnished to those Corps, has a very grand effect, productive also of an appearance of height to the men, who are expected to get long coats in the next clothing.

Morning Post, June 26.

A General Election

Throughout the whole kingdom at this General Election, Westminster is the only place where a candidate has been allowed to stand forward, professing the doctrines of Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Voting by Ballot, and all the rest of that mixture of mischievous absurdities involved in the resolutions moved by Sir F. Burdett in the last days of the last Parliament. If then such a candidate is returned through the negligence of the Electors, that negligence is just as injurious to the country as the direct support of the bribed and perjured drunkards —the insane and ignorant spouters, who are allowed to usurp the place of the elective body.

Morning Post, July 4.

Female Fashions

English Walking Dress

High round dress of jacconot muslin, with three flounces of muslin in full quills; each flounce headed by embroidery. Brunswick stars of grass-green, and each flounce edged with the same colour. Sautoir scarf, of Chinese silk, with a rich border of various colours. Transparent bonnet, of white net and lilac satin, crowned with a bouquet of French double poppies, and yellow everlastings. Lilac parasol, kid slippers of the same colour, and straw coloured kid gloves.

La Belle Assemblée, July.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION

Mr. HUNT first presented himself, and his appearance was the signal for the usual uproar. He began by alluding, in very coarse terms, to a horse-whipping scene, which had been acted on the hustings that morning, in which he and Mr. Dowling, of the *Observer* office, were the principal performers; and in which it is commonly supposed that he had played the part of a sufferer. This he denied, and stated some circumstances relative to the affray. The course of his narrative, although he enlivened it by denominating his adversary "raw head and bloody bones," was interrupted by the loudest cries of "Coward, white feather, off, off!" He was ready, if any of those hissing cowards would come forward, to meet him in a ring amongst them all. (*General hooting.*)

Times, July 4.

CHAIRING OF SIR FRANCIS BURDETT

The streets in the line of the procession were thronged to excess; the windows, and every nook and corner that afforded a view, being equally crowded. At two o'clock Sir Francis ascended the Car prepared for him at Hyde Park-corner Turnpike—it represented a curule chair, placed on a pedestal, elevated upon a platform, the base of which was considerably higher than the roof of an ordinary sized coach. On the three steps at the foot of the chair were inscribed in gold letters—"Reform"—"Truth"—"Justice," and the Car itself was richly covered with velvet of different colours. Its great elevation gave the immense crowds assembled who lined the streets, an opportunity of seeing their Representative, who, by

REPRESENTATION OF THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR WESTMINSTER

repeated bows, acknowledged their cheers. In a few moments after he took his seat, four rockets were discharged in succession, from the centre obelisk between the turnpike gates. The procession then moved forwards through Piccadilly. . . . They arrived in Covent Garden at ten minutes before five o'clock, and from thence proceeded to the Crown and Anchor to dinner.

Observer, July 19.

Ingenious Dentistry

Artificial Teeth fixed without tying or pain, in a peculiar manner, and totally different from the common injurious practice now in use.—Observe—Stumps or decayed Teeth may, if required, remain undisturbed, and new ones be supplied, without exciting the slightest sensation of pain, either in single Teeth or in whole Sets, where the new method is of unparalleled advantage.—The price is regulated by the wearer, consequently no disagreement can arise on that score.—No. 5, Walker's court, the third door from Berwick-street, Soho.—N.B. No connection with the shop lately opened at the corner house.—Please to be particular in the direction. Not the Corner House.

Morning Chronicle, Advertisement (repeated).

Mischief and Destruction of a Mad Dog at Knightsbridge

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning this neighbourhood was thrown into serious and too-well grounded alarm, by the appearance of a mad dog, at Hyde Park-corner.

He first snapped at horses in the Park; but at the Piccadilly gate he too successfully seized Mr. Cross, son of Mr. Cross, the gatekeeper, by the leg, and making his way down on the right-hand side of the Knightsbridge road, snapping at every person and animal he met, he fixed upon a Mr. Edwards, whom he bit severely; he then attacked Mr. Richardson, of Hammersmith, whom he fell upon most ferociously, in consequence of his determined resistance with his umbrella.

This gentleman escaped, we understand, without any cutaneous impression, although his coat and trowsers were literally torn to pieces. In the meantime the dog was pursued by a labourer, of the name of Denford, who overtook him at the coach-stand at Sloane-street, but unfortunately missing his first aim with a pitch-fork, the dog flew at his ancle, and made five deep incisions. It required the whole strength of the poor man's brother to extricate him, while the courageous sufferer dispatched the animal. He is now in St. George's hospital, with Mr. Edwards and the boy, where they are undergoing the extraction of the bitten parts. Denford deserves the thanks and liberal consideration of the inhabitants and passengers.

Morning Advertiser, September 18.

MR. KEAN ABROAD

Mr. KEAN arrived on Saturday night at Drury-Lane Theatre. He drove up to the stage-door in a post chaise and four, and was welcomed by many of his brother actors. When Mr. KEAN left Paris, he proceeded to Secheron, close to the Lake of Geneva, and thence to Mont Blanc and to the Convent of St. Bernard, where he

and his fellow travellers were entertained in the most hospitable manner by the Prior and Monks for a day and night. Mr. KEAN, observing an old spinnet in one of the apartments of the Convent, opened it and played some little airs, which he also sung. This highly delighted the Prior and Fathers, who pressed him much to lengthen his visit. Thence he returned to Paris, where TALMA again paid him every attention in his power, and performed his principal characters, which Mr. KEAN was so desirous to see.

New Times, September 22.

WICKEDNESS OF LINK BOYS

Caution against Link Boys, &c.—As a Gentleman, who had been to Covent Garden Theatre on Monday evening, was stepping into a coach fronting the box door, he felt something tugging at the handkerchief in his pocket; and on looking round he perceived the link-boy who had been very officiously holding a light, running off under the coaches with a handkerchief. The coachman pretended to point which way the link provider was going, by exclaiming, " there he goes, Sir, under the coaches, and amongst the horses ! "—Thus these link-boys are something worse than a nuisance; and now that the exterior of the Theatre is so admirably illumined with Gas, we wonder that the proprietors do not secure the public against such offensive and useless interruptions.

Morning Advertiser, September 23.

1819

The Good Old King

Apprehensions, we are sorry to hear, begin to be entertained with respect to our good old King's life, in consequence of an alteration in his diet and regimen. It is now some time since the King met with an accident from stumbling over a chair in one of his perambulations through the five apartments. His Majesty's left leg was much hurt, and he was confined for some time before he recovered the use of it. The only exercise the King now takes is that of being wheeled about in a garden-chair. This account has been contradicted; but we have some good reasons for believing it to be true.

Lady's Magazine, January.

Cabinet of Taste; or Monthly Compendium of Foreign Costume

Though the winter is uncommonly mild, yet our Gallic *belles*, ever true to what is strictly classical, are now seen arrayed in winter's attire, and coating, velvet, and fur envelope their light and fantastic forms.... A few ladies, who wish to be singular, wear, however, no warmer covering than a satin or spotted velvet spencer, with a white hat trimmed with rose-colour or a rose-coloured hat trimmed with white; these fashionists form a little kind of party, which is, nevertheless, laughed at by *La Belle Frilleuse*, who continues to wrap herself up, till she is almost expiring under the weight of her dress.

La Belle Assemblée, January.

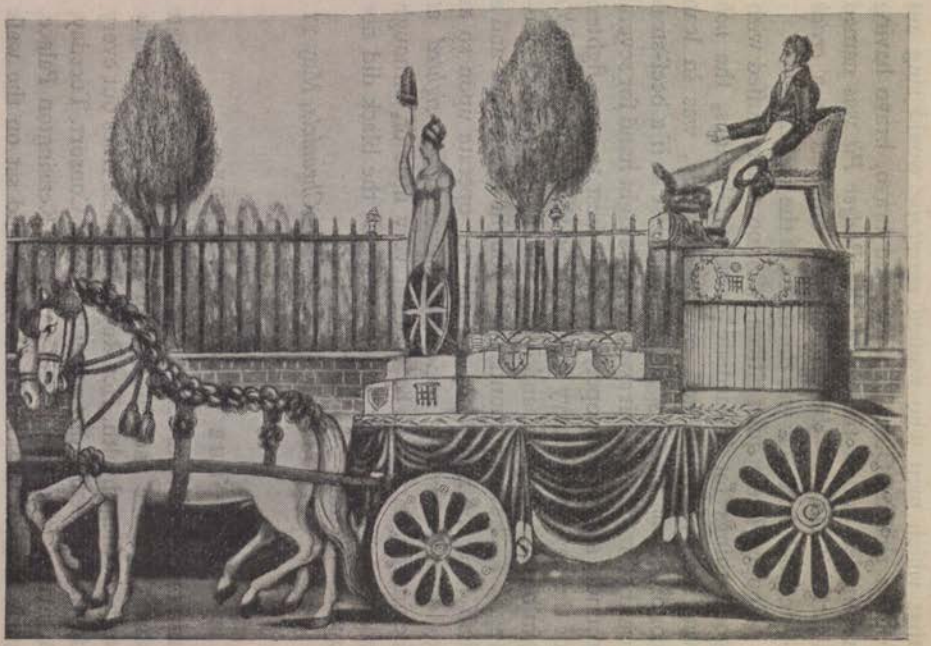
REMARKS on the Style and Formation of LLOYD'S new invented HATS, with a novel delineation of their character, showing the manner in which they should be worn, the sort of face and person best suited to each particular Hat, and the many rare virtues that belong to them. Dedicated, with permission, to the Head.

Published by Lloyd, at his Hat Manufactory, 92, Newgate-street.

Advertisement, *Morning Herald*, January 2.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE
DONNELLY MATCHED—BOXING EXTRA—AND A GENERAL ROW AND PUGILISTIC DISPLAY OF TALENT

Tuesday being the day appointed for a deposit for Donnelly and Oliver, the same was observed over a good *waisting*, or in other words, a dinner at Oliver's. The match was made for 200 guineas, and to fight on the 17th of July, a stand up fight, in a 24 feet roped square. After a free circulation of the *soul reviving grape*, and surrounded by men of *eminent talent*, the patricians regretted that such *nobs* should want immediate employ, and determined to have a fight then and there. A purse of 25 guineas was collected at a *wid* (a hint), for any of the *vulgar* below who would fight any of the *swell pals* above, there being at the upper table, the scientific George Cooper, Donnelly, Scroggins, Carter, Old Caleb and other of the *serving* fancy. A *black* man below, who had told of his own equality with *white* and who had once a *turn up* with Richmond, shewed to face the tried good ones, and Cooper was asked to give him a *taste*. One of



SIR FRANCIS BURDETT'S TRIUMPHAL CAR

the *swells* thought it would not be *genteel* to encourage that which men who wanted *enterprise* would sing out was a riot in Oliver's house, and bravo, bravo having resounded round the room, the *Badger Pit* was named as the *Aceldema*—the bottles were emptied in a *crack* —and helter skelter was the order of the night.

Cooper, like a quiet citizen, was too much stuffed with good things for immediate exertion; besides, the *nob* was sleepy. The Black, on the contrary, was in lean condition, and he flew at his antagonist as if a beef-steak was before him; he hit away with his right hand for several rounds, and gave Cooper, one of the best 12 stone fighters of the day, some heavy falls. During this surprise *Caleb's* gin began to operate, and he fell under his man in seconding. . . . Seventy rounds were fought in an hour and a half, and the man Cooper could not operate upon so as to quiet his *milling* notions, however *double-sighted* at beginning, must not be thought very little of, although a commoner. Cooper got the purse as the black did not appear to time.

Morning Chronicle, May 11.

THE VELOCIMANIPEDE

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF KENT.—We are happy to state that the Duke and Duchess of Kent continue to enjoy very excellent health. Her Royal Highness rides out every day in a Phaeton, driven by her Royal Consort. Tuesday, at five o'clock, upon their return to Kensington Palace, their Royal Highnesses had chairs, and sat on the walk at the east front of the Palace, when Mr. Birch, the coachmaker, exhibited to them a curious constructed vehicle, called the Velocimanipede, or Phaeton in

THE FIELD OF PETERLOO

Miniature, calculated to carry three persons. The centre, or body of the carriage, is supposed to be for a female; the front is for a gentleman to sit on a narrow saddle to guide it. At the back is a small dickey to work the hind wheels by machinery. Their Royal Highnesses expressed their gratification at the ingenious contrivance of a vehicle to carry three persons without a horse, particularly at the simplicity of the construction and the ease with which it is worked. It only weighs one hundred pounds. The Princess FEODORE, the daughter of the Duchess, was at one of the windows of the Palace to view the Exhibition. The Duchess and the Princess FEODORE are studying the English language very closely; they now speak it very well.

Morning Chronicle, May 13.

PRINCESS VICTORIA

MAY 24.—At Kensington Palace, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, of a Princess.—There were present, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Lansdown, Earl Bathurst, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Vansittart.

Gentleman's Magazine, May.

THE ROYAL GOLD FONT

JUNE 24.—This being the day appointed for the private christening of the infant Princess, the child of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, the Royal gold font was removed from the Tower of London to Kensington Palace, and fitted up in the grand saloon with crimson velvet coverings, from the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. The

ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London. The infant Princess was named Alexandrina Victoria. The sponsors were, the Prince Regent; the Emperor Alexander . . . the Queen Dowager of Wurtemberg . . . and the Duchess Dowager of Coburg. . . . The Prince Regent and nearly all the Royal Family were present at the ceremony, or at the dinner given by the Duke of Kent in the evening.

Gentleman's Magazine, June.

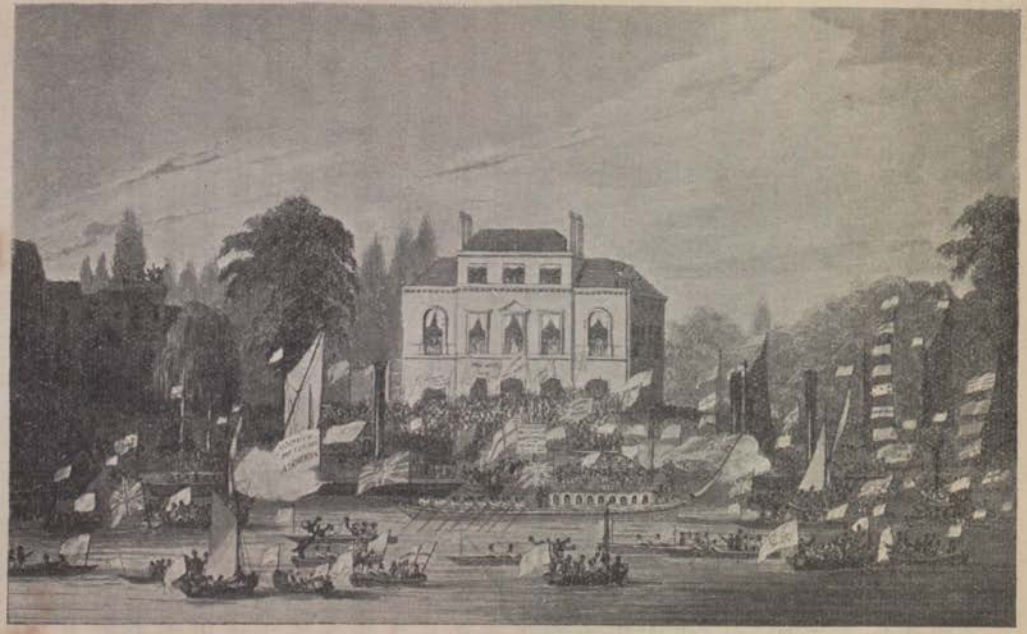
MANCHESTER

Before 12 o'clock crowds of persons began to assemble, each town or hamlet having a banner, and some a cap, with "Liberty" upon it: each party, as they came through the streets, kept in military order, with sticks shouldered; and to make as much display as possible, did not go to the ground where the meeting was to be held by the nearest route, but marched through the principal streets to the scene of action. By about one o'clock all the persons from the neighbouring townships of Ashton, Royton, Middleton, Saddleworth, Oldham, Bolton, Stockport, Failsworth, Bury, etc. had arrived, and arranged themselves in regular order, the flags and caps being placed in a regular line, and extended the whole breadth of the ground. A banner, with a black ground and large white letters, was brought by the Saddleworth and Mosley mob. On one side was painted "Taxation and no Representation is tyrannical and unjust," and on the reverse "No Boroughmongering—Unite and be free—Equal representation or Death." On another banner "Die like men, and not be sold like slaves." On a third, "Major Cartwright's Bill, and no Corn Laws" . . . and the figure

of a bloody dagger, etc. There were on the whole 18 flags and 5 caps of liberty. The Magistrates took their station at a gentleman's house within sight of the meeting, and a chain of special constables kept a communication open to the hustings. It was 20 minutes after 1 o'clock before Hunt appeared on the ground. He came, (preceded by a band of music) in an open carriage; Johnson and some others were with him. A female rode on the box with the driver, bearing a flag with a figure of Justice painted upon it, and the words "Manchester Female Union." . . . Hunt then said, "Gentlemen, I must entreat that you will be peaceable; a great deal depends on that, and I trust all who hear me will remain quiet. . . ." At this moment several companies of foot soldiers appeared in sight, and presently the Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry galloped down Mosley-street, and having immediately formed their line towards the hustings, and after cheers from each party, they made a charge and surrounded the hustings almost in an instant. A kind of battle ensued, but the Yeomanry succeeded in taking Hunt, Johnson, and Saxton into custody. . . . The military cleared the streets several times, but the crowd gathering again immediately after the soldiers had quitted the place, and the night approaching fast, the Magistrates saw the necessity of some decisive measures, and therefore, after the Riot Act had been read, and the streets once more cleared, on the crowd re-assembling the soldiers fired right and left, and some of the mob fell; the numbers* of the wounded are not yet ascertained. . . .

Courier, reprinted in the *Times*, August 19.

* Thirteen persons were killed and about 600 wounded in the Peterloo massacre.—Ed.



PROCESSION OF LIGHTERMEN AND WATERMEN WITH LOYAL ADDRESSES TO QUEEN CAROLINE

ROYALTY AT SIDMOUTH

On Monday sen'night their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of KENT, with their infant Princess, and the Princess FEODORE, (the Duchess's daughter) arrived at the Palace of the venerable Lord Bishop of Salisbury, attended by a numerous suite, in seven carriages, having left Kensington Palace early the same morning. . . .

On Friday their Royal Highnesses and suite arrived at Sidmouth, escorted to the town by the Sidmouth and Salcombe Cavalry, the bells ringing a merry peal; the band was at the gates of Woolbrook Cottage, waiting the arrival of their Royal Highnesses, and played several national airs. In the evening, a general illumination took place, which, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, had a most beautiful appearance; the two hotels looked remarkably well; and the houses on the beach had a very pretty effect, but those we most noticed were Mr. Stocker's new baths, which had two large transparencies; and Mr. Marsh's library and rooms looked extremely brilliant, the chandeliers in the rooms being tastefully decorated . . . the Fore-street looked uncommonly well, particularly Mr. Webber's, his Royal Highness's baker, and Mr. Harris, his grocer; Mr. Atkins, the chymist, and many others, were not deficient in taste . . . we sincerely hope that the salubrious air . . . with the attention of the inhabitants, will be an inducement for the Royal Party to spend many winters there.

Morning Herald, December 31.

1820

Trade with China

Mr. Irving, a member of Parliament, and a merchant of the first eminence, has recently published a pamphlet upon the trade of the country, a short notice of which was made in Parliament, and which is at present circulating through the town and country. The object of the argument in this publication is to prove the two propositions : the first, that the foreign consumption of British manufactures is not what it might be rendered by a more intelligent commercial system :—the second, that a most lucrative commerce might be opened with China, upon the basis of her tea for our manufactures, instead of tea for dollars as in the present trade. *Observer*, January 3.

Death of the King

On Saturday afternoon, at thirty-five minutes past eight o'clock, our late most Gracious Sovereign, King George the Third, whose strength had gradually declined for some weeks, expired without the least apparent suffering, at his castle of Windsor, in the 82d year of his age, and the sixtieth of his reign. No Sovereign ever possessed in a higher degree the veneration and affection of his subjects, and their grief for his loss is only abated by the unhappy malady, which has precluded his Majesty from directing the measures of his government during the nine latter years of his glorious reign. . . .

And this day, about noon, his Majesty was proclaimed ; first before Carlton House, where the Officers of State,

Nobility, and Privy Councillors were present, with the officers of Arms, all being on foot. Then the officers, being mounted on horseback, the like was done at Charing-cross, within Temple-bar, at the end of Wood-street, Cheapside; and lastly at the Royal Exchange, with the usual solemnities; the Principal Officers of State, a great number of the Nobility, and of other persons of distinction attending during the whole ceremony.

London Gazette Extraordinary, January 31.

The Late Princess of Wales

By the death of his Majesty George the Third, the late Princess of Wales becomes Queen Consort, *instanter*, and that without the ceremonial of a coronation. . . . As Queen Consort, her Majesty will immediately demand (if not previously offered it) a suitable establishment from parliament. . . . If not allowed to reside with the King, she will hold a separate Court, the maintenance of which, in due splendour, she can legally claim from the country.

Observer, January 31.

The Queen Consort

The very curious predicament in which this eminent person is placed by the event of the late King's death, calls upon us to publish the two last letters which we announced, and which we are assured to be genuine.

Extract from a letter from her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, dated Marseilles, Dec. 26, 1819:

During the five years of my long absence from my dear Old England, I can assure you it has been the first real happy moment I felt, having received such satisfactory

information respecting the feelings of the people of England towards me. . . . My traducers and enemies in England have again held secret inquisition at Milan, through the means of spies and many old servants, who have been sent from the house for bad conduct.

A Mr. C., Mr. P., a Col. B., and Lord S., have been making all sorts of enquiry into my private conduct. My legal advisers were informed of this in April last, and I should have gone to London at that period, had I not been otherwise advised, it being the wish of my legal advisers that they should first see me in France.... I have been much alarmed about a rumour relating to our ever-beloved and lamented King's health; if, on the event of anything happening to our beloved Monarch, I put my only trust in the generosity of the great nation, to protect me from the hands of my enemies. I have the pleasure to inform you that all my debts in England and Italy have been paid.

CAROLINE, PRINCESS OF WALES.

Morning Chronicle, February 1.

HIS MAJESTY'S AMUSEMENT

His Majesty's chief amusement indoors, it is known, was music, and that of the highest character for grandeur and sublimity of composition, by which he not only gratified a well-tuned ear, but exalted his devotional feelings: but he had very little relish for the meretricious bravuras of the Italian stage, and less for the fantastic and bewitching movements of its ballets. Had the voluptuous waltz been introduced at his Court, the Royal frown would assuredly have forbidden its repetition: its German origin could not have saved it . . . but he loved with all his heart to

go and see and enjoy an English play as often as he could make it convenient. Here he was quite at home: an English King, in the midst of his subjects of all ranks and classes, partaking of the common amusement, and sharing in the universal pleasure.

Observer, February 14.

Conspiracy to Assassinate His Majesty's Ministers

A diabolical conspiracy, it would seem, has been going on for some time past, the object of which was the assassination of the whole of his Majesty's Ministers, as well as the destruction of other individuals, who by their political principles had rendered themselves obnoxious to a certain party in this kingdom. At the head of the conspirators . . . was the notorious Arthur Thistlewood, who, it will be recollected, together with Dr. Watson, Preston, and Hooper, was tried upon a charge of high treason, and acquitted. . . .

We learn that the Ministers were apprised only a few days back, that a period had at length been fixed for cutting them off. It had been publicly announced that Lord Harrowby was to give a cabinet-dinner at his house in Grosvenor-square. Here all the Ministers were expected to be present, and this opportunity which had been long looked for, it was determined by the conspirators to seize, for carrying into execution their diabolical designs. Preparatory to the announcement of this dinner, premises convenient for the assemblage of the conspirators at the west end of the town were taken. They are situated in Cato-street, Edgware-road, and consist of a stable, with stalls for three horses, and a loft above, accessible only by

ARREST OF THE CATO STREET CONSPIRATORS

a ladder. . . . At half-past eleven o'clock, the whole of the prisoners were safely lodged in the House of Correction, Coldbath Fields.

Observer, February 23.

THE CORONATION PLOT

Ministers are most anxious that the Coronation should take place in the month of July, because, they say, it would accommodate the Nobility before they left town, and they might add, because it would serve their purpose as a *diversion* from the serious questions with which they will be assailed in Parliament. His MAJESTY'S liberal consideration for the distressed manufacturers and tradesmen, who have suffered so severely from the repeated mournings which have taken place, is desirous that the solemnity should be postponed till the month of September, which would not only give more time for preparation in all the branches of ornamental dress, but would either serve to keep the Nobility in town, or occasion their return. It is obvious also that the KING'S strength to undergo the fatigues of the ceremony would be improved, and that the temperature of the air would be more favourable to the crowded circles than in the heat of the dog days. We shall see whether, for their own *personal* interests, Ministers will persist in their importunities to the KING to bring it on so prematurely.

Morning Chronicle, April 6.

MR. COBBETT'S REGISTER

COBBETT'S REGISTER of this day contains an answer to MR. CANNING'S SPEECH, at Liverpool, on the subject of the MANCHESTER MEETING of REFORM and of RELIGION.—

The succeeding Register will contain a letter to the same gentleman, relative to the claims which the People now have on those who pledged their Last Shilling, and promised to die in the Last Ditch.

A New Edition (the third) of "COBBETT'S YEAR'S RESIDENCE in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA." This work contains, as the Author believes, the best information of any work extant, for those who wish to go and settle in America. It is in Three Parts, 4s. each, in boards, or 10s. the Three Parts, bound up together in one volume.

Advertisement, *Morning Chronicle*, April 8.

ST. HELENA

General Buonaparte is in good health and has been so for some time past. I have seen him often, at a distance, in his garden, outside of which he never appears. In the morning he sometimes appears in a dressing-gown and red cap, and at others in a jacket and straw hat; he works himself, as well as all his attendants and Generals, (a lesson to human vanity). In the evening he is in full dress, with a star on his breast: he sees no strangers and disappears when any approach him.

Morning Chronicle, April 12.

QUEEN CAROLINE

The Queen of ENGLAND now so occupies all thoughts, that it would be difficult to us, and offensive to the nation, to affect to speak on any other subject. The QUEEN of ENGLAND is at present every thing with every body. Her MAJESTY has before engaged the public attention, has before challenged a public scrutiny, and has before

retained her position in life. But then she had the virtuous King of ENGLAND, GEORGE the Third, for her protector: she had her child living, the heir to the regal crown of these dominions: she had Mr. PERCEVAL for her defender, an acute, sincere, and pious man. . . .

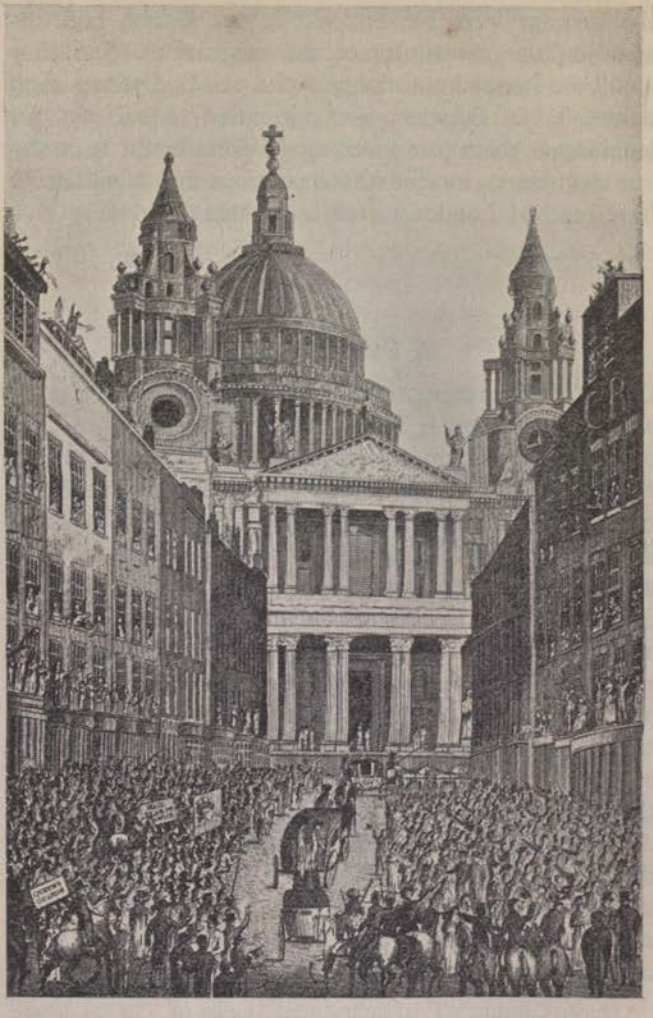
. . . The QUEEN OF ENGLAND is accused of having indulged in licentious courses abroad; and here is a proposal, professing to be made to her on the part of the British Ministry, of 50,000*l.* a year, on condition that she shall continue to live all her life abroad. . . .

We have no doubt that, had she suffered the wicked and disgraceful negotiation to be opened again, her enemies would then have proposed terms yet more alluring, to tempt her to stay on the Continent.

Times, June 7.

WITNESSES AGAINST THE QUEEN

TUMULT AT DOVER.—A letter from Dover, dated July 7 (Friday), says—"Arrived this morning the Delight, passage vessel from Boulogne, bringing eleven men and one woman as witnesses against her Majesty the Queen. On landing they were much hissed by the persons assembled on the quay, and on their way to the Alien Office they were abused and roughly handled, particularly by females. They afterwards went to the Paris Hotel, and this morning the mail coach drew up to the door to take them up for London. . . . The appearance of such men, on such a business, seemed to excite great disgust; they all, with the exception of two, were most miserably attired; in fact, they looked like those itinerant Italians of whom we have so many tramping about all over the country. . . . In their passage out of the town the glasses of



THE QUEEN'S PROCESSION TO ST. PAUL'S, NOVEMBER 29, 1820

the carriage were broken, and it was feared, notwithstanding the precaution of the magistrates, that they would be stopped and dragged out. . . . One young man, named James Barwick, was committed to our gaol for laughing at them (the foreigners). Great credit is due to our magistrates, but for whose exertions they would never have reached London to tell their tales."

Observer, July 10.

A Feu de Joie

On Saturday evening, within the walls of this theatre, as without, the popular feeling was in full action, and the predominant sentiment delight at the triumph of her Majesty.* The audience was not numerous, probably because the illuminations and rejoicings, which converted the great streets of the metropolis into a species of carnival, were a source of greater attraction ; but they made amends, in zeal, for the deficiency of numbers. . . . The performance of the Beggar's Opera, with the exception of some political allusions, which are always honoured with a lively notice, passed quietly on to its conclusion. The popular feeling began to display itself in regular order, by the exclamation of a few voices, " Cheers for the Queen," which ran through the house like a *feu de joie*, until at length it deepened into one simultaneous burst of acclamation . . . the majority of voices demanding " God save the Queen " to the tune of " God save the King." . . . [Mr. Russell] advanced to the front of the stage, leading Madame Vestris with a due retinue for a chorus in her train, and the

* Queen Caroline's Trial commenced August 19. The last debate on the bill of pains and penalties, when the report was approved by 108 against 99, took place on Nov. 10.—Ed.

British Anthem was commenced, amidst acclamations that shook the house. In the two first verses the literal text was adhered to by the performers ; but the audience, whenever the masculine pronoun occurred, substituted the feminine in one loud note, which rendered the stage chorus, for the instant, inaudible.

Observer, November 13.

1821

London Workhouse

It not being known on Monday that the Refuge for the Houseless had been opened for the shelter of those who had not the means of procuring a lodging, few presented themselves for admission at the Workhouse. On Tuesday, however, placards, announcing that the Institution had commenced operations, were posted up in various parts of the Metropolis, and in the evening 70 wretched individuals, principally labouring men, who were prevented from working during the continuance of the frost, were admitted. . . .

The individuals who have already been admitted into the asylum, have undergone the most rigid examination as to their settlements, as it is the determination of the Committee that all parishes shall be made to keep their respective poor. Some regulations, we are informed, are intended to be adopted with respect to the poor who are kept by the Mendicity Society during the day.

Morning Herald, January 4.

THE KING'S CHARGER

His late MAJESTY'S favourite Hanoverian charger, whose skin was purely white, and which died some time before the KING, has been stuffed on account of its singular beauty.

Morning Herald, February 19.

CHEAP FOREIGN GRAIN

Many intelligent Farmers impute the present Agricultural distress in some degree to the existing Corn Bill, by which the importation of foreign grain is permitted under bond, even if the price, in our own market, is not ten shillings, and if our markets exceed that price, the warehoused foreign grain is poured into the country 40 per cent. cheaper than it can be grown in this country.

Morning Herald, March 8.

DEPREDATIONS IN THE STRAND

The inhabitants of the Strand have exerted themselves with laudable zeal to prevent the depredations of which foot-passengers have frequently complained. Street-keepers and special constables are now expressly appointed in that district, for the detection of notorious pickpockets and the search or seizure of suspicious characters, as well as for the removal of nuisances of every description. We trust this excellent example will be followed by the appointment of street-keepers for all the other public streets in the metropolis.

Morning Herald, March 28.

CAROLINE TRIUMPHANT

A Contemporary Broadsheet

OBITUARY

May 5. At St. Helena, of a lingering illness, which had confined him to his bed for upwards of forty days, Napoleon Buonaparte. . . .

He lay in state three days, at the particular wish of the French people, who behaved to all visitors with much affability, amounting to condescension. . . .

The body was laid out on a bed in a room of the middling size, hung with black and well lighted up. He was dressed in full Field-Marshal's uniform; that said to have been worn by him at the battle of Marengo. His person seemed small, and rather diminutive (exact height five feet seven inches); but the fineness of the countenance much exceeded expectation. The face appeared to be large, compared with the body; the features pleasing and extremely regular, still retaining a half formed smile; and must have been truly imposing when enlivened by a penetrating pair of eyes. His skin was perfectly sallow, which seemed to be its natural colour. . . .

Buonaparte died on Saturday, and the funeral took place the following Wednesday, at 12 o'clock. A grand procession was formed of the officers, soldiers, and marines; which, altogether, made a very striking exhibition. The troops were drawn up two men deep on the road side, out of Longwood gates; each man resting the point of his musket on his foot with the left hand on its butt; and the left cheek leaning on his hand in a mournful position; the band stationed at the head of each corps playing a dead march. . . . We cannot conclude this article without recommending his faithful followers to the generosity of the British Government; and we

hope that such honours will be paid to his remains, as will prove to posterity that no vindictive feelings, but regard alone for the repose of the world, imposed upon this country the policy of detaining him a captive.

Gentleman's Magazine, July.

CEREMONIES AND OCCURRENCES CONNECTED WITH HIS MAJESTY'S CORONATION

THE QUEEN

Her Majesty was now surrounded by a great number of persons, who followed her along the side of the platform till she reached the steps by which persons having Peer's tickets were permitted to ascend. These she instantly mounted, followed by her suite, and leaning on Lord Hood. On reaching the platform, the soldiery were drawn across the passage, and an officer advanced and asked for the tickets. Lord Hood said, he had authority to be there, and at the same time took a paper from his pocket. On presenting it without examination Her Majesty was permitted to pass. She then crossed the platform and descended on the other side. As she proceeded, several constables went before her, and the populace surrounded her on all sides. The constables and mob having led the way towards the passage leading to the kitchen, her Majesty followed; but the gate being shut, and an explanation given of the place at which she had arrived, Lord Hood said her Majesty's desire was not to go into the Hall, but to go to Poet's Corner, with the view of gaining admission to the Abbey. Thither she was instantly conducted, through an opening in the covered way. On arriving at the place where tickets were received, Lord Hood demanded admission for the Queen.

The door-keeper said, that his instructions were to admit no person without a Peer's Ticket. . . .

Lord Hood then took from his pocket one ticket for the Abbey, for a Mr. Wellington, which he tendered to the Door-keeper. . . .

After a short consultation with her Majesty, as to whether she would go into the Abbey alone, or not—her Majesty declined—and it was resolved, having been refused admittance to the Cathedral Church of Westminster, that she could return to her carriage.

Observer, Coronation Supplement, July 23.

Dignity of a King

The grace and dignity of his Majesty's demeanour, throughout the whole of the august ceremony, was the theme of universal admiration. The manner of his Majesty's ascent to the chair of state, and his seating himself thereon, were specimens of the most exquisite grace and dignity. In all his motions he seemed to recollect that all eyes were upon him—that he was " the observed of all observers." His salutation of his Royal brothers—his recognition of the Princesses and Foreign Ministers, was also remarkable for grace and elegance.

Observer, July 30.

Death of the Queen

The Queen is now, for the first time, at rest from persecution and annoyance. She departed this life at twenty five minutes past ten, last night.

Traveller, August 8.

Good Sense and Feeling

The news of her Majesty's decease must reach her Royal Husband before his entrance into the Sister Kingdom. We can have no doubt that the good sense and feeling of his Majesty will suggest to him the propriety of renouncing for the present, his intended visit.

Morning Chronicle, August 8.

Responsibilities of an Infant Girl

The greatest, perhaps the best woman of her day, sunk by what may be called a premature death, at twenty-five minutes past ten yesterday evening . . . How the surviving members of the Royal Family may feel on this portentous occurrence, we know not; but the nation . . . feels now widowed by her decease; and politicians must perceive with some anxiety, that the destinies of the monarchy are now transferred to, and wound up with, the life of an infant girl.

Times, August 8.

Taking Notice of a Reptile

The same wicked and heartless Journal which insulted the memory of Queen Charlotte before her corpse was cold, has sounded the trumpet of defiance to loyalty, over the dead body of Queen Caroline. Which of the two paragraphs was the most diabolical we will not pretend to determine. Both proceeded from the same odious spirit; and both have excited, in every honourable mind, the same feelings of disgust and abhorrence.

This is enough notice to take of a reptile.

New Times, August 8.

The Funeral Procession

At half past twelve the whole of the funeral procession had entered the Park; and, in spite of every effort, a number of people found admission. Those of the populace who were excluded from accompanying the funeral in the Park, turned up Park-lane, and pursued the direction of Oxford street, at a rapid rate . . . Having made clear the passage of the gates, the military gained Oxford-street, and were about to proceed along the appointed route by the Edgware-road. In this design they were rudely opposed by the populace, who, in the most daring manner, rushed upon the horses, and seizing the bridles, attempted to turn their heads down Oxford-street, their backs to Tyburn turnpike. The soldiers took no other means of repulsing this attack than by repressing the people as they advanced with the backs and sides of their sabres.

Observer, August 20.

An Interesting Event

Mr. Mytton has matched his horse *Anti-Radical*, against Mr. Charlton's *Master Henry*, for five hundred guineas, to be run at the ensuing Lichfield Races; the former to carry 8 st. 1 lb., and the latter 8 st. 10 lb.

Morning Herald, September 13.

Poison Sold as Tea

The smuggling of tea is now carried on to such an extent, that any reflecting mind must be struck with the amount of probable injury likely to be sustained by the constitutions of such as are induced to make use of this deleterious

article. It is not extraordinary that, although it is known how easily tea is counterfeited, and that the article made to imitate it is rank poison, and if taken alone in a large quantity would occasion instantaneous death, yet people can be so thoughtless as to purchase it of men *who travel the country*, some openly professing it to be smuggled, and others selling it under the more insidious . . . pretext of merely evading the excise laws, and consequently being able to render it cheaper than those who have regular establishments, and whose characters and property are at stake.

Morning Herald, September 20.

THE RANTERS

A dreadful accident happened at Keighley, last Sunday, in the afternoon. There has lately arisen in Yorkshire, and in various other parts of the kingdom, a religious community calling themselves *Primitive Methodists*, from what they consider an adherence to the principles and practice of the original followers of JOHN WESLEY; by others they are called *Ranters*, from the fervour of their devotion, which frequently manifests itself in bursts of enthusiasm, which run through their public assemblies. On Sunday last, in the afternoon, upwards of 200 of these persons were assembled in the upper room of a wool warehouse, at Keighley, for the purpose of holding a love feast, which is a species of religious service. . . . When the services of the day, which had been peculiarly animated, were drawing to a close, and the people were about to depart, a dreadful crash was heard from the breaking of the timbers of the floor, and in a moment the whole assembly was precipitated through the floor

into the room below. It is impossible to describe the scene of confusion and dismay which followed. . . . The young and more active generally escaped without much injury, but from fifty to sixty persons, a large proportion of them old women, were severely crushed and wounded.

Leeds Mercury, September 22.

1822

A Gibe at the Government

We regret to state the continuance of conflagrations in the county of Suffolk. The criminal men who commit acts of this nature, can of course do themselves no good by the destruction of their neighbours' property. However, as they are not likely to be people in a station of life to peruse writings calculated to induce them to alter their conduct, we shall not address them much: we would rather turn to our gracious Governors, and ask them what they may think to be the cause of that disordered state of the public mind, which is evinced beyond all contradiction by the acts of which we are speaking. Is this the result of good government diffusing plenty and happiness? If not, is it not worth the while to alter the system, were it but a little, and for the sake of experiment?

Times, April 2.

New Machinery in Manchester

We learn from Manchester, that business is at present very brisk there. A great deal of new machinery has lately been set in motion. The manufacturers of Glasgow

also continue in a flourishing state. The woollen manufactures of the fine valley of Stroud, in Gloucestershire, are equally busy, and hard pressed to produce their broad cloths, blue, black, and scarlet, from 24s. to 35s. a yard for China, Hindostan, Mexico, Peru, Chile, and other places : these are no longer taken to London by slow weekly waggons, but by daily flying vans. . . .

Leeds Intelligencer, April 15.

A Main of Cocks

A Main of Cocks will be Fought, on Monday, the 3d of June, at the Cockpit Royal, Tufton-street, Westminster, a double day's play, between the Gentlemen of Middlesex and Shropshire, for 5 guineas a battle, and 50 the odd battle. To begin fighting the first ingo at 2 o'clock, and the second at 5 o'clock. Briggs, for Middlesex, Davis, for Shropshire, Feeders.

Times, June 1.

Horses Killed by Hot Weather

Effects of Excessive Heat.—It is a singular and perhaps unprecedented fact, that within the last week not less than eleven horses attached to the stage-coaches between London and Cheltenham actually sunk beneath the extreme heat, and dropped lifeless on the road.

Cheltenham Chronicle, June 14.

Tithes in Ireland

An unusual occurrence took place last night in the House of Commons. Mr. Daly had given notice of a motion concerning the system of tithes in Ireland. As he was

about to redeem his pledge, Messrs. PEEL, FITZGERALD, GOULBURN, etc., by repeated solicitations and remonstrances, prevailed on the good nature of the honourable gentleman, and induced him to postpone the subject altogether . . . But the matter did not end here : Sir JOHN NEWPORT, and other Members of the Opposition, strongly deprecated the concession which Mr. DALY had made to Ministers. . . . An amendment by Sir J. NEWPORT, pledging the House early in the next session to the consideration of the system of tithes in Ireland, was lost by 72 votes to 65.

Times, June 20.

CASTLEREAGH'S DEATH

A great sensation was yesterday produced in this metropolis by the sudden death of the Marquis of LONDONDERRY.* The melancholy intelligence reached the public officers early in the morning, and by one or two o'clock had spread into the city. The accounts, both in the west end of the town and in the City, were at first listened to with incredulity. . . .

Various rumours were in circulation in the morning respecting the immediate causes of his Lordship's death. It was stated in an evening paper that the noble Marquis had been slightly indisposed in the course of Friday and Saturday last; that in the evening of the latter day he was cupped, and also used the warm bath; that on Sunday he found himself better, and that there was not then the slightest apprehension either on the part of his family or his medical attendants, that he was in such

* Better known as Lord Castlereagh, formerly Prime Minister. —Ed.

imminent danger. The immediate cause of his death, it was added, was an attack of gout in the stomach. . . . In the village of North Cray, which adjoins his Lordship's country seat, we found the following account in circulation :—For the last ten days, the Marquis had been suffering under a nervous fever, accompanied by a depression of spirits. . . . Yesterday morning his Lordship rose and went into his dressing-room. . . . During the absence of his servant, it appears that his Lordship had got possession of a razor or some sharp instrument, which he applied to his throat, and divided the great artery on the left side of his neck. When the servant re-entered the dressing-room, the Marquis fell into his arms, and almost immediately expired. . . . His Lordship refused to have his bed made on Sunday night, expressing an apprehension of taking cold. We understand, however, that he rose as early as seven o'clock yesterday morning, and drank a cup of tea, and ate a muffin, before the fatal event took place.

Times, August 13.

Funeral of the Late Marquis of Londonderry

About half-past nine, the hearse having arrived at the Western end, the doors were thrown open, and Dr. Ireland, the Dean of Westminster, advanced to meet the body. About this time a loud shout, apparently of exultation and execration, was heard from the crowd without, which visibly affected many of the train and spectators, to whom this interruption seemed to be unexpected. Some persons within seemed to take this as an ill-judged mark of respect. One of the Peers in the train said to his neighbour,

" If this be a compliment, it is a very ill-judged one." By most of the persons present, however, the character of the shout could not be mistaken, and many of the friends of the deceased were evidently surprised and hurt.

Times, August 21.

THE DUKE UNMOVED

During the time that the ceremony was performing, Lord Viscount Castlereagh, the chief mourner, a young man apparently of 19 or 20 years of age, was visibly and deeply affected, and his face was discoloured with weeping. The Cabinet Ministers were, however, the persons on whom the eyes of the beholders were chiefly fixed. The Duke of Wellington and the Lord Chancellor seemed the least moved in countenance, and walked firm and steadily. The Earl of Liverpool appeared to be much moved ; his eye was full of tears, and his whole person was more bent than usual . . . Lord Sidmouth had the solemn gravity of countenance which that nobleman wears upon every occasion.

Times, August 21.

THE DUKE AS AMBASSADOR

The rumour we stated three days ago is so far confirmed, that by what we learn on good authority, the Duke of WELLINGTON actually proceeds in quality of ambassador or negociator from this country to the approaching Congress. This is a melancholy appointment for his principals, and it is not, we fear, a very promising one for their allies. The natural instruments of negociation do not appertain to his Grace. He can neither persuade the refractory, nor conciliate the reluctant, nor put on record

his own successes, whether good or bad, so as to furnish any decent addition to the classic treasures of that bureau bequeathed to him by Lord LONDONDERRY. . . .

It is affirmed that the Duke of WELLINGTON is to meet the Emperor of RUSSIA at Vienna on the 15th of September, and that Mr. PLANTA accompanies his Grace, as secretary to the mission.

Times, August 24.

AN ORANGE FOR A SHILLING

Oranges are selling at the principal fruiterers in the metropolis at one and two shillings each. We understand they arrived from South America, with some that were lately presented to his Majesty ; that they are of a different species from any hitherto known in England, the inside being nearly as pale as a lemon, but when full ripe they are deliciously sweet, and in flavour resemble the pine.

Observer, November 18.

HUMAN BONES

WAR AND COMMERCE.—It is estimated that more than a million of bushels of human and inhuman bones were imported last year from the continent of Europe into the port of Hull. The neighbourhood of Leipsic, Austerlitz, Waterloo, and of all the places where, during the late bloody war, the principal battles were fought, have been swept alike of the bones of the hero and of the horse which he rode. Thus collected from every quarter, they have been shipped to the port of Hull, and thence forwarded to

the Yorkshire bone grinders, who have erected steam-engines and powerful machinery, for the purpose of reducing them to a granulary state. In this condition they are . . . sold to the farmers to manure their lands.

Observer, November 18.

1823

A "FLASH-HOUSE"

BOW-STREET.—YOUTHFUL DEPRAVITY.—For a considerable time past, the inhabitants of Clare-market and its immediate neighbourhood have had occasion to complain of a nuisance of the worst description—namely, what is called a *flash-house*, kept by a man named Byefield, in Clement's-lane, in which some part of the market is situate. It is a public house, called the Jolly Butchers, and has been for months past the daily and nightly resort of young thieves and prostitutes of the very lowest *grade*. In the day time dozens of them were to be seen about the door, insulting persons as they passed, and not infrequently despoiling the passenger of some part of the contents of his pockets. At night was held what is called a "Free and Easy," a singing club, at which boys and girls were permitted to assemble, without regard to age, character, or condition, and sing and drink as long as they chose. . . .

At the close of the office business, the male prisoners were chained together and conveyed to prison. Their conversation, while for a few minutes they remained in an outer room, and the extreme levity they displayed

THE NORWICH COACH GOING TO LONDON, CHRISTMAS 1820

when they got into the street, were really shocking. They appeared rather proud than ashamed of their disgraceful situation.

Times, January 29.

Tom Paine's Birthday

A number of vulgar persons, admirers of the writings of Thomas Paine, met on Wednesday, in the Brewer-street Assembly-rooms, to celebrate that individual's birth-day.

The bait was a dinner; tickets 4s., "clearing the table"—a clause in the bill implying, in ordinary colloquy, that all beer or brandy and water, (wine of course is out of the question) is to be matter of separate arrangement; and we were contented to take, for once, the hazard of a head-ache to see what manner of trash the self-constituted philosophers would take. . . .

At five o'clock, nearly 300 persons being assembled, Citizen Clio Rickman was called to the chair. Dinner was soon after put upon the tables. It was a hasty, ill-dressed, ill-served, coarse, clumsy, repast . . . scarcely fit to eat at any charge.

Times, January 31.

Cabriolets in London

Cabriolets are about to be established in London as public conveyances. We understand licences have been issued by the Lords of the Treasury to 50 of them, to ply at the hackney-coach stands for the convenience of passengers, at a fare of one-half the price of hackney-coaches. It is said that the speculation is to be entered into by the firm of a banker in the city, and a legal gentleman of the

Temple. The Carriages, which are rapidly preparing, are expected to make their appearance about May-day.

Times, April 15, reprinted from an Evening Paper.

Sober and Civil Drivers

The cabriolets, in honour of his Majesty's birth-day, were introduced to the public yesterday. They are built to hold two persons besides the driver (who is partitioned off from his company), and are furnished with a book of fares for the use of the public, to prevent the possibility of imposition; these books will be found in a pocket hung inside of the head of the cabriolet. The drivers are selected from gentlemen's servants only, who have produced good characters from their last places for sobriety and civility, and are dressed in a plain stable livery, and who will be discharged for any incivility or fraud. The fares are one-third less than hackney-coaches. They had a private trial on Tuesday, and were found to answer all the purposes intended.

Times, April 24.

The Oaks Stakes

The principal race of the day, as we have already stated, was for the Oaks Stakes; a race important, not alone for the sum to be obtained by the winner, but by the character which the horse necessarily attains. A great portion of the interest usually attending this race, however, was diminished, by the confidence with which the success of the favourite was anticipated. The Filly Zinc, the property of the Duke of Grafton has long been at the head of the list; and such was the estimation in which she was held

immediately preceding the start, that she was backed even against the field, comprising nine other horses. Such a state of things naturally limited the chances, and confined the betting, but still the result was of vast consequence, from its connection with such a variety of other wagers. . . .

At 3 o'clock the bell rang, and the betters were called from their busy circle to see the fillies start. It was a mile and a half round, and from the number of horses, presented a most beautiful spectacle. The limited number of spectators enabled all to command a view of the contest almost from its commencement; but the grand struggle did not take place till after the turn of Tottenham corner. Zinc then took a masterly lead, but was close followed by the Duke of Richmond's Dandazette and Pinfire. It was running all the way; but Zinc evidently had the advantage of strength and speed, and, in conformity with the preconceived opinion of her powers, won cleverly. Buckle was again the successful rider, and received renewed congratulations. Dandazette was second, and Pinfire third.

The pigeons immediately flew off with the news; and, reaching distant parts of the country in good time, will no doubt enable some of the knowing ones to make pretty certain bets as to the event. The manner in which this race was contested afforded general satisfaction, and excited the marked approbation of the Royal Dukes.

Observer, June 2.

His Majesty Watches Cricket

Yesterday his Majesty took his usual airing in the Great Park, previous to driving out in his pony chaise. His Majesty on most days takes a short ride on horseback.

One day, last week, when riding in the vicinity of Cumberland Lodge, his MAJESTY came suddenly on a large party of his domestics playing cricket. At this unexpected approach of their Royal Master, they began to scamper in all directions ; but the KING, with his accustomed good nature, sent one of the Gentlemen in attendance to desire them to continue their game, and never to let his approach interrupt their sports. His MAJESTY then continued his ride in another direction, observing to his attendants, that cricket was a noble game, and that when he was able to play, he himself enjoyed the exercise as much as anyone.

Morning Herald, July 2.

SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS

Monday night some propositions were made to the Committee of Journeymen Weavers, from the Lords' Committee, respecting the Bill now pending in Parliament, with a request that an answer might be given *instanter*. The weavers not considering they had such power, instantly issued notice for their fellow workmen to assemble, at the Three Colts, Bethnal-green, and by six o'clock yesterday morning upwards of 10,000 met, for the purpose of taking the proposition into consideration. . . .

Yesterday at twelve o'clock, Palace-yard, and the avenues to the House of Lords, were crowded with weavers, all decently attired, and conducting themselves with the greatest propriety. The Committee of the House assembled in the old House of Lords about half an hour afterwards, and Counsel immediately laid before them the amended propositions, as adopted by the journeymen in the morning. Several of the master weavers were

also present... Their Lordships having shortly conferred, came to the decision, that they could not entertain the resolutions as amended by the journeymen, and desired that the case might proceed. When this information was communicated to the assembled multitude on the outside of the House, the disappointment was apparently severe; but not the slightest symptom of disorder was manifested even in any single instance.

Morning Herald, July 3.

RURAL RIDE

The wheat where it has begun to die, is *dying of a good colour*, not *black*, nor in any way that indicates blight. It is, however, all *backward*. Some few fields of white wheat are changing colour; but, for the greater part, it is quiet green; and, though a sudden change of weather might make a great alteration in a short time, it does not appear, that the harvest *must be later than usual*.... If we were now to have good, bright, hot weather, for as long a time as we have had wet, the whole of the corn, in these Southern counties, would be housed, and a great part of it threshed out, by the 10th of September. So that, all depends *on the weather*, which appears to be clearing up in spite of St. Swithin. This Saint's birth-day is the 15th July; and, it is said, that, if rain fell on his birthday, it will fall on *forty days* successively. But, I believe that you reckon retrospectively as well as prospectively; and, if this be the case, we may, this time, escape the extreme unction; for, it began to rain on the 26th of June; so that it rained 19 days before the 15th of July; and, as it has rained 16 days since, it has rained, in the whole, 35 days, and, of course five days more will

satisfy this wet soul of a Saint. Let him take his five days; and, there will be plenty of time for us to have *wheat at four shillings per bushel.*

Cobbett's Weekly Register, August 9.

MR. M'ADAM

LONDON STREETS.—It is said, that Mr. M'Adam's plan for converting the paved streets of the metropolis into road-ways, will be tried in St. James's-square and on Westminster-bridge. Mr. M'Adam, in his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee, expresses himself very confidently respecting the advantages, both as to convenience and economy, which the alteration would produce. The roads would be formed (like the many capital roads already made in various parts of the country on the same plan) of *pounded granite*; and the granite could be obtained for half-a-guinea per ton, while the present pavement is worth a guinea. On the whole, the cost of repairing would, Mr. M'Adam thinks, be only one-fifth of the expense of pavement; and with the same care in cleansing and watering, the dust would be less, because the roads would retain the water better.

Examiner, August 17.

FIRST ROLLER SKATE

A skate has just been invented, with the design of rendering this amusement independent of the frost. It is like the common skate in general appearance; but instead of *one* iron, it has *two*, with a set of very small brass wheels let in between, which easily revolving, enable the wearer to run along with great rapidity on any hard level surface,

and indeed to perform, though with less force or nicety, all the evolutions of skating. A patent has been obtained for the invention, and it is now practically exhibited at the old tennis-court in Windmill-street, the surface of which is of course excellently adapted for the purpose.

Examiner, August 24.

1824

Foreign Royalty

The King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands arrived on Tuesday morning, at Osborn's Hotel in the Adelphi. . . . We understand that the object of the visit of their Majesties to this country is to make an offer of ceding their possessions to the Crown of Great Britain, and in return to demand its protection against all hostile attacks that may be made upon their territory. . . . The King is a man of pleasing countenance and gentlemanly deportment; he is tall and well formed, and is dressed in European costume. The Queen is a large woman and appears fond of dress, which she changes three or four times a day . . . she and her sisters smoke their segars with as much *gout* as some of our modern dandies, and constantly amuse themselves at cards. The whole party are of the darkest copper colour, nearly approaching to black.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, May 23.

Shelley and Byron

Mr. Shelley's style is to poetry what astrology is to natural science—a passionate dream, a straining after impossibilities, a record of fond conjectures, a confused

embodying of vague abstractions,—a fever of the soul, thirsting and craving after what it cannot have, indulging its love of power and novelty at the expense of truth and nature, associating ideas by contraries, and wasting great powers by their application to unattainable objects.

Mr. Shelley is the maker of his own poetry—out of nothing. Not that he is deficient in the true source of strength and beauty, if he had given himself fair play (the volume before us, as well as his other productions, contains many proofs to the contrary): But, in him, fancy, will, caprice, predominated over and absorbed the natural influences of things; and he had no respect for any poetry that did not strain the intellect as well as fire the imagination—and was not sublimed into a high spirit of metaphysical philosophy. . . .

Mr. Shelley died, it seems, with a volume of Mr. Keats's poetry grasped with one hand in his bosom! . . . To this band of immortals a third has since been added!—a mightier genius, a haughtier spirit, whose stubborn impatience and Achilles-like pride only Death could quell. Greece, Italy, the world, have lost their poet-hero; and his death has spread a wider gloom, and been recorded with a deeper awe, than has waited on the obsequies of any of the many great who have died in our remembrance.* Even detraction had been silent at his tomb; and the more generous of his enemies have fallen into the rank of his mourners. But he set like the sun in his glory; and his orb was greatest and brightest at the last; for his memory is now consecrated no less by freedom than genius. He probably fell a martyr to his zeal

* The news of Byron's death at Missolonghi had reached England earlier in the year. See p. 41 for *E. R.'s* notice of his first book of poems.—Ed.

against tyrants. He attached himself to the cause of Greece, and dying, clung to it with a convulsive grasp, and has thus gained a niche in her history; for whatever *she* claims as hers is immortal, even in decay, as the marble sculptures on the columns of her fallen temples!

Edinburgh Review, July.

MELANCHOLY INTELLIGENCE

We have to record the death of her Majesty Tamehamalu, consort of his Majesty Tamehameha, the second King of the Sandwich Islands. Her Majesty departed this life on Thursday evening, at half-past six o'clock, and, to the last, was quite sensible and composed. . . .

We learn that the immediate cause of her Majesty's death was inflammation of the lungs.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, July 11.

It is with infinite regret we announce the death of the King of the Sandwich Islands, which lamentable event took place at four o'clock on Wednesday morning, at the Caledonian Hotel, in the Adelphi, whither he had been removed on Monday. . . .

The physicians noticed a gradual increase in his Majesty's disorder since the lamented death of his Royal Consort. . . . Sir Matthew [Tierney] was shown the body of his Majesty, and he declared that his death occurred through the formation of a large abscess on the lungs.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, July 18.

THE SANDWICH VISITORS

Yesterday about one o'clock, Madame BOKI, with her husband, and the rest of the suite of their late Sandwich

Majesties, arrived at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, in two carriages, for the purpose of taking leave of Mr. Secretary CANNING, previous to their departure on Tuesday next, in the *Blonde* frigate. They were all dressed in the European costume, and in deep mourning. In order to save the party the trouble of proceeding to Gloucester Lodge to take leave of Mrs. CANNING, that Lady kindly came to town and received them, a mark of attention which seemed highly gratifying to those unfortunate strangers, who seemed much affected in taking leave of Mr. and Mrs. CANNING, by whom they had been so hospitably entertained, and who condoled with them in the loss they had sustained.

Morning Post, September 10.

ODDS AND ENDS

The total population of the United Kingdom is 21,282,966.—Mexican Bonds have risen 500*l.* per cent.— . . . Five distinct sketches have been taken within the last three months of Sir W. Scott, by as many artists.— It is stated that the loss occasioned by the late Fires in Edinburgh exceeds 170,000*l.*—. . . The present rage in the *Religious* world, is to hear Mr. Benson, of St. Giles's.— . . . The ruin at Sidmouth, from the late hurricane, exceeds 20,000*l.*—It was determined in the Exchequer on Friday, (the King v. Thornton) that the wine of an Ambassador is only free from duty when consumed in his own house.

Sunday Times, November 28.

AN ELEGANT ART

TO LADIES OF TASTE AND GENIUS.—TAUGHT, by a Lady, 20, Chester-place, Kennington-cross, the beautiful

FLOSCULUS RELIEVO so highly appreciated in the fashionable world, in modern dress and general decoration, in Two Lessons, for two guineas. An exhibition of this elegant art, together with a variety of new and fashionable works, may be seen on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from Eleven till Four o'Clock. Where 3*l.* to 4*l.* a week obtained with ease and elegance, or a pleasing occupation is desired, these beautiful and refined arts will be found an abundant source of profit, use, and amusement. To avoid imitations, Ladies are requested to observe, that the original Teacher resides as above, where her works are only to be seen.

Sunday Times, December 12.

RIDDANCE OF A BUG-BEAR

A few days ago, a Corporation Committee was held at the Mansion-house, for the purpose of considering the lamentable dilapidation of the grand city state bed. From what was then stated, we learnt, that this bed, which is nine feet long, and six feet eight inches broad, was built during the mayoralty of Alderman Staines, and cost the city the enormous sum of 3,000*l.* The curtains were of the most rich damask satin, embroidered with gold, and the bedclothes correspondent in every respect with the magnificence of the embroidery. As it has not been considered absolutely a part of the duties of the Lord Mayor to repose in this great bed, the present Lord Mayor suggested the propriety of getting rid of it altogether as a thing of little ornament, and of no utility. . . . Mr. Savage said the bed was not fit to be seen. He had examined it as closely as he durst do, and he ascertained that there was living evidence of the impropriety of keeping it any longer in the grand dormitory.—(Laughter.)

A Member: Sir, you do not surely mean— Mr. Savage: Indeed I do; it is almost incredible, but I do assure you that it is the receptacle of all sorts of vermin. . . . In the Court of Common Council, however, on Friday last, it was determined that the state bed, curtains, and windows curtains, should be expelled from the Mansion-house, notwithstanding the vote of the Committee, and that new fittings'-up be substituted at an expense of 500*l.* In consequence of this decision, this majestic relic of the olden times will be knocked down to the highest bidder. This is a good riddance of a *Bug*-bear.

Sunday Times, December 12.

New Fashion for Children

Child's Dress.—A short German frock-coat of superfine bottle-green cloth, with three rows of gilt buttons in front, and braided round the bottom of the skirt with a little tasteful ornament on each side. Nankeen vest, and trowsers trimmed at the ancles: worked Spanish collar, or fluted Cambric frill.—

Ackerman's Repository, December.

The Stethoscope

A wonderful instrument, called the Stethoscope, invented a few months ago, for the purpose of ascertaining the different stages of pulmonary affections, is now in complete vogue at Paris. It is merely a hollow wooden tube, about a foot in length (a common flute, with the holes stopped and the top open, would do, perhaps, just as well,) one end is applied to the breast of the patient, the other to the ear of the physician, and according to the

different sounds, harsh, hollow, soft, loud, etc., he judges of the state of the disease. It is quite a fashion, if a person complains of a cough, to have recourse to the miraculous tube, which, however, cannot effect a cure; but, should you unfortunately perceive in the countenance of the Doctor, that he fancies certain symptoms exist, it is very likely that a nervous person might become seriously indisposed and convert the supposition into reality.

Sunday Times, December 19.

1825

Nobody Drunk in America

In America nobody gets drunk, except a few emigrants from the Emerald Isle, although the landlord of an Inn puts spirits on the sideboard for his customers to help themselves *ad libitum*, without any additional charge to the price of his ordinary. No man intoxicates himself with any kind of liquor merely because it is cheap and common.

Sunday Times, March 6.

"Peel for Ever"

The English Bar, or rather portions of it, it was yesterday mentioned, had prepared a petition in favour of the Catholic Claims, for approbation and signatures; and it was added that should such petition be agreed to and signed, it will be presented by Mr. Scarlett to the lower house.

BILLY, THE UNRIVALLED DOG, PERFORMING HIS WONDERFUL MATCH OF KILLING 100 RATS IN SIX MINUTES AND A HALF

Mr. Plunkett, the Attorney-General for Ireland, arrived in town yesterday.

Mr. O'Connell is arrived in town, to attend the second reading, and subsequent progress of the Catholic Bill, should it be read a second time. He puts up at Henderson's. Yesterday he attracted considerable attention while walking in St. James's-street, then on his way, apparently, to Sir F. Burdett's house in St. James's-place.

Mr. O'Connell is said to be accompanied by about thirty persons from Ireland, all of whom are drawn hither by Catholic affairs. Amongst other proceedings they are to present petitions to his Majesty at the Levee, which it is to be hoped his Majesty will be well enough to hold on Wednesday.

On Hyde-park walls at Knightsbridge, there is written " Peel for ever ! No Cardinal Burdett."

Morning Herald, April 19.

A Magnificent Vase

The magnificent Vase originally subscribed for immediately after the decisive battle of Waterloo, and intended to commemorate that brilliant victory, was yesterday presented to His Grace the Duke of Wellington, at a dinner given by the subscribers, and principally arranged by Sir Charles Flower; the Lord Mayor presiding. . . .

The Vase, originally subscribed for in the Mayoralty of Alderman Wood, and presented last night, is chastely and most classically executed. It is surmounted at both ends by female figures of Fame, each holding a laurel wreath; one side represents in *relievo*, the Duke within a hollow square of infantry, formed to receive the charge of cavalry; the other side contains the inscription; the

base is covered with the names of the subscribers. The Vase is valued at 1,100 guineas.

Morning Herald, May 17.

OFFER OF MARRIAGE

TO THE LADIES.—A Gentleman of the utmost Respectability, of good Person, Character, and Disposition, wishes to meet with a Partner in Life, a Lady who would have no objection to the Marriage state, and whose finances would not be less than fifteen or twenty thousand pounds. Any Lady who may be inclined to answer this, may rely on the strictest honor and secresy, and on the advertiser's respectability.

Sunday Times, July 17.

THE GOOD PENMAN

CONSOLATION to the TREMULOUS WRITER.—The Public may look to this most singular and unique invention with confidence, as an inestimable source of comfort to those who experience any difficulties in the command of the Pen, occasioned by tremor in nervous affection, heat of climate, agitation of spirits, excess or over exertion, weakness from age or otherwise, even to the loss of part. This happy relief exists in a little INSTRUMENT, the appearance of which, when in use, escapes observation, is capable of giving firmness, confidence, and freedom, and cannot fail to assist the declining powers of a good Penman, and would materially improve the performance of a bad one. It is honoured by the patronage and recommendation of Sir Astley Cooper, and other highly respectable Professional Gentlemen. A few minutes practice will

improve its efficacy; and it has this advantage over all medicine—its power increases by use, and one prescription will last for life. Made in elastic gold, price 25*s.* each.

Sunday Times, July 24.

THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD

The *Étoile* of Thursday states, that a contract for a loan of six millions of florins has been made by the great house of Rothschild, at 4 per cent. interest, with the Government of the Grand Duchy of Hesse. This house are now the bankers of almost every power in Europe. Like Crœsus, unlimited wealth follows at their touch, and empty treasuries are filled with ducats and florins.

Sunday Times, July 31.

LION-AND-DOG FIGHTING

On Friday, Wheeler, the agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, waited upon the Lord Mayor to request, in the name of that Society, and also at the desire of several individuals of high respectability, not connected with it except in humanity, that his Lordship would prevent Wombwell, the owner of the lion which was to be baited at Warwick, from having any place in Bartholomew fair. Wheeler said, that if his Lordship interfered in this manner, the cruel and disgraceful exhibition intended to be made, would be effectually checked, and several poor animals saved from great agony and probably from death. He had gone to Warwick to endeavour to prevent the fight between the lion Nero and the six dogs, by procuring magisterial

interference, but his application for mercy proved ineffectual. That scene of cruelty was over; but as if the feeling part of the public were not sufficiently shocked and disgusted, the owner of Nero determined to have another exhibition of the same kind, and had matched another noble lion, which he called "Wallace," in like manner, to be torn at by trained dogs of the most ferocious description. . . . The Lord Mayor said, he had no power to interfere in the case. He had no authority in letting of the land, though he had other authority, which he should take care to use upon the proper occasion.

Sunday Monitor, July 31.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE

In addition to the improvements already announced as intended at Charing-cross, we understand it is determined that the equestrian statue of Charles shall be replaced by one of the most magnificent monuments of antiquity, Cleopatra's Needle. Government have been for some time past in treaty with various individuals for the transport of this stupendous column from its present situation to London; but the proposal of Mr. Maberly has been adopted: that Gentleman contracts to perform the Herculean task for 9,000*l.*, being 5,000*l.* less than was demanded by any of his competitors. The undertaking is to be commenced forthwith. *Sunday Times*, August 14.

THEFT OF GENIUS

A woman of very singular appearance insisted on being taken before the Magistrate at Queen-square Office, as she had to treat with him on business of great importance. . . .

Having asked Mr. White if he was the Magistrate, and received an answer in the affirmative, she said that what induced her to come to the office was to obtain warrants against Messrs. Black, M'Donnell, Smith, and others, for robbing her of her genius.

Mr. WHITE.—What proofs have you that they have been guilty of so novel a theft?

Applicant.—They belong to the Scotch Society, which has deprived me of some of my most learned productions. You must know that I am the greatest genius in Europe, although one of the most unfortunate, as I have been robbed of most inestimable works on all the Sciences; they have been either taken by the Scotch Society, or by the Catholic Association, and have been given into the hands of some of the Royal Family, who have published them in their own names. . . .

Mr. WHITE.—I don't know that any of the Royal Family have published works on the subjects you have mentioned.

Applicant.—Then it must have been the Scotch Society. If you get into the latter you may travel 20,000 miles without being able to get out of it. They have treated me shamefully, although they knew that I was one of the most profound geniuses of the age. They have taken my works through envy, but I can glance with the greatest ease from the top to the bottom of the world, and I am well acquainted with those who have robbed me of my genius. . . .

Mr. WHITE.—What have you got in those bags, good woman?

Applicant.—They contain select extracts from my writings.

Mr. WHITE.—Then the best thing you can do will be to write your works over again, as you have, no doubt, sufficient genius left for the task.

The Applicant . . . left the office vowing vengeance on all her literary enemies, and particularly on Messrs. Black, M'Donnell, and Smith.

Morning Herald, October 20.

A SOOTY PATRONAGE

Astley's and the Coburg Theatres, it seems, are the only ones which admit chimney-sweepers in their working dress ; in consequence of which, it is said that those places are sometimes honoured with this kind of sooty patronage to the extent of forty or fifty of a night.

Morning Herald, October 28.

FIREWORKS IN THE PARK

In the year 1814, magnificent fireworks were exhibited in this Green Park, by anticipation, as it turned out, of the peace. We all remember what a town of carpentry was erected there at that time for that purpose. So large indeed that some one passing by, said, impromptu,

> How can the Board of Works afford
> All these enormous works of board ?

So far, however, from proving an unproductive expense (a fact not generally known), the half guineas collected on that occasion, by accommodating the opulent part of the public with the best seats, amounted to 7,000*l*. From this fund the cost of the gas-lights through St. James's Park

has since been defrayed, the police assisted, and the scandal occasioned by the most depraved part of our population brought to light and abated.

The Pamphleteer.

1826

The Menai Bridge

The new bridge across the Menai Strait is to be opened on Monday. It is at present in contemplation to start the London mail from Holyhead the moment it arrives, without waiting, as it now does, for that from Chester. The latter will be brought over by separate steam-vessels. A new line of road is also in contemplation, by which the distance will be shortened at least ten miles, so that it is anticipated that by the beginning of autumn the English letters will be delivered in Dublin by 11 o'clock a.m., on the second morning after their despatch from London. A plan is also under consideration for forwarding the English mail from hence at four o'clock in the evening, in place of 7 in the morning, as at present. All these arrangements, when complete, will give general satisfaction.

Dublin Morning Register
reprinted in *The Times*, January 1.

Hunt for Apprentices

Apprentices Absconded.—Whereas Seth Speight, 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, light complexion, brown hair, and Samuel Bastow, 18 years of age, 6 feet 8 inches high, light complexion and hair, Apprentices to

George Thorp, joiner and cabinet maker, of Bradford, Yorkshire, have ABSCONDED from their master's service, and are now supposed to be in London: Whoever will apprehend the said apprentices, and lodge them in any of his Majesty's gaols, shall receive a REWARD of TEN POUNDS from the aforesaid George Thorp; and whosoever harbours them after this notice shall be prosecuted.

Times, January 7.

OBERON

Weber's new opera of *Oberon* was brought out at Covent-garden last night; and, as might have been expected from the fame of *Der Freischutz*, produced an overflow in all parts of the theatre. The dramatic portion of an entertainment like this stands of course entirely subordinate to the business of the music; and becomes, indeed, chiefly either valuable or defective, as it does, or does not, afford scope for the powers of the composer. To most of the leading features of the opera, we alluded yesterday, in our notice of the rehearsal which took place on Tuesday evening. . . . The getting-up and decoration of the piece has been peculiarly expensive and splendid. The water scene, with the change of lights, by T. Grieve, is particularly fortunate; indeed, it is the best managed view of the kind which we recollect to have seen exhibited. . . . The overture, with a variety of music was encored, and the performance did not terminate until a late hour. . . . M. Weber, in person, presided in the orchestra; and was warmly welcomed by the audience upon his appearance. At the conclusion, being called for, he came forward after some time, introduced by Mr. Fawcett; but very soon retired, and received with as much modesty as

seeming good sense the applause which was bestowed upon him.

Times, April 13.

Arguments for Reform

Last night a debate took place in the House of Commons, on a motion of Lord John Russell, to consider the state of the Representation. With the exception of the noble mover, who conducted his argument with great skill, and Mr. Hobhouse, who delivered an able and eloquent speech, the discussion was principally carried on by members whose voice was new, or whose opinions are little regarded in the house. We need scarcely say, that though little striking or new occurred in the debate, the arguments for reform were stated with fulness and energy; that the force of the reasoning was nearly all on one side; and that the state of the vote was not upon the whole, discouraging to the friends of reform.

Times, April 28.

Riots and Distresses of the Country

Owing to the unparalleled stagnation of trade, and the consequent want of employment in the manufacturing districts of *Lancashire* and *Yorkshire*, the greatest distress has for some time prevailed, and apprehensions were long entertained of some serious disturbance. It appears that on the rejection of Mr. Whitmore's Motion for repealing the Corn Bill, all hopes of amelioration were abandoned. The unemployed and starving workmen were driven to despair, and they broke out into open riot. Reports of an intended rising had been previously circulated at Blackburn; and, on the 24th of April, accounts were received

from Accrington, and its vicinity, that a mob, consisting of several thousand men had marched, some armed with pikes and others with bludgeons, and a part even with fire arms, into the village, and proceeded to the factory of Messrs. Sykes. A party of the First Dragoon Guards, stationed at Blackburn, were immediately despatched; and they met the mob proceeding in the direction of Blackburn; but having no one with them competent to give the necessary orders, they were obliged to let them pass. On arriving at the place of their destination, they found the mob had entered the factory, and entirely destroyed all the power-looms, but had not injured any other property.

Gentleman's Magazine, May.

DEATH OF M. VON WEBER

M. von Weber, the distinguished composer of *Der Freischutz*, *Euryanthe*, *Oberon*, and other musical works of the first order, died yesterday morning at the home of Sir George Smart, in Great Portland-street, where he has resided since his arrival from the Continent. The event may be termed sudden, since no immediate danger was apprehended on Sunday night by his medical attendants; but it was foreseen that his decease could not be far distant, and all hope of his return to his country had long been abandoned on the part of his friends. His complaint was a pulmonary affection of long standing. His age, we understand, was only 39, and thus M. von Weber, who undoubtedly was one of the greatest musicians that has existed since Mozart, has, like him, been taken from that profession to which he was an ornament before he could be said, in point of age, to have attained the full maturity

of his genius. . . . He was found in a lifeless state at seven o'clock yesterday morning, and though medical aid was promptly resorted to, it was too late, life being quite extinct. . . .

At the Concert which he lately gave, he seemed to be in the last stage of exhaustion. . . . M. Von Weber, we hear, has left a wife and two children, but who did not accompany him to England.

St. James's Chronicle, June 6.

THE SLAVE TRADE

We are informed by a ship-master, who lately arrived here, from Trinity, Martinique, that while he was at that port, a French slave ship arrived there, after a long passage, from Africa. The whole number of slaves, when taken on board, consisted of 300, but, owing to shortness of provision, and other circumstances incidental to the traffic, 100 had died before the vessel arrived. The remainder were purchased by the commandant of the port, and sent to his plantations. Our informant saw these poor wretches on the march. They were entirely naked, and so miserably weak and poor, that it was with difficulty they could walk. Some of them were placed on mules; all their ribs and other bones could be counted. On asking a Frenchman the cause of their frightful appearance, he received for answer, with a significant gesture, " Want for de stomach." In the evening of the day of their arrival, a gentleman visited the plantation, and saw a few of them seated, eating sugar-cane; the rest were housed, with the exception of some who were

burying one of their number, and, though at some distance, he heard the groans of the dying slave, who was partly covered with earth.

Portland Paper, reprinted in
St. James's Chronicle, July 15.

8 MURDERS IN 21 DAYS

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. Van Diemen's Land papers and private letters are full of details of atrocities by the bushrangers (escaped convicts). The most horrible wretch among them, Jefferies, has been taken: he had committed eight murders in twenty-one days; one of them on an infant.

Gentleman's Magazine, July.

THE GREAT RAT MATCH

The match between the veteran Billy and Josh Hudson's out-and-out Greyhound, took place at the Westminster Pit on Thursday night, and excited extraordinary interest. As a mark of politeness the Greyhound took the lead, and certainly exhibited a quickness of attack unprecedented in his species. The length of his nose was a good deal in his way, and as long as the rats were huddled in a corner he could not do much; but the moment they were put in motion he snapped them up with the rapidity of lightning, and performed his task in rather less than eight minutes, to the astonishment of the spectators and without distress. Billy then had his turn, and showed himself a superior master of the art, by flooring 100 rats in six minutes and a half. It is considered that if some time had not been lost by the greyhound, before

the rats were set in motion, he would have gone near to winning; but in order to take advantage of his quickness of sight, he must have them on the run.

St. James's Chronicle, September 19.

1827

Fashionable World

Brighton. A frosty haze has prevailed to-day, and the clouds have put on a sombre and most discouraging aspect. At the Pavilion there is no change whatsoever, nor intimation of a change. The predominant feeling with us at present is, that excited by the recent accounts from London, of the increased indisposition of the Duke of York—the countenances of all ranks and conditions of our population to-day, therefore have been in distressing accordance with the gloomy prognostics of the weather; each has seemed to suffer what none chose to express, and all have appeared in grief, from the same evident cause. Next to our revered Benefactor and most gracious Sovereign the Duke of York is the most firmly placed in the affections of the people in this part of the world.

Morning Post, January 2.

The Countess of Verulam's Juvenile Party

Her Ladyship gave a *petite* Quadrille party on Saturday night, at Gorhambury, to the junior branches of the Nobility and Gentry of the neighbourhood. It was most

delightful to behold the interesting youths partaking of the festivities of the season.

Dancing commenced at eight o'clock, when the enchanting tones of WEIPPERT'S harp added greatly to the amusements of the evening. Quadrilles and waltzes were the favourites.—Dancing ceased at twelve o'clock, when the company adjourned to the refreshment rooms.

Morning Post, January 2.

BEETHOVEN IN DISTRESS

We understand that the King has generously subscribed 100 guineas for the relief of Beethoven, the celebrated composer, who, by the latest accounts from Vienna, was labouring under the complicated evils of sickness and poverty. A donation of similar amount was forwarded to him from the funds of the Philharmonic Society, as soon as the news of his misfortune was made known. There is little or no hope it is said, of Beethoven's recovery, though, from the nature of his complaint, the dropsy, he may linger some time.

Times, March 27.

BEETHOVEN'S FUNERAL

The file of carriages at the funeral of Beethoven, at Vienna, was said to be endless. A little more attention to him on the part of the owners, while living, would have been more to the purpose.

Times, April 19.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

The new Library, at the British Museum, was opened to the public yesterday. The splendid Library, given

by his MAJESTY, is therefore now open for the public use. The central position of the Museum recommends it as a scite for a great public Library. . . . The Library at present consists of 165,000 printed volumes, and 20,000 volumes of MSS. In the KING'S Library, which has been added, there are 65,000 volumes; and in that of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, which will eventually become the property of the Museum by bequest, there are 16,000 volumes—making a total of 246,000, exclusive of MSS.

Morning Post, May 1.

THE THAMES TUNNEL

A dreadful alarm was created yesterday evening at Rotherhithe, in consequence of the water bursting into the tunnel from above, while upwards of 120 workmen were engaged below. For some days past the earth through which the miners were boring was of such a description as to admit a leakage from the river of 400 or 500 gallons a minute, but as they were approaching a more favourable soil, no apprehensions of any danger or interruption were entertained until about six o'clock yesterday evening, when the men engaged at the extremity of the excavation observed the leakage to increase rapidly, and in a few moments afterwards a portion of the earth gave way and the water rushed down in a torrent. The workmen fled towards the shaft in the greatest terror, and uttering loud cries of alarm, while the water rushed after them with great rapidity. They ascended the ladder five at a time, and succeeded in reaching the top in safety, all but one individual who was missing for a few minutes. He was soon, however, observed to be struggling in the water in the shaft, where it had by this time risen to a considerable

height. Mr. Brunel, jun. immediately descended to his aid, and succeeded in rescuing him from his perilous situation. . . . Besides the workmen, there were two or three visiters, one of whom was a female, whose feet, in their retreat, were actually washed by the water; and one of the excavators, it is said, was obliged to dive under the steam-engines to reach the stairs.

Times, May 19.

Affray at Bexhill

An affray took place at Bexhill last week, between a party of the coast blockade, under the command of Lieut. Taylor, and a party of smugglers, upwards of 200 in number. The small party of the blockade seamen (only ten in number) were completely beaten, and three of them were wounded, but not dangerously. The smugglers, one of whom also was ascertained to be wounded, succeeded in running their cargo safe.

Brighton Gazette, June 14.

Execution

Yesterday morning, at a very early hour, the streets leading to the Old Bailey presented a scene of great bustle, owing to the multitude of persons, of every class in society, flocking towards the place of execution, and long before the gallows was erected the great space fronting the prison was crowded to an unusual degree.

The city authorities, from the circumstance of it being 22 years ago since any culprit was drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, anticipated the assemblage

of a vast crowd, and therefore, in order to prevent any accident taking place, extra barriers of a very formidable description were erected, whereby the immense pressure of the crowd was considerably weakened. In addition to these excellent precautions, a vast body of constables were in attendance, under the directions of the city marshals, and by them stationed in various situations to preserve order.

In order to carry the sentence of Warner into effect, a sledge was constructed, at the bottom of which was a hurdle strewed with straw, and lined with black cloth; and, at about a quarter before eight o'clock, it was drawn, by one horse, from the prison yard, up to the felons' door, guarded by a party of the police. The appearance of such a vehicle excited general curiosity, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the populace were kept below the barriers.

The awful preliminaries having been completed, the sheriffs proceeded in procession to the scaffold, followed by the culprits. At the end of the passage leading to the gallows, Warner was led into the lobby of the felons' side, placed in the sledge, and seated in the straw. Mr. Baker took his seat by the side of him, and administered spiritual relief, which the unhappy man eagerly listened to. Behind them stood the executioner, with a drawn sword held over the head of the culprit. The sledge then moved on to the scaffold, but it being up hill, and the vehicle being very heavily constructed, the horse was unable to draw it until it had rested, during which time the unfortunate man seemed to be in the greatest agony. The sledge having arrived, he was raised up, being unable to raise himself, and led up some steps to the fatal platform where the rope was immediately adjusted about his neck,

and the cap drawn over his eyes. He was then joined by Cordell. . . . The same preliminaries having been performed on him, and everything being ready, Mr. Cotton commenced reading the funeral service, and drawing the white handkerchief from his vest, the drop fell, and the unfortunate men were launched into eternity.

Times, July 7.

INJURED MAN'S SMOOTH TRAVEL

MR. M'ADAM.—This gentleman, who has devoted so much time in smoothing the rugged roads of our island, and who a short time back met with a serious accident, has arrived in town and is doing well. He was conveyed in one of HARMAN'S suspended bed-carriages, the motion of which was so gentle and easy, that the sufferer felt not the slightest inconvenience from it.

Morning Post, September 19.

THE DUKE AT BUCKINGHAM

The Duke of WELLINGTON made his public entry into Buckingham on Saturday, at eleven o'clock, and received an Address previously voted by the Corporation. His Grace was escorted from Wootton, the seat of the Marquis of CHANDOS, by a large body of farmers, and was met near Buckingham by an escort of yeomanry. The ox intended to be roasted whole was drawn through the town on Friday decorated with ribands, and preceded by a band of music; and on Saturday the ceremony took place, and a " Wellington pudding " was exhibited to the public, which was yesterday distributed to the children for whom it was designed. It was a five-bushel pudding, and was

put into the copper at four o'clock on Monday afternoon, at the White Hart Inn, and boiled from that time until seven o'clock on Thursday night. The following were the ingredients of which it was composed :—

Flour, 140 lbs. ; plums, 84 lbs. ; suet, 70 lbs. ; eggs, 140 ; sugar, 14 lbs. ; nutmegs and other spices, 2 lbs. ; brandy and wine, 2½ gallons.

The weight was 450 lbs.

The ingredients filled a five bushel bag, and left 80 lbs. to make a dumpling for another.

Morning Post, December 18.

1828

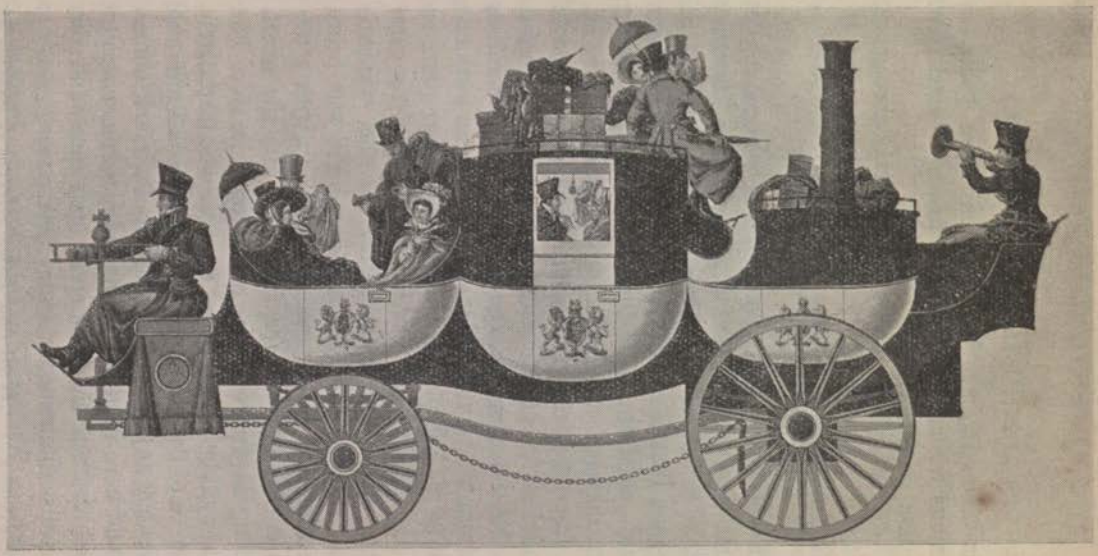
OMNIANA

The constant attacks on Mr. Huskisson in papers that a few months back were the greatest sticklers for Mr. Canning, are the worst omens for the cause of Liberalism which we have yet seen.

We hear that his Majesty, although relieved by the repeated bleedings as we have stated, is still so weak that both his knees and ankles are obliged to be supported by steel springs and India-rubber caps.

We agree with Mr. Hume that the vote of 30,000 seamen and 9,000 marines, under the circumstance of the country, ' is as profligate a vote as ever was passed by the most spendthrift Administration ! '

Kent and Essex Mercury, February 19.



PATENT STEAM CARRIAGE by W. H. JAMES

" The weight of the carriage and propelling machinery is two tons ; and the estimated power is 15 to 20 horses. With this power it is calculated that the carriage will travel at the rate of from 8 to 12 Miles an hour carrying six inside and twelve outside passengers."

Enthusiasm for Thames Tunnel

Upwards of 1,000*l.* has been subscribed as voluntary contributions for completing the Thames Tunnel. Earl Spencer sent 100*l.*

Sunday Times, February 24.

Dreadful Catastrophe

One of the most destructive events that it has been our lot for a number of years to record, took place on Thursday morning, at the Brunswick Theatre, Well Close-square. This elegant theatre, whose completion had just been hailed with satisfaction, no longer exists. At a quarter before 12, the roof, constructed of iron, suddenly fell in, the wall fronting Well-street was carried with it, and of the splendid edifice nothing remains but a mass of frightful ruins. No less than 40 persons have been the sacrifice; among whom were a number of performers, and workmen employed in the completion. The rehearsal was going on at about half-past 11, and the entire strength of the company were on the stage, preparing for the evening's exhibition, when suddenly a cracking noise was heard from the roof, and instantaneously it fell in with a tremendous crash, throwing the front wall into the street, and breaking down two houses on the opposite side. The shouts and wailings, as described by those who fortunately escaped, were of the most pitiable description. Alarm and fear prevented any person rushing to their assistance; and it would have been no use, as the incumbent weight had closed the wretched sufferers' existence, and the tottering walls threatened a wider destruction.

Kent and Essex Mercury, March 4.

ON DITS

The Duke of WELLINGTON has said that he will never assent to Catholic Emancipation. A year ago, Mr. CANNING said that he would never assent to the repeal of the Test Act; now repealed. A year before that the Duke of YORK made the famous 'So help him God' declaration. Is there not some evil omen in these confessions of faith? . . .

It is not, perhaps, generally known that the Duke of WELLINGTON and the LORD CHANCELLOR stated distinctly to the KING, that they must carry the repeal of the Test Act, or both would resign. This was sufficient to procure acquiescence.

It appears that water excursions by steam is coming into fashion at the west end of the town, several parties having, we hear, already engaged the *Harlequin* and *Columbine* steamers to give *pic nic* parties of pleasure. The idea is good, as 8 or 10 gentlemen may join, and thus at a small expense entertain 2 or 300 friends.

Sunday Times, May 4.

MOST HORRIBLE MURDER!!!

Cock Inn, Polstead,
Saturday morning.

It would be impossible to describe the extraordinary interest which the inquiry touching the mysterious and atrocious murder of Maria Marten has excited for miles around. Business was suspended for the whole of Friday, and the village, notwithstanding its secluded situation, and the fewness of its inhabitants, presented the appearance

of a large fair. The Inn was so crowded that no accommodation could be obtained after noon, and the village green was thronged by dense crowds, who had collected from all parts of the adjacent country and who did not disperse until late at night.

The manners of many of the rustics were far from creditable to their feelings, and one unacquainted with the fact would rather suppose they had congregated for purposes of hilarity and mirth, than for the purpose of witnessing a judicial inquiry affecting the life of a human being. In one of the rooms of the Inn situate immediately below that in which the prisoner was placed, towards the afternoon a large party assembled, and amused themselves by singing light songs, and exhibited other symptoms of boisterous mirth.

Sunday Times, May 4.

The Victim's Grave

The grave from which the poor victim has been taken is still open; the right layer of the barn had over it straw at least 6 inches deep, and the depth of the grave, by our admeasurement, somewhat less than 18 inches; the picking up of a barn floor—solid as a public road . . . serves only to show the brute-like and insensible manner in which the monster proceeded to his work.

Suffolk Herald, reprinted in the *Sunday Times*, May 4.

Pearls at Moscow

Dr. Fischer, the President of the Medical Academy at Moscow, describes (in his work on the Pearl Fisheries in Russia) a pearl which is now in the possession of a Greek

merchant residing at Moscow, of the name of Zosima, which, he says, has not perhaps its equal. It was brought from the East Indies, and is kept in a rich casket. This inestimable pearl weighs 27⅞ carats, almost a quarter of an ounce; it is perfectly spherical, and of a brilliancy which surpasses the most highly polished silver; it is transparent, and so smooth, that if placed on a paper it will continue rolling about like quicksilver.

Times, July 1.

KEAN VISITS TALMA'S TOMB

Kean lately visited Talma's tomb at Père la Chaise, and by doing so much flattered the Parisians; particularly as they discovered on the stone the words "*Tu vivras*" traced with the point of a knife, and signed "Kean."

Times, July 1.

TRIAL OF WILLIAM CORDER

WILLIAM CORDER.—On WEDNESDAY next will be published, the TRIAL of WILLIAM CORDER for the MURDER of MARIA MARTEN, accompanied by a Portrait and Copies of upward of 50 of the Letters sent to him, in consequence of an advertisement which he inserted in the "Morning Herald," of Nov. 13 last, and in the "Sunday Times," Nov. 25, under the head of "Matrimony," in consequence of which he obtained his wife.

Advertisement, *Sunday Times*, Aug. 10.

LES DAMES BLANCHES

A formidable opposition to the Omnibus coaches has started up in Paris. A great number of new coaches upon the same principle of cheap conveyance, called "Les

Dames Blanches" (the white ladies), have been built by a new company. They are painted white, with a motto in gold upon a red ground; and at the back of each coach are sketches of Scotch scenery and costume, from the opera of *La Dame Blanche*. The horses and their harness are white, and the drivers wear white hats and embroidered white coats. The mode of ascending the coach is different from that of the Omnibus, which has been so much complained of. In the new coaches it is a flight of steps with a railing to prevent falling, and the doors, instead of opening outwards, disappear by means of slides in the panels; a kind of trumpet under the seat of the coachman, and which is played by pressure, executes the principal airs of the Dame Blanche.

Times, September 6.

BURKE AND HARE

THE LATE SUSPECTED MURDER.—The individual who found the body was a Mrs. Gray, who, having communicated the circumstances to her husband, both of them, on Saturday, were taken by Burke and his wife to a public-house, and rendered half-tipsy, during which the body was removed to the dissecting-room. It is remarkable that, on the night of the murder, Gray and his wife, who lodged with Burke, were abruptly dismissed from his house, had lodgings provided for them in the house of Hare, one of those in custody, and who, along with Burke, took the body to the dissecting-room, and were invited to breakfast with Burke and his wife the following morning . . . The declarations of the prisoners are at utter variance one with another, and with themselves . . . and on Monday, Burke and his wife, and Hare and his wife,

who goes by the name of Mrs. Log—all Irish—were committed by the Sheriff, to take their trial for the murder.*

Edinburgh Chronicle
reprinted in the *Times*, November 22.

A Chicken Match

Cocking.—A Chicken Match to be Fought, between Nash and Mr. Crawley, on the 15th and 16th of December for £5 a battle, and £20 the odd, at the Cock-pit, Little Grosvenor-street, Milbank. Feeders, Nash and Hall.

Times, December 13.

1829

Execution of Burke

What was appalling, and yet most gratifying, the crowd assembled, which could not be short of 30,000 souls, rent the air with shouts of exultation when the monster appeared on the Scaffold; and the same cheers were renewed at every striking feature of the terrible tragedy. When the first shout was raised, Burke threw a look of defiance and contempt upon the multitude. The Rev. Mr. Marshall, of the Tolbooth Church, was upon the platform, and prayed with the criminal for some time; after which he quietly yielded himself up to the execution.

Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle, January 30.

*The murderers, Burke and Hare, were at work during this year.—Ed.

NEW NAME FOR A CRIME

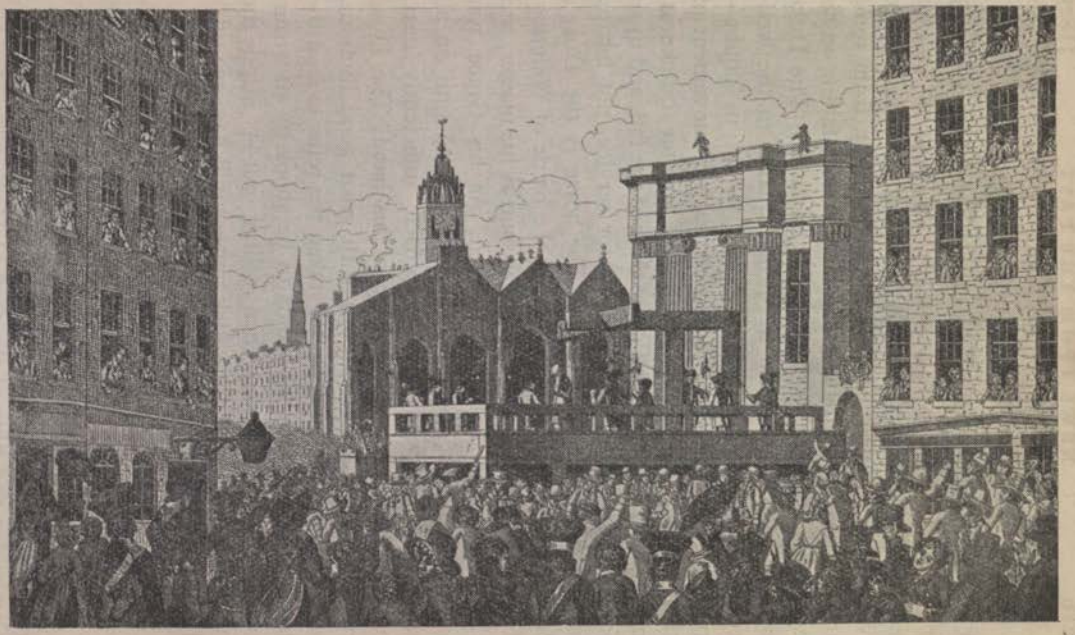
In another part of our paper will be found the details of the execution of *Burke*, on Wednesday morning, at Edinburgh . . . Though, as far as personal violence was concerned, his anticipations were not realized, the wild shout of exultation with which each of his steps towards death was cheered by assembled thousands—the execrations poured forth around him—the cries of "*Burke* him," which told him that as he had created a new species of crime, he had also given it his name, and thus combined it with everlasting infamy . . . all must have shown him that his estimate of the popular feeling was just.

Morning Post, February 2.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY

42. "Ulysses deriding Polyphemus" . . . If Mr. TURNER'S fame rested upon this solitary picture, there is no doubt that his name would go down to posterity as a man of first-rate genius . . . If Mr. TURNER go on in this style, he will be a painter *sui generis*. He can have no imitators—he can found no school. He will exemplify the great powers with which he has been prodigally endowed, by pursuing a track in which none can follow; but he will not enlarge the boundaries of science, or confer benefit on the art to which he belongs. Viewed as a work of art, violating all the rules, and yet sparkling with so many traits of original genius, one is reminded of VOLTAIRE'S judgment on one of SHAKESPEARE'S irregular dramas, "that it was the dream of a drunken madman."

Sunday Times, May 10.



EXECUTION OF WILLIAM BURKE

THE DUKE THROWN

GRAND REVIEW.—On Wednesday, a Grand Review took place in Hyde Park, in honour of the Duke of Orleans and the Duke of Chartres. During the review the Duke of Wellington's charger, suddenly taking fright, from some unknown cause, probably a reflected sunbeam falling on his eye, reared, and in an instant fell backward. The Duke evinced, at the moment, the prime quality in the well-contested battlefield, while victory is yet in doubt—presence of mind—and sudden as was the movement of the charger, his Grace, with still greater quickness, managed to throw himself quite clear of the fall, and in an instant was on his legs again fit for service, not having sustained the slightest injury. The horse is the Duke's favourite, and was rode by him at the battle of Waterloo. He was on his legs again almost as soon as his master, and the Duke immediately remounted. As his Grace was leaving the Park, the people pressed round him on all sides, and all who could approach sufficiently near, endeavoured to obtain a shake of his hand. The Duke received their congratulations with great good humour, and two of the crowd having taken the reins to lead the horse, he gave both his hands to be shook by all within reach, every now and then calling out—"Mind the horse—take care he don't kick you—you'll have me off." In this way his Grace was accompanied to the Treasury.

Observer, May 31.

OXFORD *v.* CAMBRIDGE

The grand rowing match, between nine collegians of the Cambridge and nine of the Oxford Universities, for 500

guineas as it was said, took place on Wednesday evening, in the fine sheet of water extending from Henley-bridge to Hambledon Mills, in the close vicinity of the Abbey of Medmenham. Such interest did this match excite among amateurs from London, Oxford, and Cambridge, and other places within 50 miles of Henley, that numbers repaired to the latter place several days previous to its taking place ; and on the night prior scarcely a bed was to be had for love or money, and it has even been asserted that six guineas was offered and refused for an apartment facing the water. The betting for some time was favourable to the Cambridge gentlemen, but it being ascertained that their opponents were using every precaution, and leaving nothing untried in the way of training beforehand, added to which it was said they were all good men, the betting materially veered round in their favour, and it subsequently became scarcely possible for anyone to get a bet that the Cambridge did not come off the victors. Long previous to the time of starting, Henley Reach was crowded with cutters, etc., and the assembled multitude of spectators was innumerable. About 6 o'clock the contending parties pulled up to Hambledon-lock, the Oxford in one of their superior boats, and the Cambridge in the one built by Searle and Co., Lambeth, which for lightness and scientific construction was, perhaps, never surpassed. One of the conditions of the match was that there should be no fouling, and on the signal being given for starting, the boats came in collision ; consequently they were compelled to return. On going off the second time, the Oxford boat took the lead ; but previous to her going ahead they touched each other slightly, and the Cambridge for a moment appeared to consider whether they should continue rowing or return to the starting place. The

Oxford collegians proceeded in their work in most gallant style, and the Cambridge followed several yards in the rear. Gradually did the leading boat go ahead, and notwithstanding the Cambridge exerted themselves to the utmost to come up with their opponents, the winning boat came in first by about 60 yards, amid the most astounding cheers from the countless throng. The distance rowed was about two miles against the current, and was accomplished in about 14 minutes.

Bell's Life, June 14.

SLAVES FOR SALE

ESTATE and SLAVES in Jamaica.—For SALE, either together or in lots, a COFFEE PLANTATION, situate in the parish of St. Mary, with 260 slaves. For particulars apply to G. W. Hamilton, Esq., St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. . . .

Times, June 30.

DISTRESS IN THE EMPIRE

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The last accounts from this Colony describe the agricultural and commercial distress to be dreadful, and money so scarce that the rate of interest is enormous. A great number of young men were thrown out of employment by persons having been sent from England to fill the minor offices under Government; and the new customers are sadly disappointed, both at the smallness of their salaries and the extent of their labours. There are no sinecures—all must work diligently. Many settlers have been induced to go thither by the flattering description in Mr. Cunningham's book, who now find themselves greatly disappointed.

Observer, July 12.

Correspondence with France

Some fresh regulations are made in the Post-office at Paris, by which letters are expedited to and from this country. In time we suppose the French will equal us in the rapidity of their conveyances; and we, unless fleeter animals than horses are introduced, must rest where we are; for horses can travel no faster than they do at present, when they have in most quarters all the advantages possible of good roads and light carriages.

Times, July 31.

Opening of the Liverpool Tunnel

On Friday, at 12 o'clock, the grand rail-way tunnel, that runs under the town of Liverpool from the back of Edge-hill to Wapping, was, in pursuance of advertisement, opened for the inspection of the public. The company, many of whom reached the ground in carriages, passed through the small tunnel, at the mouth of which was placed a temporary rail and door-way, where the admission-money, a shilling a-head, was received. . . . At two o'clock, the worshipful the Mayor, in company with some friends, alighted from his carriage at the waggon manufactory, where he was cordially welcomed . . . Groups of elegantly-dressed ladies and gentlemen had already arrived; and, when his worship and his friends had reached the extensive area into which the two tunnels open, the scene was lively and interesting. The large tunnel, down which the daylight penetrated for several hundred yards, was lighted with gas throughout its whole extent, and the effect was truly grand and beautiful. . . .

Soon after two, the Mayor and his friends, including

several of the proprietors, took their places in a common railway waggon, fitted with seats for the occasion, (the handsome machines intended for passengers not being yet finished), and, being pushed to the mouth of the great tunnel, set off, down the gently inclined plane, without horse or other drag, at a rapid rate, under the guidance of Mr. Harding and his son, who regulated the speed of the machine by a friction lever. . . .

In the evening we again descended the tunnel . . . away we went. The fall of the tunnel is 3.4ths of an inch to the yard. Our speed, of course, accelerated as we advanced. We thundered along at a tremendous rate, yet with the ease of a balloon. We had no time to wave the hand to the pedestrians on the way-side before they were left behind in silent wonder.

The gas-lamps, 50 yards apart, seemed to skim over our heads, as if driven like stars by a gale of wind. . . the sensation was altogether delightful, and in little more than three minutes we reached, like an arrow from the bow, the bottom of the tunnel, a distance of more than one mile and a quarter.

Times, August 3.

Assembly of Policemen

The whole corps of policemen, are to assemble on the 26th at the Foundling Hospital, to be inspected previous to the commencement of their labours.

Sunday Times, September 20.

Mrs. Fitzherbert

Mrs. Fitzherbert, who upwards of thirty years ago was generally designated "*fat, fair, and forty*," is, we are glad

to observe, in the full enjoyment of health and of comparative beauty likewise. She has resumed her pleasant residence on the *Steyne*, at Brighton, where she will pass the autumn and part of the winter. The return of this charitable and most kind lady to the scene of the pleasures of her early life has diffused general joy amongst the poor inhabitants, who so largely participate in her benevolence.

Sunday Times, September 20.

POSTE RESTANTE

To the Editor of the *Times*.

Sir,—I was this morning very much gratified with a view of that magnificent building, the New General Post-office; but being an Englishman, I was puzzled to know what one inscription meant,—namely, "Poste Restante," and I asked several persons, but they could not inform me. One of them said it was the "Post rests here; or, Here rests the Post-office." Now, if that was the meaning, I thought it was ridiculous. Will you be so good, Sir, as to enlighten our dark minds, and inform (through your means) the many thousands who go to the Post-office, and know not the meaning of those formidable words?

I am, Sir,

A CONSTANT READER.

·.· It would certainly have been more in good taste to have used an English phrase in describing any part of an English public establishment. The inscription of "Letters to be called for" is nearly as short, and certainly as intelligible, as "Letters *Poste Restante*"; having, besides, the advantage—of some value, either in language or small beer—of being *home-made*.

Times, September 25.

POLICE REGULATIONS

Mr. Secretary PEEL must have laughed at some parts of that volume which has been prepared for the edification and guidance of the new Police. If the recruits can understand, or even read it through in a year, they will certainly be very different from their thief-taking or thief-screening predecessors. However, we suppose this may be calculated upon, for we have heard so much of the care taken by the commissioners to guard against enlisting any but proper and accomplished persons like themselves, that it is almost a relief to find, in the work above-mentioned, that, so far as we have yet got, university honours are not required to prove the fitness of the individuals applying for a situation which is to bring them in 3s. per diem.

Sunday Times, September 27.

THE SIAMESE ELEPHANT

ADELPHI.—This house is attracting crowds of spectators eager to witness the astonishing performances of the Siamese Elephant. The Duke of Gloucester, the Dukes of Devonshire and Montrose, and many of the Nobility, have attended during the week. The Duchess of KENT and Princess VICTORIA attended on Thursday evening. Her Royal Highness came by the stage-door in the most private manner, and was not recognised by the audience. The royal party seemed delighted with the performance of the Elephant, and, at the conclusion of the piece, the Princess, in crossing the stage, presented sweetmeats to it with her own hand.

Sunday Times, December 13.

1830

PANTOMIME AT SADLER'S WELLS

Sadler's Wells and pantomime, since the earliest of our recollection, has been synonymous; it has been the nursery of all the most celebrated pantomimists upon record where the genius of DUBOIS, GRIMALDI, BOLOGNA, BARNES, ELLAR, and others of equal pretensions, was originally fostered, and which continues a favourite school for the worthy heroes of that species of entertainment. The comic Harlequinade (*The Hag of the Forest Raven, or, Harlequin and the Persian Rose*) attracts crowded audience, and is the most ingeniously concocted of any we have seen for some time. The different allusions to the many recent inventions or improvements in the fashions of the metropolis are hit off with the happiest effect. The scenery is very splendid and the changes are managed with great skill.

Sunday Times, January 3.

INTEREST IN OPERA

NEW ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—Plans for a new theatre have already been prepared and submitted to Mr. ARNOLD. It is supposed that it will be erected in the new street intended to lead from the Strand to Charles-street, Covent-garden.

Sunday Times, February 21.

A DOMESTIC ABUSE

At a meeting of the inhabitants held at the Petty Sessions Room, on Monday last, HENRY JEPHSON, Esq., M.D.,

in the Chair, a series of Resolutions declaratory of their determination to put down the demoralizing practice of allowing a per centage to servants on their employer's bills were unanimously carried. Forms of two declarations, one to be signed by the visitors and another by the tradesmen, are in course of signature ; not a single instance has yet occurred where a tradesman has refused to sign the paper on its being presented to him.

Leamington Courier, April 10.

THE KING

" The KING'S symptoms have not varied. His MAJESTY has passed another bad night."

Bulletin.

". . . we have therefore reason to trust in the undoubted skill of the medical attendants, and in his MAJESTY'S naturally fine constitution, for his speedy restoration to health."

Windsor Express, May 2.

PRAYER FOR THE KING

Our most fervent prayer is, that the hope here so confidently expressed may speedily be realised ; for independently of our regard for his MAJESTY as an amiable individual and perfect gentleman, it must be universally felt and acknowledged that among the many Monarchs who have swayed the Sceptre of Great Britain, we have had few more deserving of veneration and esteem than GEORGE the FOURTH. An ardent lover of his country,

without the slightest tinge of despotism in his nature, he has conciliated the affections of all his subjects, and stands upon the immoveable basis of a patriotic KING, whose life must be considered as the most precious treasure of the Empire he so wisely rules.

Morning Post, May 3.

WRESTLING

The great match, for £50, between Francis Oliver, a Cornishman, and Philip Pyle, a Devonian, was decided on Monday last, at the Eagle Tavern, in the City-road ; and, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, uch was the interest it excited, that from 600 to 700 pectators were present. About half-past five, the rain having abated, the men entered the ring, commenced play, and in a few minutes Oliver succeeded in gaining the first fall. In the next bout Oliver displayed one of those feats of strength and dexterity which, from their imposing appearance, always gain him so much applause. Seizing Pyle by the middle, he turned his heels over his head, considerably above his own, and then laid him rather gently on the grass ; but he Pyle not falling precisely on his back, the exertions of Oliver were only rewarded by the applause of the spectators. In the next bout both men fell on their knees, owing to the slippery state of the grass ; but Oliver quickly regained his footing, and shoved Pyle, while yet on his knees, on to his back, and, conceiving he had won the match . . . quitted the ring, and refused to return. . . . The clamours of the spectators, however, became so general, that he at length thought proper to return and again set-to. . . . Pyle then commenced kicking tremendously, which Oliver but

slightly returned, and it was pretty generally thought that Oliver was getting weaker, while his opponent appeared to be improving both in strength and confidence, animated by the cheers of his friends, many of whom called out " Go it, Pyle—kick away ; " and so he did, for a considerable time, and then took the inner crook upon Oliver's left leg, and clung to him like a leech, but was unable to move him. At this critical moment, Oliver shifted his hold lower down . . . and threw Pyle a most decisive fall, which terminated the match in his favour.

Life in London, May 16.

A Well-bred Dog

Matchless Pet Lady-Dog for Disposal.—To single or other Gentlewomen, etc. of independence, being Amateurs of the like domestic companionable Animal.—A British Officer, in expectation of proceeding abroad forthwith upon an expedition of martial enterprize, has placed in the local charge of a highly respectable, middle-aged, childless, widow Lady, of extreme humanity and amiability, as of assimilating penchant (long his incumbent, and to whom untoward circumstances on her side induce him, ere he departs, thus to recommend to particular notice), a young, full-grown, peculiarly small, most elegantly symmetrical and cleanly thorough-bred Pet Dog, of the now very rare true Marlborough or Blenheim stock, deemed by those best competent to determine its several points to be at once perfect, unique, and of surpassing beauty, the which would either be presented to such an one, upon an understanding hereafter to be explained, or Sold outright at a consideration commensurate with its acknowledged superior qualities : that being

consequently extraordinarily high, it is presumed none will put themselves to the trouble of inquiry after who are not ostensibly prepared to meet one or the other of these expectations. Apply on whatever afternoon of the current week . . .

Morning Post, May 26.

STEAM CARRIAGE IN PORTLAND PLACE

In Portland-place, on Tuesday evening, a steam carriage made its way without any perceptible impulse. There was neither smoke nor noise, external force nor palpable direction. The carriage seemed to move by its own volition, passing by horses without giving them the least alarm. Five gentlemen and a lady were quite at their ease as passengers; one gentleman directed the moving principle, and another appeared to sit unconcerned behind, but his object was ascertained to be the care of the fuel and water. The carriage was not larger or heavier than a moderate phaeton. It went without the least vibration, and preserved a balance in the most complicated movements. The pace was varied from 5 to 12 miles an hour at pleasure. The Paddington omnibus and the stage-drivers, as well as the hackney coachmen, seemed to regard the vehicle with anything but pleasant feelings.

Sunday Times, May 30.

OBSEQUIES OF GEORGE IV

From Windsor we learn that the preparations for the lying in state are rapidly proceeding under the hands of the upholsterers. . . .

The platform is of greater dimensions than has been

mentioned, and so is the consumption of black cloth ; not that there exists any desire within St. George's Chapel to multiply the perquisites claimed there by the clergy, as well as in Westminster Abbey, after the late coronation ; but there is a fixed determination to prevent any recurrence of the scenes which have lamentably disturbed the closing ceremonies at each place of worship, by the manner in which the deans of each church have grasped at the materials erected on such occasions within their walls. The Dean of Windsor need not be informed what occurred respecting the bearing away of the velvet cushion on which the coronet of the Princess Charlotte was laid ; everybody knows, as well as the Dean, the scramble for the real, or supposed, baton of the Duke of York.

Sunday Times, July 11.

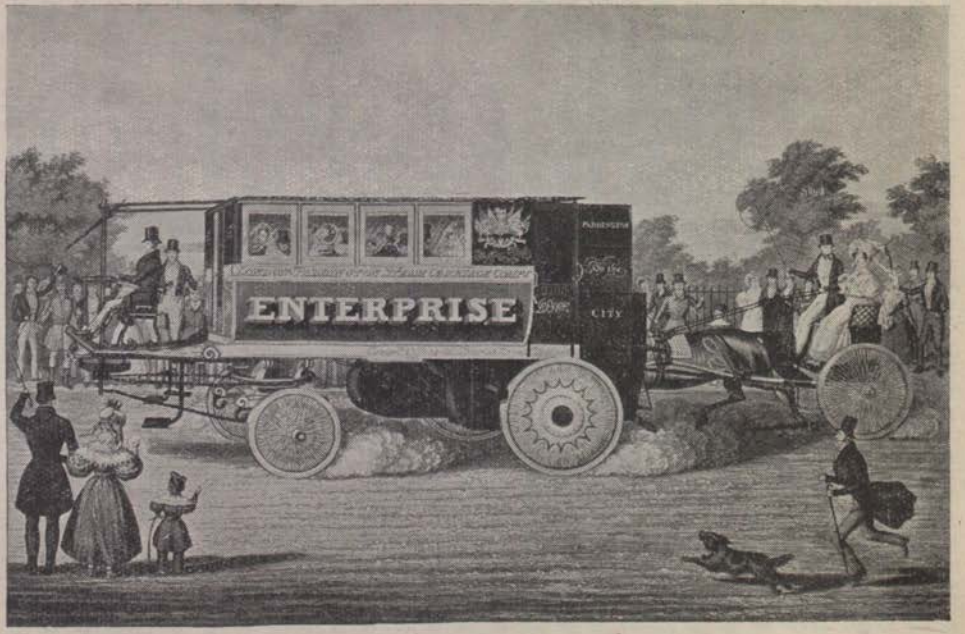
The National Song

We are authorised to state that the national song, entitled " Our King is a true British Sailor " is written by Captain Mitford, late Commander of His Majesty's Ship Buckingham, and from the great character of the words and music will be one of the most popular Naval Songs, since the days of Dibdin. It is dedicated to our Most Gracious Queen Adelaide, and will, we think, be a decided favourite with the ladies of England.

Sunday Times, August 1.

Dreadful Accident to Mr. Huskisson

Mr. Huskisson was discoursing with Mr. Joseph Sandars, one of the principal originators and promoters of the



THE " ENTERPRISE " STEAM OMNIBUS

railroad, and congratulating that gentleman as one of the happiest men in the world, in having seen a work of such importance and magnitude happily brought to a conclusion under his auspices, when he was called away to speak with some other gentlemen, who were anxious to hear his opinion on some of the details of the road . . . whilst he was standing with them, the Rocket engine, which, like the Phœnix, had to pass the Duke's car, to take up its station at the watering place, came slowly up, and as the engineer had been for some time checking its velocity, so silently that it was almost upon the group before they observed it. In the hurry of the moment all attempted to get out of the way. Mr. Holmes, M.P. who was standing by the side of Mr. Huskisson, desired the gentlemen not to stir, but to cling close by the side of their own car. Unfortunately, Mr. Huskisson did not pursue this advice. He hesitated, staggered a little as if not knowing what to do, then attempted to run forward, found it impossible to get off the road, on account of an excavation of 14 or 15 feet depth being on that side of it, on which he was, attempted again to get into the car, was hit by a motion of the door as he was mounting a step, and thrown down directly in the path of the Rocket, as that engine came opposite to the Duke's car . . . the wheel went over his left thigh, squeezing it almost to a jelly, broke the leg, it is said, in two places, laid the muscles bare from the ankle nearly to the hip, and tore out a large piece of flesh as it left him. Mrs. Huskisson, who, along with several other ladies, witnessed the accident, uttered a shriek of agony, which none who heard will ever forget. . . . At five minutes past nine his sufferings were terminated by death.

Sunday Times, September 19.

MR. KEAN'S SEVENTH ANNUAL MATCH

Thursday last may be considered as the commencement of the Aquatic Season . . . it being the day on which the annual prize wherry, denominated the "Shakespear," was given by Edmund Kean, Esq., who, it would appear, spared neither expense nor trouble in rendering the match in every respect worthy of the attendance of those amateurs of distinction and respectability, who have generally honoured it with their presence.

The prize has hitherto been contended for by seven pair of oars, but on this occasion . . . being rowed for by fourteen pairs of sculls—seven boats, two pairs in each. . . .

On Friday afternoon, the new wherry, with the winning men in her, was placed in a four-wheeled van, and conveyed from Waterloo Bridge, preceded by a band of music, to the cottage of Mr. Kean, in the Regent's Park, when Williams and Gregory returned thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them. Mr. Kean, having again showered forth his bounty on the men, the whole party returned in high *spirits*, giving a call on their way back at the stage door of Old Drury, where three cheers were given in grand style.

Oriental Sporting Magazine
October.

1831

RIOTS

STATE OF THE COUNTRY

SENTENCES ON THE PRISONERS AT SALISBURY

Several of the prisoners lately convicted at Salisbury, were placed at the bar to receive sentence. Peter Withers, aged 23, who had been convicted of wounding Mr. Codrington, a special constable, on the side of the head with a sledge hammer, which he threw at him while he was endeavouring to secure a rioter; and James Lush, aged 40, who headed a riotous mob that went from house to house and committed various robberies, were placed at the bar to receive sentence of death.

Sentence of Death was also passed on 24 other prisoners. On the men leaving the Court a most distressing scene occurred. Their wives, their mothers, their sisters, and their children clung around them, and the prisoners wept like infants.

Observer, January 16.

RECRUITING RIOTERS

In consequence of the still unsettled state of the country, Government have determined to send recruiting parties to the disturbed districts to quell riots and enlist men into the Service.

Observer, January 16.

THE REFORM BILL

The discussions on this subject are carried on with equal activity in the Cabinet and throughout the country. Numberless are the plans propounded, but all rational men seem to agree that the qualification, in the event of an extension of the suffrage, should be one of property; and many are of opinion that it cannot be less than 100*l.* a year, earned or possessed.

Observer, January 16.

INTRODUCTION OF THE BILL

The anxiously-expected motion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL came forward last night, for a REFORM in Parliament. Ministers, through his Lordship, do not play with the feelings of the people: the measure proposed is an effective one. It cuts off obvious and disgusting abuses with an unsparing hand. It is impossible here, and as yet, to enter into an analysis of all the parts of it: but this may be given as a brief abstract. We must refer our readers for more particulars to Lord JOHN'S speech.

Times, March 2.

PETITION! PETITION!!

The proceedings of the nation at large now become as interesting as those in Parliament on the subject of the reform bill. The petitions from the City of London, as with propriety they may, precede all others in support of the measure. . . . The whole nation, in fact, is in movement—not factiously or turbulently, but peaceably

and constitutionally,—for the sake of petitioning Parliament to pass the bill. . . . It is, beyond all question, the most prodigious thing that ever occurred in Parliamentary history. . . . What can the House of Commons mean, then, by hesitating? It does not hesitate! The debate on the Bill goes forward as it should do. It succeeds; and will, and must, suceed. "Petition, then," we say to the public, "petition against the Bill, if there be a man in England out of the two Houses who is hostile to it, which we have not yet discovered; but,—at all events petition!"

Times, March 5.

SECOND READING

The Second Reading of the Reform Bill—of that Bill so variously described—as revolutionary—as conservative of the Monarchy—as every thing that is despoiling and dangerous—and as all that is just and excellent—has been carried by a majority of ONE. It was by a like majority we read, that the Brunswick Family was placed on the Throne of these Realms. The coincidence is not an unhappy *one*. May the interests of the House of Hanover and of Reform—of the GUELPHS and Liberty—be, like their fate, and continue for centuries *One* and the same!

Sunday Times, March 27.

MORE PETITIONS

Between Nov. 16th and March 30, there have been presented to the House of Commons 481 petitions, praying for various reforms; of these 133 were for vote by ballot.

Sunday Times, April 17.

A Popular Opera Dancer

Taglioni receives much applause, and we strongly suspect that she owes her popularity to her good judgment in avoiding the short petticoats and distorted *pirouettes* of other opera dancers.

Sunday Times, April 24.

A Famous Pair

Siamese Twins.—The Siamese Twins, *Chang* and *Eng*, have arrived in this city, after a pleasant voyage to and visit in London. They have learned to read, write, and talk some English; have improved in body and mind, and evince the same or increased affection for Capt. Coffin, in whose paternal guardianship they are.

Philadelphia Gazette, reprinted in the *Morning Post*, May 7.

Paganini's Debut

This musical monster has at length been seen, and to his transcendent merit as a performer, we are happy to offer the homage of our applause. On Friday evening he gave his first concert at the King's Theatre. . . . He entered from the side to the right of the audience, and advanced with an unsteady step. He acknowledged the plaudits which welcomed him, with an air of extreme humility and gratitude, which was as often repeated as the tributes of admiration were multiplied in the course of the evening. The pictures of him in the music shops are very like. He is tall and thin, with pale complexion, a sharp aquiline nose, and a dark expressive eye. His hair, which is dark, is worn long behind, and combed off his forehead . . .

Nature has gifted him with every mechanical qualification, and by the powers of his mind he has advanced in his art to the highest pitch of perfection.

Sunday Times, June 5.

DEATH OF MRS. SIDDONS

This incomparably great actress and excellent woman died yesterday morning at her house in Upper Baker-street, in the 76th year of her age. Professionally her merits were transcendent, privately she was all virtuous, amiable and good. As an actress it is scarcely possible that we "shall ever look upon her like again." . . .

Her death, though not unexpected, has plunged the family into the greatest distress. Mr. C. KEMBLE was himself the bearer of the melancholy intelligence of his distinguished relative's decease to the theatre yesterday morning.

Morning Post, June 9.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

Yesterday morning, at the early hour of 9 o'clock, there was an immense assemblage of persons in Upper Baker-street, Regent's-park, to witness the funeral of this celebrated actress. About 10 o'clock, the hearse and mourning coaches began to assemble at Mr. Harris's (the Globe), corner of the New-road, for the purpose of dressing and arranging the feathers on the horses. At half-past 10 o'clock the signal was given for the mournful procession to move. The covering of the coffin was of a rich purple velvet, and was placed in a hearse drawn by four horses, followed by two mourning coaches and four,

containing the relatives of the deceased. After these came 14 mourning coaches, each coach containing four gentlemen mourners belonging to the theatres: two gentlemen's carriages brought up the procession. The cavalcade proceeded along Park-street, Regent's-park, up the Alpha-road, through Princes-street, to Paddington Church, where the body was deposited at a quarter before 12 o'clock. The number of persons assembled at the church could not be less than 5,000.

Times, June 16.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND

Government have promptly adopted the most efficient precautions to guard against the spreading of the contagion. More apprehension is felt on this subject, than can be justified by anything already known. In the places which it has hitherto visited, its attacks have not exceeded the proportion of two per cent. on the population, and other diseases have abated at such periods, in consequence of the most abstemious habits adopted by the public generally.

Sunday Times, November 6.

REFORM DISTURBANCES

"The Bristol Tragedy," of the last week, is one, we believe, of such a nature that nothing resembling it has been witnessed in this Country for the last half century.... While perusing the columns of the Newspapers of the day we meet with pictures not less terrific and astonishing than those furnished by the glowing imagination of TASSO. Palaces and prisons destroyed by fire, involved in

one common ruin—a frantic crowd, consuming even some of themselves in their insane eagerness to perpetrate crime—" *Chaos* sitting as umpire " to regulate the price at which commodities should be sold, which the sellers had never bought, and this succeeded by the dramatic dispersion of the rabble, and a triumphant advance of the victorious military, are but a few of the startling scenes enacted in this most singular " *mystery*."

" Such—such," say the opponents of the Bill, " are the precious effects of encouraging the People to call for Reform ! " . . . but we insist upon it, that the amelioration of our System called for by the great body of Englishmen, has nothing whatever to do with the acts of rapine and violence which have produced the calamitous desolation now witnessed in Bristol. *Sunday Times*, November 6.

1832

Horrors of Flogging

Military Torture.—Three wretched men were flogged yesterday in the Armoury-yard, Birdcage-walk. The sight was dreadful. The sufferers evinced great fortitude A meeting is to be called to petition against such horrible punishments. *Sunday Times*, February 5.

Street-keepers

The race of street-keepers, with their gold-laced coats and hats, are about to be extinguished in their last strong hold —the City. They are to be superseded by a new police

force, which is to patrol the streets by day only, to be regulated on the model of the country police. A hundred men have been chosen, and measured for their suits of blue.

Sunday Times, March 25.

PROGRESS OF REFORM

The Reform Bill has advanced another step. At seven o'clock this morning, the second reading in the House of Lords was carried by a majority of NINE ! Of the majority of 184, 128 were present and 56 voted by proxy ; of the minority of 175, 126 were present and 49 were proxies. . . . Such is the termination of a debate which commenced on Monday night, and which, with the exception of Thursday —when the business of twenty-four millions of people was postponed, as courtesy demanded, to the convenience of the Duke of WELLINGTON—has been continued throughout the week. . . .

Of all the Anti-Reform speeches, however, that of the Duke of WELLINGTON was the poorest. Saving the bold-faced assertion of the King's indifference to Reform—a trick, by which his Grace doubtless thought to play the old soldier among simple lordlings, and win a stray vote from the Minister—there was nothing in it which the most atrabilious of Reformers would have risen to reply to.

Spectator, April 14.

"A BLOODY TRAGEDY"

The Reform Bill has now become a part of the law of the land. It was expected to pass its last stage without debate, but the Earl of WINCHILSEA continued his ridiculous

opposition to the last. He attempted to be very grand, and talked about the last act of the bloody tragedy, and other nonsense of the same kind, which entertained their Lordships not a little. This was the only effect to be perceived in the House. If it pleased his Lordship to talk about his own absurdities, and to remind those who listened, of his having promised Earl GREY his support, and turned against him; and of his having called for Reform, and then opposed it—there was no great harm done besides wasting the time of the Peers; for any impression his bombast could wake within the walls of Parliament, or elsewhere, he might, to use a homely simile, " as well have whistled a jig to a mile-stone."

Sunday Times, June 10.

BENTHAM'S NOBLE GESTURE

DEATH OF JEREMY BENTHAM, Esq.—On Wednesday died, at his residence, in Queen-square, Westminster, Jeremy Bentham, in his 85th year. During the late unhealthy season, he had been subject to repeated attacks of bronchitis; but he had recovered from the first severe attacks, so that it was considered he would return to his former health; and he again received the visits of distinguished foreigners, and of public men, with whom he was in the habit of friendly intercourse. Several days ago he had taken up the portion of his manuscripts for the third volume of his unpublished *Constitutional Code*, which is reputed by jurists who are acquainted with its progress, to be one of the most valuable of his productions, as it contains the principle for the formation of a judicial establishment, and a code of procedure. Another attack of his disorder, however, arrested his labours for ever.

His death was singularly tranquil. . . . He has, we are informed, bequeathed his body to his medical friend, Dr. Southwood Smith, with a charge that he shall use it in an anatomical school for dissection, in illustration of a course of lectures.

Sunday Times, June 10.

DEATH-BED NEWS

Mr. JEREMY BENTHAM is said to have greatly rejoiced, in his last moments, that the Reform Bill was carried. With his views of that measure, he might have apostrophised his country, in the language of Scripture — "Now let thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

Sunday Times, June 10.

FRANKENSTEIN OF DISEASES

CHOLERA.—A terrified contagionist the other day, after lavishing every frightful term upon the horrors of cholera, ended by declaring that it was the Frankenstein of diseases.

Observer, July 8.

MELANCHOLY FIGURES

CHOLERA MORBUS.—Report from the country, July 7.—Total new cases, 333; dead, 119; recovered, 145; remaining, 933.

AT LIVERPOOL,—Friday and Saturday.—New cases, 110; deaths, 22; recoveries, 73; remaining, 236.

Times, July 9.

Extraordinary Precautions

The Marquis of Hertford's Fete. A correspondent has sent us an amusing illustration of the dread of cholera in what are called the higher circles. At the *fête* which the Marquis of Hertford gave on Tuesday, there was no lack of the chiefest grace and ornament of *fêtes champêtres*—flowers, of which the colours were the most splendid and the perfumes the most grateful. So strong, however, did the apprehension of cholera prevail over all other considerations, that his Lordship had ordered *tar barrels* to be burnt in every direction: and so vigorously and generously were his Lordship's orders executed, that the scene of his entertainment smelt and looked as though his aristocratic gathering had met for the purpose of celebrating Guy Faux. Had not his Lordship better insist, for the future, upon all his guests producing clean bills of health, and undergoing at least a quarter of an hour's quarantine before admission within the walls of its habitation. The servants should of course be fumigated, and to that operation, even if it were performed with brimstone, the tallest gentleman's gentleman in the west can hardly object. . . .

Times, July 20.

Debt to Country Labourers

I have always been of opinion that we owe the Reform Bill more to the Country Labourers than to all the rest of the nation put together: because if they had remained quiet under their sufferings; if they had not resolved not to be reduced to potatoes, and if they had not acted *as they did*, in order to preserve themselves from this state

of horrible degradation, WELLINGTON would not have been turned out, GREY would not have come in, the Parliament would have acted upon Wellington's insolent declaration, and we should have had no Reform Bill at all; though, in time, we must have had a terrible and violent revolution. . . . I, therefore, shall spend my day of triumph amongst them; and for the reasons that I am about to give, I shall do it in Hampshire, and in a hamlet called SUTTON SCOTNEY, which is in the parish of WONSTON, and which is situate at about seven miles from WINCHESTER. . . . At SUTTON SCOTNEY the labourers of ten parishes met, when they sallied forth in November 1830, to remonstrate with the farmers, the parsons, and the land-owners, with regard to the wages that had reduced them to a state of half-starvation. . . .

WM. COBBETT.

Cobbett's Twopenny Trash, July.

SCOTT'S LAST DAYS

SIR WALTER SCOTT.—We lament to state that all hope of our illustrious countryman's recovery is now abandoned. He continues in a very feeble state of body, and is now, we are grieved to understand, unable to recognise his attendants. " The lamp of life," to use the words of a correspondent, " is fast expiring in its own ashes."

Times, August 30.

AN UNHAPPY PEOPLE

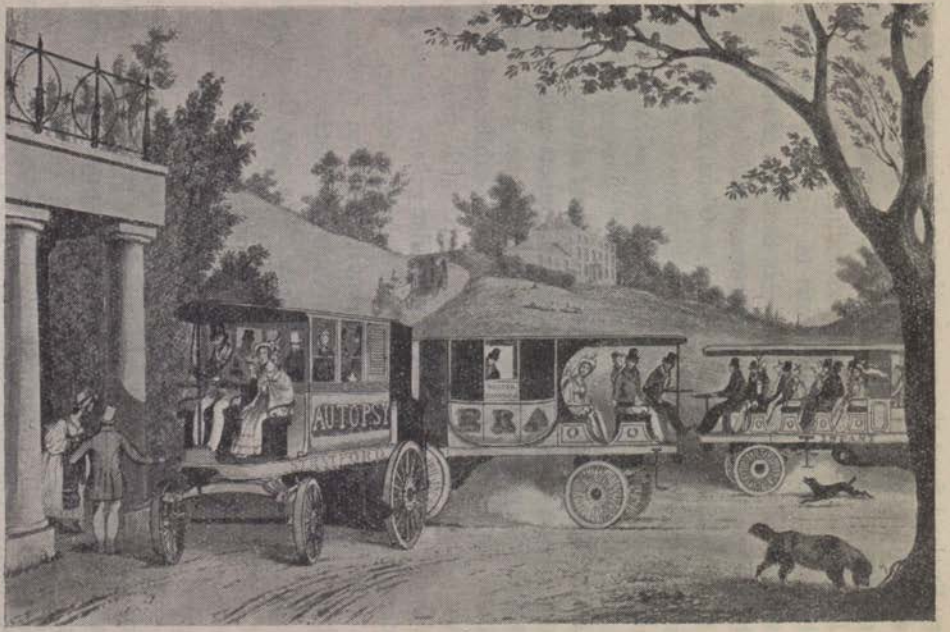
A small pamphlet has been sent to us, written by T. Horton James, Esq., on the importance of making the Sandwich and Bonin Islands an appendage to the British

Crown. . . . His illustration of the existing manners in the Sandwich Islands, as it includes the mention of a personage who once figured in the diurnals of the metropolis, may possess interest with some of our readers. Of the chief attendant on the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands he says— " *Madame Boki*, as she has been nicknamed, may be seen in almost a state of nudity every day, in her straw hovel in Woahoo, beastly drunk ; a quart or bottle of strong rum in the course of the morning being nothing to her. And this *lady*, the only one of the lot that survived the visit to Europe, from her intemperate habits, cannot be expected to live long. . . . The demi-civilised chiefs of the islands, I have no hesitation in saying, are infinitely worse than any savages I have ever seen in all the Pacific Ocean : and it is mortifying to an Englishman's feelings, that he should not consider himself on his own soil when he is treading those islands, so dearly purchased by the greatest navigator that ever lived."

Globe, September 24.

Death of Sir Walter Scott

Another great spirit has departed from amongst us. The event, for which the public has been for some time prepared, took place at Abbotsford on Friday. It was a release from a painful semblance of existence alike to the relations of the illustrious deceased, as it was a delivery from a " mortal coil " to the sufferer himself. The year 1832 has reaped a mighty harvest of the illustrious dead ; already has European literature lost Goethe, Cuvier, Bentham, and Mackintosh ; to them is now added Scott, one of the greatest of the great. . . . Last year the venerable poet, under the advice of his physicians, tried the air of



STEAM CARRIAGES

Italy for the benefit of his health. While on his way back to England from the sunny climate of the south, he was attacked by a paralytic stroke, which laid prostrate the mighty energies of his mind, and, after a short delay in London, he left desirous of proceeding to Abbotsford, his home, where he was desirous of breathing his last—a wish that Providence allowed—in the arms of members of his afflicted family. *Vale ! in eternum vale !*

Globe, September 24.

Winter Fashions

Little is yet known of winter fashions, summer dresses not having disappeared. Morning bonnets will continue small with simple trimmings, the material *grenat* satin, lined with velvet of the same colour, dahlia satin lined with black velvet, pink satin lined with pink *velours épinglé*, and lilac satin lined with lilac *velours épinglé*, and occasionally ornamented with a Frimatée feather.

Clouded plushes of different colours are spoken of, but plush bonnets in general shew bad taste.

Maids, Wives, and Widows' Magazine, October 27.

Traffic Complaints

The stoppages created in the principal streets in the City, by the omnibuses and cabs, which are plying, by crowds, all day long, have caused the most serious inconveniences to be felt, and an appeal is about to be made to the Lord Mayor, to the Court of Aldermen, or to the Home Secretary. The same complaint is made at the West-end, and excess of accommodation has become a real nuisance.

Sunday Times, November 18.

1833

MUSIC:—SINGING, SPANISH GUITAR, AND FLUTE

Mr. GALBREATH, Professor, 2, Chapterhouse-court, north side of St. Paul's churchyard. Mr. G.'s peculiar method of tuition (which has now been so many years established, renders the acquirement of the various branches easy and expeditious. Proficiency on the Spanish Guitar, (at present so very fashionable) is speedily attained. Time (so often neglected,) is particularly attended to. Those wishing to commence or improve themselves in singing for winter parties are requested to make early application. Terms moderate. Prompt attention to letters. Lessons Private.

Times, January 2.

A VERY GORGEOUS PIECE

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.—This theatre commenced its season last night with a grand spectacle, called *The Giant Horse, or The Siege of Troy*. To go into any detail of the events on which the story is founded is in the present age of cheap knowledge we hope unnecessary—to bring within the ordinary rules of theatrical criticism a performance which the bills describe as "a classical selection of hippodramatic compositions" would, to say the least of it, be a novel task, and in our opinion no very easy one. The lovers of these things must therefore take our plain statement that the piece was very gorgeous; that it contained more than an ordinary share of processions, civil, military, and religious, and an almost uninterrupted series

of combats, single and double, in sets of six, eight, and ten, on foot and horseback, and terrific engagements of whole battalions, and even of armies, with (for which the managers are entitled to much credit) a very liberal allowance of killed and wounded.

Times, April 9.

KEAN: A POST-MORTEM

The remains of Kean were on Friday subjected, pursuant to his own wish, to a *post mortem* examination. There was nothing unpleasing in his appearance. The corpse was considered a remarkably fine one. His lips were in a slight degree decomposed, but in other respects he had the appearance of one sleeping. His funeral, which is to be a walking one, takes place on Wednesday, in Richmond Old Church, at two o'clock, as nearly as may be convenient to the ashes of Thomson, the poet, and Burbage, the original representative of *King Richard the Third.*

Sunday Times, May 19.

THE HUNGERFORD NEW MARKET

The new embankment was commenced at this time 1830, and the first stone of the building was laid by Lord Dover, on the 18th of June, 1831, so that little more than two years have been occupied in the erection of this great and splendid work. The whole area of the Company's estate comprises about three acres and a quarter; of which the market buildings occupy upwards of sixty thousand square feet, or nearly one-half—the remainder being taken up in the wharf, approaches, and accessories;

in which are included New Hungerford-street, Hungerford Arcade, forming the eastern entrance from the Adelphi; and part of Charles-court, which has been pulled down and at present remains vacant.

Observer, June 30.

SELLING A WIFE

SALE OF A WIFE.—On Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, a number of persons assembled in the neighbourhood of Portman-market to witness an exhibition of the above description. At the appointed time the husband, accompanied by his wife, entered the crowded arena, the latter having been led to the spot in the usual manner, with a halter round her neck. The business then commenced amid the hissings and hootings of the populace, who showered stones and other missiles on the parties. The first bidding was 4s., and the next 4s. 6d., after which an interval elapsed, amidst the call of "Going, going," from the auctioneer. At last a dustman stepped forward, and exclaimed "I wool give five bob" (5s.) The woman was "Knocked down" for the sum, and the dustman carried her off, nothing loth, amidst the hisses of the crowd.

Times, July 4.

CHILDREN AT WORK

FACTORY CHILDREN.—The Report of the Commissioners, though of immense bulk, is not very satisfactory. Various attempts have been made to obstruct the Bill for the relief of the sufferers. It has now got to a Committee in the House of Commons, and all that enlightened legislation

can safely attempt in behalf of the helpless children of labour, will, we hope, be promptly achieved.

Sunday Times, July 7.

Extra Bishops for India

East India Company's Charter.—A special general court of proprietors was holden on Friday, for the purpose of reconsidering the ministerial plan for the future government of India, by the company. The suggestions of Mr. C. Grant, one of which was the abolition of slavery in India, when not interfering with the caste, etc., were generally approved. It was also proposed to add two suffragan bishops to the present establishment in India, and it was not intended to propose any change in the court of directors as to member or mode of election. After some desultory discussion, in which Sir C. Forbes warmly opposed the measure, the court adjourned.

Sunday Times, July 7.

Emancipation

We have had communicated to us, upon authority which we deem perfectly trustworthy, a description of the Bill for the Abolition of Negro Slavery, or rather of a draught of that bill, delivered by Government to the West India agents.

Times, July 8.

The Bill

The House of Commons, during the early sitting, proceeded in committee with the Slavery Abolition Bill.

Times, July 30.

WILBERFORCE

It is this day our melancholy duty to announce the death of William Wilberforce, a name with which there is probably associated more of love and veneration than ever fell to the lot of any individual throughout the civilized globe. At one period the sad event would have been felt as a grievous national calamity, and even now the tidings of his departure will be heard with the deepest sorrow through every part of the empire. But he worked while it was called day, remembering the night was coming wherein no man may work. And he was not permitted to leave the scene of his labours till he beheld the great cause to which he had dedicated all the energies of his soul triumphant, and the fetters of the negro about to be struck off for ever.

Times, July 31.

CATASTROPHE AT THE CHAIN PIER

In our last week's overnight edition we had but just time to announce the fact that during the storm that was then raging the Chain Pier—the most beautiful structure in Brighton—had been struck by lightning, and that the platform between the second and third towers was destroyed. In our morning's edition we gave a more detailed account of the catastrophe—an event which almost universally called forth the sympathy of the inhabitants and visitors. A requisition was immediately got up, and on Thursday a meeting was held at the Town-Hall, for the avowed purpose of originating a subscription to aid the Pier Company " to reinstate the pier in all its former usefulness and attractive beauty."

Brighton Guardian, October 24.

Matrimonial Expenses

Sir,—Being a stranger in London, and having occasion to visit Doctor's-commons a few days ago to obtain a marriage-licence, I was immediately attacked by a cad wearing a white apron, who asked me if I wanted a proctor, and upon my answering in the affirmative he took me to one in the back street, who charged me 3*l.* 13s. 6d., besides 5s. for the clerk, and upon my mentioning the circumstances to a friend, he told me at once that I had been imposed upon, and charged 1*l.* 6s. more than any respectable professional man would have charged me, which sum it appears goes into the cad's pocket. Now, finding I cannot get any redress unless I proceed against this black sheep of his profession in the Ecclesiastical Court, and being obliged to leave town to-morrow, I thought my best plan would be to warn the public against such gross impositions through the medium of your widely circulated journal.

I remain, Sir, your obliged and humble servant,

Joseph Stevenson, of Liverpool.

Tavistock Hotel, Nov. 7.

∴ Mr. Stevenson was rather green.

Times, November 8.

The National Gallery and New Record Office

Arrangements have just been concluded between his Honour the Master of the Rolls and the Secretary to the Record Board, under which the Records now at the King's

Mews, Charing-cross, will be transferred to a new Record-office, to be built on the site of the Rolls' garden, so that there will no longer be any obstacle to the progress of the National Gallery. The portion of the Record-office at present intended to be erected will not cost more than 14,000*l.*, which, like the expenses of the buildings for the other Chancery records, will come out of the Suitor's Fund. A bill will be brought in as soon as Parliament meets to effect this object, and also for the better regulation of Record-offices, and more especially to give access to the records to literary persons, under certain restrictions, without fee or gratification.

Times, December 30.

1834

MADAME TUSSARD'S EXHIBITION

This very ingenious lady has opened an exhibition in the great room of the late London Bazaar, Gray's Inn-road, which will very well repay the curiosity of those who may be induced to pay her a visit. The exhibition consists of a numerous assemblage of figures in wax-work, disposed in appropriate groups, or in single figures, and so arranged in the spacious apartment which is occupied by them, that they are neither crowded nor confused. The coronation of the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Josephine, in which Pius VII. and Cardinal Fesch are introduced, is a correct representation. The coronation of his present Majesty William IV. and Queen Adelaide, in which Lords Grey, Brougham,

etc., are amongst the immediate attendants, is also good, but the countenances of the principal personages are, perhaps, too youthful. The figures of Burke and Hare, the murderers, are amongst the very best in the exhibition, and are so truly natural that one is startled to find such characters allowed to count the proceeds of their abominable plunder in an apartment filled with so much better company. . . . Madame Tussard has also executed a representation of her own features and person, and it is correctly accurate. This lady, it appears, is a niece of Monsieur Courcis, by whom and by herself these figures have been formed. They were both of them resident in Paris during the horrors of the revolution, and, as the lady herself declares, employed by the authorities of those days to make many of the likenesses now exhibited. Upon the whole, this exhibition is deserving of encouragement; it is by far the most splendid and correct thing of the sort ever offered to the public in this metropolis.

Times, January 4.

TRAVEL AT 3*d.* A MILE

THE OMNIBUS TRADE.—The number of omnibuses which start daily from the Bank to Paddington, and *vice versa*, is 72, and by Holborn and Oxford street, 65. An interval of three minutes is allowed between the departure of each, and both lines are regulated by two companies, consisting of proprietors, each of whom pays to the general fund half-a-crown a week for what they call "their time." The principal object of this fund is to supply an additional omnibus, to start at the same moment, and to follow throughout the whole time any intruding "Bus" which may take the road. They are

DESTRUCTION OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

thus screened from opposition by single individuals; but if a number of persons were to unite, the expense would be too great for them to send an extra conveyance to start with each. This is likely to happen in spring, as a great number of omnibuses are almost ready to be put upon several new lines of thoroughfare, as well as in opposition to these two companies. The proprietors find that it is much more profitable to charge only sixpence, as they gain the advantage from short fares. These "times" are saleable, 100*l.* having been recently given for the right of belonging to the Holborn course. Duty is paid by upwards of 250 omnibuses, which pass every morning through the Strand, from nine till one o'clock. . . . The average distance each goes is six miles every journey, which, at 3d. per mile, is a source of great revenue.

Sunday Times, January 5.

The Drink Trade

Gin Temples.—The expense incurred in fitting up gin-shop bars in London is almost incredible, everyone vieing with his neighbour in convenient arrangements, general display, rich carving, brass work, finely-veined mahogany, gilding, and ornamental painting. The carving of one ornament alone in the Grapes gin-shop, Old-street-road, cost 100*l.*; the workmanship was by one of the first carvers in London. Three gin-shops have been lately fitted up in Red Lion-street at an expense, for the bar alone, of upwards of 2,000*l.* Time was when gin was only to be found in by-lanes and blind allies—in dirty obscure holes, 'ycleped dram-shops; but now gin is become a giant demi-god—a mighty spirit, dwelling in gaudy

gold-beplastered temples, erected to his honour in every street, and worshipped by countless thousands, who daily sacrifice at his shrine their health, their strength, their money, their minds, their bodies, wives, children, sacred home, and liberty. . . . In these temples of the great spirit Gin, may be seen maudlin, unwashed multitudes, the ancient and the infant of a span long, old men and maidens, grand-sires and grandams, fathers and mothers, husbands, wives, and children, crowding, jostling, and sucking in the portions of the spirit which the flaunting priestesses dole out to them in return for their copper offerings.

Sunday in London, February.

A Disgraceful Spectacle

Execution—Shocking Scene.—Yesterday the dreadful sentence of the law was carried into effect, by the execution of the incendiary, Thomas Gee, convicted at the last assizes of setting fire to a wheat stack. The culprit proceeded towards the drop, escorted by the Under-Sheriff and his attendants. The Rev. Mr. Drake then offered up a prayer, and the prisoner at this trying moment shook violently. All being prepared, the prisoner ascended the scaffold, but, in consequence of a sudden turn of the head, the rope was removed from its proper position, and, when the drop fell, the spectators yelled and hooted in the most frightful manner; the knot of the rope having shifted completely under his chin, and admitted the means of respiration by which his sufferings were dreadfully protracted. There were, it is supposed, 5,000 persons present, many of whom testified their horror by violent gestures and exclamations. Immediately after the drop fell the wretched culprit's knees clung

to the woodwork, which were not removed for a short space of time, and during which the yelling of the multitude below was absolutely deafening. For several minutes he suffered dreadfully, while the executioner pulled his legs, amidst the execrations of the people.

Northamptonshire Free Press
reprinted from *Essex and Herts Mercury*, March 25.

SUNDAY REGULATIONS

MR. FLEETWOOD'S NEW SUNDAY BILL.—1. It repeals several old statutes relating to the observance of the Sabbath, and proceeds to consolidate and simplify the laws on that subject. 2. It permits all sorts of travelling, the conveyance of goods by land and water, the keeping open of coffee-shops, pastry-cooks, fruit-sellers, and cook-shops, except during the hours of divine service. 3. It prohibits the keeping open of gin-shops, tobacconists, and what is called Sunday trading generally; but it permits the licensed victuallers to remain open, except during the hours of divine service. 4. It interferes with no amusement heretofore lawful on Sunday; and, in fact, recognises and sanctions everything in accordance with the habits of the people. 5. It directs that the shops of newsvenders shall be closed at 10 o'clock, but permits the sale and hire of papers at the houses of their customers throughout the day, except during the hours of divine service. 6. It prohibits the pursuit of ordinary labour, "of the nature of handicraft, manufacture, or trade;" but by allowing all the usual amusements of the Sunday, it permits the labour necessary thereto. 7. It does not interfere with baking, at least so far as the cookery of the humbler classes is concerned.— *Observer*, May 11.

A Female Intriguer

The recall of Prince Lieven, or, rather, of Madame la Princesse, is an "event." We cannot say of her Serene Highness that the "petit nez *retroussé*" has occasioned much mischief whatever her organs of speech or her implements of writing may have done; nor indeed is it quite credible that the cause commonly assigned for this earthquake in the Diplomatic world should be the true one—viz, Her Highness's appetite for meddling in politics, and assuming the direction of every Cabinet in Europe, because any time for almost twenty years she had given abundant provocation of that kind.

There never figured on the Courtly stage a female intriguer more restless, more arrogant, more mischievous, more (politically, and therefore we mean it not offensively) odious and insufferable than this supercilious Ambassadress. She fancied herself "a power." She was, however, more frequently a dupe, the dupe of her own artifices reacted upon by those others. Her Serene Highness would have put down this journal—would she not? She would have flung us bodily into the Thames on more than one occasion, as a certain illustrious ex-Minister, no doubt, could testify. But alas! The Thames is not the Neva. In England no fine lady can command a public functionary to administer the Knout to those poor wretches who may happen to offend her—at any rate, Count Matuschewitz has some claim to an additional decoration. He has at last, and after a long struggle, well executed his *delicate* task.

Times, May 23.

The Ex-King of Spain

Joseph Bonaparte, the ex-king of Spain (under the title of Comte de Survilliers), who, with a part of his family and suite, have been staying at the Crown Inn, Uxbridge, some few days, and who has, together with his brother Jerome, taken the mansion of the late B. Way, Esq., Denham-place, near Uxbridge, for a term of years, have left that place, having waited the completion of some necessary repairs.

Observer, August 4.

A New Colony

As preparations are in rapid progress to establish the colony of South Australia, it may not be amiss to afford to our readers some information as to the manner in which it is proposed to found it, and the nature of its intended site, in order that all may have an opportunity of forming for themselves an opinion as to the advantages connected with the place, and the inducements held out by the natural circumstances of soil and climate, to select it as a place of residence. The plan of a colony consists of a uniform sale of land, at or above a minimum price, and the employment of all the money produced by such sale in the conveyance of labourers to the colony. . . . The colony will in the first instance be almost free from taxation, as the expenses of government will be defrayed by money raised in this country. The immense value of this will be obvious to all. In New South Wales the amount of taxation is nearly 2*l*. per head ; and in Van Diemen's Land nearly 4*l*. per head.

Sunday Times, September 7.

LORD BROUGHAM'S POPULARITY

LORD BROUGHAM IN THE CITY.—At the sheriff's dinner, the reception given to the Lord Chancellor did not indicate that as yet his popularity has materially abated. All rose to cheer him when he entered, and when he spoke breathless silence prevailed, which was succeeded, on his resuming his seat, by acclamations which shook the walls of the building.

Sunday Times, October 5.

DESTRUCTION OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

A conflagration, such as has not been witnessed in London for many years, startled the metropolis on Thursday evening, and it was soon discovered that the Houses of Lords and Commons were in a blaze, and that celebrated pile . . . which survived the treason of Guy Fawkes, was in a few hours laid low. . . . Within less than half an hour after the fire broke out, it became impossible to approach nearer to the scene of the disaster than the foot of Westminster-bridge on the Surrey side of the river, or the end of Parliament-street on the other except by means of a boat, or with the assistance of a guide, who, well acquainted with the localities, was enabled to avoid the crowd, and reach Abingdon-street by the streets at the back of the Abbey. . . .

HOUSE OF PEERS.—The house, robing-rooms, committee-rooms in the west front, and the rooms of the resident officers, as far as the octagon tower at the South end of the building, totally destroyed. The painted chamber totally destroyed. . . .

Extent of the Damage

House of Commons.—The house, libraries, committee-rooms, housekeeper's apartments, etc., are totally destroyed, except the committee-rooms Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14, which are capable of being repaired.

Sunday Times, October 19.

Lord Melbourne's Ministry

Four or five days ago, Lord Melbourne was not aware that his ministry was on the eve of breaking up. His lordship had the honour of dining with their Majesties on Thursday. On Friday he returned to London, to announce to his colleagues . . . that his Majesty had no longer occasion for their services. Lord Palmerston was about to proceed to Brighton when the Premier arrived, but on hearing the result of Lord Melbourne's interview, postponed his visit. . . . The whisper is that his Majesty, in dismissing his ministers, did not use much circumlocution, but after expressing a conviction that ministers could not successfully carry on the public business in the House of Commons, deprived of Lord Althorp, he announced to the Noble Viscount that he should not further trouble him with the re-modelling of the Cabinet, but that he should take the formation of the ministry into his own hands.

Essex and Herts Mercury, November 18.

1835

Address to His Majesty

In Bradford, as elsewhere, the Tories got up a hole-and-corner address to Sir Robert Peel, whether with or without a meeting is not known, entreating that gentleman to keep office, and calling the majority of the Commons "an unprincipled faction." When the secret got wind, the Reformers determined to give the whole town an opportunity of speaking their mind on the important question which had led to the resignation of Ministers; and a requisition signed by eighty-one gentlemen, was presented to the constables, requesting them to call a public meeting, "for the purpose of addressing his Majesty, beseeching him to carry into full effect the resolution which has been passed by a majority of the House of Commons, respecting the appropriation of the surplus funds of the Irish Church; likewise for expressing in an address to Lord John Russell, their perfect concurrence with the terms of his motion respecting the Irish Church, and their satisfaction at the conduct pursued by that noble lord, and the majority of the House of Commons, since the commencement of the present session of Parliament."

Leeds Mercury, April 11.

A Conservative Farce

There was an amusing Conservative farce enacted on Tuesday afternoon in Marylebone. About a hundred persons collected, and after professing themselves Reformers—of the Tory school of course—voted sundry

resolutions, the principal and most important of which was, " that the proceedings of the meeting be printed and advertised in the *Times*, the *Morning Post*, the *Morning Herald*, and *Standard* newspapers." The thing was a wretched failure ; and we should not have noticed it at all, but for the purpose of stating that there is no truth in the following statement, which forms the tail of the *Times* report : " There was one remarkable feature about this meeting, which tends to prove most satisfactorily the spread of Conservative principles—namely, that several members of the association belonged, until lately, to what is called the Liberal party. A great majority of those present belonged, as our reporter was informed, to the Whig school of politics."

Globe, date unavailable.

FLIRTS AND FLIRTATION

The first is a common sport to all men, the very laughing-stock of those in whom she imagines she has made the greatest impression. She cannot rise in esteem ; and if she fall she is unpitied. Flirtation, however considered, seriously or lightly, is injurious to and unbecoming in woman.—It is, broadly, an unblushing confession which the individual makes of her desire to attract the notice of men. What woman of common pride would say so much in words ? Yet no language can be more unequivocal ! If unrestrained by a sense of this humiliating interpretation, which even the weakest of male observers put upon flirtation, there are manifold prudential reasons to restrain that silly appetite for display and notoriety. No girl ever made a happy union by flirtation ; because no man capable of making a woman permanently happy was

ever attracted by that which is disgusting to rational and refined minds; the fool may be so caught; and with the fool life will be what it ought to be between a flirt and a coxcomb! Flirtation in a woman is equal to libertinism in a man; it is the manifestation of the same loose principles, only restrained by the usages of the world from developing itself in a similar way.

La Belle Assemblée, June.

Revival of the Ballet

Taglioni has returned to the King's, and the Ballet revives. She displays the same unrivalled skill in the dance; captivating by her lady-like graces no less than by her wonderful performances. She clears the stage at three bounds, balances herself on one leg standing on tiptoe, and makes the pirouette seem *almost* agreeable. The dancing of Taglioni and Perrot last night was extraordinary: they surpassed themselves. We looked for wings on their shoulders.

Spectator, June 6.

Presents for His Majesty the King of England from His Highness Maharajah Runseet Sing of Lahore

Twenty-one pairs of long shawls; five ditto shawl chudders; four pieces ditto goolbudden; three ditto alwan; two shawl turbans; seven ditto roomals; seven ditto jamewars; five ditto cloak chooghas; four ditto doputtahs; two ditto kudgerees; two ditto khesses; two ditto summosahs; seven silk khesses; eight pieces silk goolbudden; four silk loonghees; an ivory bedstead,

with all apparatus complete ; two carpets ; one shawl tent without pole ; two ditto sayebans, or awnings ; two cotton suttrenjees ; four match locks ; one sword ; one shield ; one peshkub, or dagger ; one bow and quiver ; two suits of steel armour ; two kulghess ; nine nafahs of musk ; twenty-five maunds of rice ; one pair of bazoo-bund, or ornaments for the arm ; one pearl necklace ; plates, cups, etc. made of Lahore silk ; two soorahees and cups.

Delhi Gazette
reprinted from *La Belle Assemblée*, June.

Death of Cobbett

Mr. Cobbett died on Thursday morning. He broke down, as our readers will recollect, in the attempt to address the House of Commons on Lord Chandos's motion for the repeal of the Malt-Tax. We noticed at the time that his physical powers were giving way, and that it was no temporary or accidental malady under which he laboured.

Spectator, June 20.

The Baronetage

Petition of the Baronets.—Within a short period after the foundation of the baronetage troubles and convulsions arose in the state, one of the consequences of which was to divest the order of many privileges that previously appertained to it. These have remained in abeyance since the restoration. The present reign having appeared to a large proportion of the baronetage a fit opportunity to endeavour to restore their order to the dignity and excellence of its original foundation, two petitions, accompanied by several explanatory documents, were presented to His

Majesty yesterday at the levee, with a view to the attainment of these important objects. His Majesty, on receiving the documents, addressed the deputation, in the presence of the full Court, at considerable length, and in such terms as could not fail to afford them the highest gratification. The first petition presented solicits the revival of various privileges of the order, which, since the period above mentioned, have been permitted to remain dormant. The special object of the second petition is to procure for members of the order the privilege of wearing the Ulster badge upon the person. . . . The signatures to the address and petitions considerably exceeded a hundred. The deputation assembled at the residence of Sir C. Cockerell, Bart., M.P. *Morning Post*, July 9.

Admission of Ladies to the House of Commons

The Committee recommend that a portion of the Stranger's Gallery, at the north end of the house, not exceeding a quarter of the whole, and capable of containing 24 ladies, be set apart for their accommodation, divided by a partition from the rest of the gallery, and screened in front by an open trellis work. Sir Robert Smirke's plan has been adopted. No member is to be allowed to introduce more than two ladies in the course of one week, unless the gallery shall not be fully occupied. *Examiner*, August 2.

A Daring Aeronaut

Flight Across The Channel.—Mr. Graham, the aëronaut, meditates an aërial voyage in his balloon from Dover

to the French coast, on the first favourable opportunity. A correspondence has been formed for the purpose of effecting the requisite arrangements. An illuminated balloon passed from the heights over the town and harbour, to sea, on Wednesday night. We are ignorant whether it was intended to visit our continental neighbours or not; but, at any rate, its brilliant appearance was gratifying to the spectators, many of whom fancied it a messenger from the comet.

Dover Telegraph, October 24.

Royal Affability

Ramsgate, Nov. 8.—The Duchess of Kent gave two dinner parties during the last week, which included most of the resident gentry of the town and its vicinity. The Princess Victoria dined at table on both occasions, but was obliged to be carried down stairs and up again in her chair, on account of the weakness left in her ancles since her illness. Her Royal Highness, however, looked well, and delighted her guests by the affability of her manners, and her graceful deportment to all around her.

Times, November 12.

Battle in a Bus

A Brigand Omnibus.—On Wednesday evening the *Brigand* omnibus, plying between Paddington and the Bank, was proceeding along the City road, when a quarrel took place between two gentlemen seated opposite to each other, which ended in a personal rencontre, and occasioned a complete confusion in the vehicle. A lady was robbed of

her reticule, and a gentleman of his watch with valuable appendages.

Examiner, November 15.

NORTHAMPTON ELECTION

Kettering.

The polling commenced this morning at 9 o'clock; by half-past 11 the Conservatives had a majority of 200, and have continued it through the whole of the day. The reaction which has taken place in this district exceeds the most sanguine expectation. More than 50 farmers who voted for Lord Milton last contest have voted against Hanbury and O'Connell this time. The latter gentleman's protection and patronage of the Whigs have annihilated their influence in this county, and the eloquence of Mr. Bobus Smith, jun., has not succeeded in procuring or saving one vote for them. Poor fellow! if the President of the Board of Control had any regard for him, he ought to order him back to attend to the duties of his office, for which he is well paid, and not allow him to endanger his valuable health by spouting to the Radical mobs of this county.

Times, December 19.

A TROPIC GLIMPSE

THE AFRICAN GLEN, Colosseum, having undergone very considerable alterations, is this day RE-OPENED to the public, affording an opportunity to the juvenile branches of the community of visiting this interesting exhibition. The entrance is through a native hut into a wild glen, in which are represented several new views in the interior

of Southern Africa, while lions, tigers, and other animals of the forest are seen in their caves and dens busied in the work of destruction.

Advertisement, *Times*, December 26.

1836

King Otho of Greece

Husband for Princess Victoria.—Munich, Jan. 15. The report of the marriage of King Otho, of Greece, with the heiress of the English Crown, is more and more confirmed.

Frankfort Ober Postams Zeitung, Jan. 24.

An Amorous Follower

On Monday night, during the performance of the last act of *Marino Faliero*, in which Mdlle. Grisi had excited universal applause, she was about to re-enter her private dressing room to change her costume, when she perceived at its door an individual who for some months past had annoyed her with his amorous declarations. On her shrieking with alarm, one of the managers came up and desired the man to withdraw. He was retiring with some indistinct apologies, when Mdlle. Grisi's uncle coming up, and reproaching him with his improper conduct, he drew a sword from his cane and threatened the persons that surrounded him. After a struggle in which Mr. Robert, director of the theatre, was slightly wounded in the ear, a police officer arrived, and seized the man. . . .

He was immediately arrested. Notwithstanding her extreme emotion, Mdlle. Grisi reappeared on the stage, and sang admirably, amidst universal acclamations.

Sunday Times, February 7.

A Gretna Wedding

On Monday morning a gay young fox-hunter, son of a captain in the army, eloped with the only daughter of a gallant colonel, from near Chesterfield. Their flight was discovered by a farm-servant, who, on going in the morning to work, observed something white dangling from a bedroom window; this was a pair of sheets knotted together, one end secured to the iron stanchion of the window. The man made known the circumstance to the family, when it was discovered that the young lady was absent without leave. The party started at about 2 in the morning in a gig, and proceeded at the rate of 18 miles an hour to Sheffield, whence they dashed along in a chaise at a slashing rate for Gretna, where the blacksmith speedily rivetted them in the bonds of Hymen. The circumstance has been a source of great disappointment to several gentlemen of the neighbourhood who were paying court to the lady.

Sunday Times, February 7.

New French Ministry

The French ministerial arrangements have been at length completed. The *Moniteur* of Monday contains five royal ordinances, by which M. Thiers is appointed President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Count Montalivet, Minister of the Interior; M. Sauzet, Minister

of Justice and Keeper of the Seals; M. Passy, Minister of Commerce; and M. Pelet de la Lozère, Minister of Public Instruction.

Sunday Times, February 28.

Coals by the Ton

The new method of selling coals by the ton, instead of the chaldron, proves anything but advantageous to the buyers in some parts of the country. At Southampton the price between the chaldron and the ton is said to be only 1s., while the difference in quantity is as 36 bushels to 27. . . .

Among the buildings just demolished in Palace-yard, previous to erecting the two new Houses of Parliament, the Star Chamber has disappeared, together with the Court of Review and Exchequer Bills Office.

Sunday Times, March 27.

Advantages of Stamp-Duty

At a meeting of 150 of the principal newspaper dealers in London, the following, among the resolutions, were agreed upon:—That if the stamp-duty were totally repealed, it would be necessary either to create a new and expensive machinery for circulating newspapers throughout the Kingdom, or to charge a postage for their transmission through the Post-Office. That from a long practical acquaintance with all the details connected with the transmission of newspapers, this meeting is of opinion that any plan of charging postage upon a newspaper, except through the medium of a stamp upon the newspaper itself, will shackle and injure the free circulation, and will lead to many evasions of the postage; while,

on the other hand, if the postage be included in the stamp, so that a stamped newspaper may be sent postage free to every part of the British dominions, the circulation of newspapers will be unshackled, and the Treasury will be protected from loss.

Companion to the Newspaper, April.

AN AQUATIC HORSE

SINGULAR FREAK OF A HORSE.—On Wednesday afternoon, when Hyde-park was thronged with promenaders and the carriages of the *haut ton*, a gentleman, attended by a groom in livery, and who had been riding round the park at great speed, dismounted on the bank of the Serpentine for the purpose of allowing his horse to drink. The jaded animal had no sooner tasted of the refreshing element than he had a fancy to bathe also, and, to the great consternation of his owner, proceeded into the water, where he kicked and floundered about, to the infinite amusement of a large number of ladies who had stopped their carriages to witness the sport. After the horse had continued his pranks for about twenty minutes, the gentleman offered a reward to any person who would get him ashore, when several men plunged into the water; but, on their approaching him he immediately proceeded into deeper water, where he raised such a turmoil with his feet as effectually prevented their coming near him. Having repeated this manœuvre at least twenty times, it became evident there was no chance of securing him that way, when application was made to men of the Royal Humane Society for their boats, which were rowed to the spot, and after a most amusing chase, he was at last driven

to the railings near the waterfall. Where he was secured and got safe on shore, to the no small delight of his master, who immediately mounting the wet saddle, galloped off.

Sunday Times, May 22.

Military Flogging

A Return of the number of cases in regiments and depôts in Great Britain and Ireland in which corporal punishment has been inflicted, specifying the offences for which it was awarded, since the issuing of the circular letter, dated Horse Guards, 24th August, 1833, restricting the punishment of flogging to certain offences indicated in the said letter:—Mutiny, insubordination and violence, or using or offering violence to superior officers, 270; drunkenness on duty, 80; sale of, or making away with arms, ammunition, accoutrements, or necessaries, 139; stealing from comrades, 52; disgraceful conduct, 47.—Total, 588. The above Return includes only cases in regiments and depôts at home. A similar statement will be immediately called for from the several regiments and corps employed abroad.

Companion to the Newspaper, August.

Beware of Bad Books

Books could be named, were it not that there is a possibility that even the information conveyed in naming them might be perverted and used to obtain them, which, seemingly, could not be excelled by all the talents in hell, if the object were to pollute and to ruin. These are to be found everywhere. I do entreat my young readers

never to look at one, never to open one. They will leave a stain upon the soul which can never be removed. . . .

I believe a single page may be selected from Byron, which has done more hurt to the mind and the heart of the young than all his writings have ever done good. But he will quickly pass from notice, and is doomed to be exiled from the libraries of all virtuous men.

The Visitor, or Monthly Instructor
December.

CHRISTMAS FAGOT

To compose this fagot, let us take the choicest branches which have been culled from the laurel, ivy, yew, holly, mistletoe, laurustinus, butcher's-broom, box, etc.; put them together, and then, to be entirely rustic, confine the whole with a withy of some tough and pliant branch. The native and unassisted beauty of such a bundle would sufficiently commend itself; but if, in presenting it to our friends, we could annex to each member of the group a little sketch of its history, new beauties would be descried, and charms unseen before would adorn every leaf and bough. Now, it is our object in this paper to furnish a few materials for such a history, to intersperse a few hints of science, and to suggest an occasion for reflecting upon the providential kindness which has decked the hoary front of winter with shrubs of never-fading green; and, in the midnight of nature's repose, scatters here and there sweet pledges of returning spring.

The Visitor, or Monthly Instructor
December.

1837

The Derby Day

Business was devoted to stand still on Thursday, whilst London took itself out of town; a lovely morning invited migration, and from six o'clock the road was thronged—by about nine, every avenue from the bridges towards Clapham was choked with carriages — nine in taxed carts that wouldn't spill easy was a common sight; every imaginable and unimaginable vehicle was prest into active service—machines that had lain by in dust and obscurity for years, were furbished forth, and "connived at" as carriages—omnibuses, van, common cab, cart, break, go-cart, with teams of dogs, etc., were "en route;" and, in the way of cattle, everything was out that could move three legs. . . . On the road, too, the gambling propensity had been largely developed. One party, conveyed by a coach-and-four, played all the way down "Loo on a tea-board," and enjoyed their quiet "knock-in," as our venerable friend, Juniper Jack, is wont to call it, with infinite "gusto." Smasher Shank, a well-known "indiwiddle," had his followers, who enjoyed, what He terms, "a matter, or a quarter, or an hour or so—'en route'."

Sunday Times, May 28.

Death of the King

Our good old King, William the Fourth—rightly surnamed the Reformer—is no more! . . . This revered and estimable monarch expired at Windsor Castle, at twelve

HER MAJESTY VICTORIA I: VISIT TO THE CITY OF LONDON

minutes past two o'clock on Thursday morning, the 20th instant, in the 72nd year of his age, and having within six days completed the 7th year of his reign. . . .

The Queen was present when his Majesty expired; and conducted herself with that resignation which became her, and which was consonant with the whole tenour of her life. The members of his Majesty's family were also present, and the scene was a most distressing one. Lady Gordon, we understand, was carried from the room in hysterics. The Queen remained in the room for nearly ten minutes after the rest of the mourning relatives had with-drawn. . . .

Sunday Times, June 25.

Last Moments of the King

On Sunday night his Majesty observed to Dr. Chambers, who was in attendance, " This is the last day on which I shall see the sun go down." This was not uttered in tones of regret, but rather, as is said, with the meekness and the hopefulness of a spirit that is aspiring to a better world.

Dr. Chambers, in reply to this observation, expressed a hope that his Majesty would live to see many suns go down. " Oh ! " said his Majesty, using a phrase which was familiar to him, " that's another thing."

Sunday Times, June 25.

Melancholy Intelligence

Shortly before five o'clock, on Tuesday morning, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Albermarle, and Sir Henry Halford, arrived in three carriages at

Kensington Palace, when they were immediately admitted to an interview with her Majesty and her illustrious mother the Duchess of Kent, to whom they communicated the melancholy intelligence of the demise of his late Majesty William the Fourth; after which they proceeded to London.

Sunday Times, June 25.

QUEEN VICTORIA

On Monday morning, Queen Victoria, accompanied by her Royal mother, left town for Windsor Castle, where she arrived soon after 11 o'clock. Her Majesty altogether avoided the town, and, attended by an escort, entered privately by the Home Park-gate, opposite to Dachet-bridge. Her Majesty's visit was one of condolence to Queen Adelaide. Having remained about three quarters of an hour the royal party left the castle privately as they entered, and with a similar escort. The appearance of the young Queen and her royal mother upon leaving the Castle sufficiently denoted the painful nature of their visit.

Sunday Times, July 2.

HONOURING HER MAJESTY

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—A splendid fete is announced for to-morrow at these delightful gardens, in honour of her Majesty's accession to the throne. Independent of the customary attractions, there is to be a balloon ascent by the intrepid aeronaut Mrs. Graham, the view of Mt. Vesuvius and the Bay of Naples, together with a performance of music by two excellent bands.

At nightfall, Vesuvius is to be exhibited in irruption for the first time, of which there has been a partial trial in private, which gave promise of the most brilliant effect when the mimic crater is in full discharge. To guard against any alarm, a communication to that effect was made to Mr. Braidwood, superintendent of the fire brigade on Thursday, under the impression that the brigademen not being as yet conversant with burning mountains, might be "frighted with false fire." This was judicious.

Sunday Times, July 9.

A Bedroom Railway

Railway Novelty Extraordinary.—Accident gave us a glimpse the other day of one of the drollest specimens of ingenious absurdity we ever remember to have seen. It was no less than a model of a railway to take an invalid up to bed!! A moveable railway is laid up the stairs with a curve at the top, the inventor saith not of what radius, and a suitable carriage provided on which the invalid is to be placed. He is then drawn *secundam regulam* by a servant, with the aid of a system of pullies, to the first landing. Being quietly deposited in one corner, there he must wait while the servant carries up and places the rails on the next flight of stairs. Another pulley hauling gets him to the second landing . . . and so on to his last lift. How he is to get into bed when he is arrived up stairs we are not informed. Probably the ingenious inventor had not yet recovered from the exhaustion his mental powers must naturally have experienced, in so great an effort, to be able to decide on

this yet. It will doubtless come forth in a second edition quite new and worthy of the first.

Railway Magazine, August.

A Marvel of Transport

Stupendous Locomotive Engine.—Thursday, at the works of Messrs. Stephenson, of Newcastle, the trial of a splendid and powerful locomotive engine, constructed for the Great Western Railway Company, took place. It is called the "North Star," and is calculated to run fifty miles an hour with fifty tons burthen attached to it, and with the tender only at the immense speed of eighty! Several eminent engineers were present, who expressed themselves highly gratified with it.

Tyne Mercury
reprinted from *Railway Magazine*, August.

A Royal Rebuke

A few days ago, on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to the National Gallery, the royal party was delayed for a short time in consequence of the non-appearance of one of the ladies in waiting. When the lady in question made her appearance, her Majesty, looking at her watch, remarked that it was seven minutes past the appointed hour, and that she hoped punctuality would for the future be especially studied by those about her. The hint thus thrown out had the effect of discomposing the lady, and in consequence she put on her shawl awry, which, her Majesty noticing, was pleased to point out, saying, with a smile, "We shall all understand our duties better by-and-by."

Sunday Times, August 20.

An Unmusical Verger

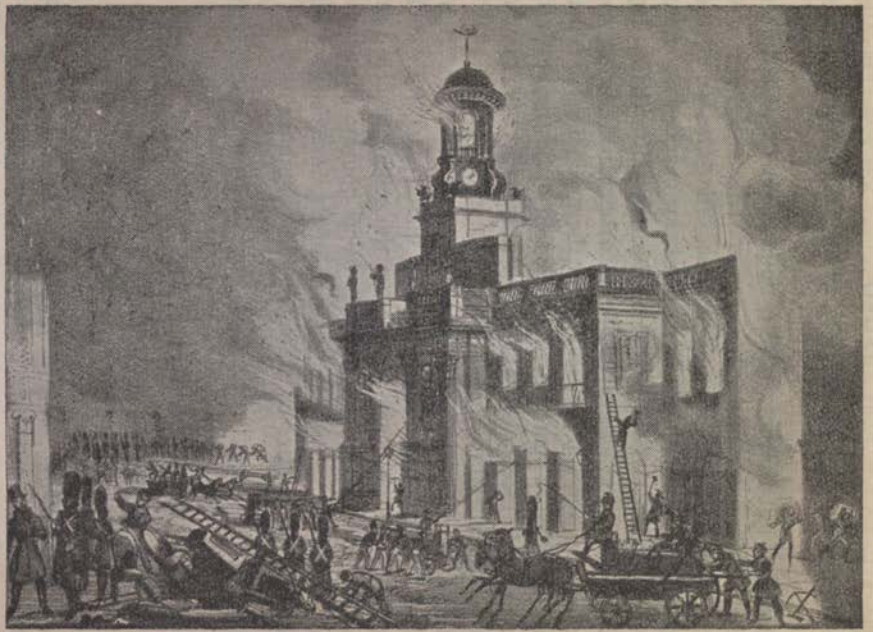
Mr. Mendelssohn played on the organ at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday, which detained the congregation rather longer than the verger considered it to be *his interest* to allow, and the fellow went and stopped the bellows-blower in the middle of a fine fugue of Bach's which Mendelssohn was performing! Would such an insult have been offered or tolerated in any other city in Europe? We scarcely need add, that the object of Mendelssohn's visit to this country just now is to conduct his new oratorio at the Birmingham Festival, and also to perform on the magnificent organ which has been erected in the superb Music-hall in that town.

Sunday Times, September 17.

Aids to Beauty

The Queen's Visit.—The ninth of this month will display unrivalled splendour in the court and City procession. All the fair flowers of the court that will be attendant upon their youthful Sovereign, seem determinded to enhance their personal charms and graces by having recourse to all the mazes of science and research. As a beautiful complexion can only be obtained, when nature has neglected the gift, by the use of that incomparable production "Rowland's Kalydor," it will doubtless come into general demand on the above day, as well as Rowland's equally celebrated "Macassar Oil," the only specific capable of ensuring strong retention of curl in the glossy ringlets during exercise, or in the heat of atmosphere arising from crowded rooms.

Advertisement, *Sunday Times*, November 5.



DESTRUCTION OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE

1838

The Best of Gifts

Monday last the new school, built at the expense of Sir Robert Peel, at Tamworth, was opened. It is built in a chaste Gothic style of architecture. The scholars, to the number of about 60, proceeded in order with their master from the old school to the new one, where they were addressed by the right hon. baronet in a neat appropriate speech; and three of the best scholars received from his hand that which he declared to be the best gift they could receive—a Bible. After prayer had been offered by the rev. vicar, the children were regaled with roast-beef and plum-pudding. We were glad to see the right hon. baronet restored to health, taking part with such evident feeling in the opening of the school, which owes its erection and support solely to his bounty, and is one of the many strong proofs given of the interest he takes in the real welfare of the town and neighbourhood.

Staffordshire Advertiser, January 6.

Total Destruction of the Royal Exchange

An event which may be regarded almost as a national calamity occurred last night—the Royal Exchange is a heap of ruins; a destructive fire has laid waste this extensive commercial building, one of the most magnificent in Europe. Soon after 10 o'clock last night, the fire broke out in Lloyd's coffee-room, at the north-east

corner of the edifice, opposite the Bank . . . An extraordinary scene ensued; the whole neighbourhood was alarmed, and the tradesmen who hold the small shops around the exterior of the building instantly commenced the removal of their goods. . . .

Serious as the loss of this noble building must be to our merchants and citizens, and the nation at large, the interruption the dreadful calamity must occasion to business will be ten times more so. All the books and papers connected with Lloyd's, the Royal Exchange Assurance, and other mercantile companies are, with few exceptions, destroyed.

Times, January 11.

A New Ballad

Dear Mr. Editor,—Royal persons, as you know, are fond of fun, and our gracious Queen, with her innocent buoyancy of spirits, is very fond of a hearty laugh. Her Majesty has been much amused with the discussions about her Ministers dining with her. "If a Lord Mayor is allowed his fool to make sport for him, surely a Queen," said Her Majesty laughing, "may have her drolls now and then to season her repasts." Her Majesty afterwards condescended to put her thoughts into the form of a ballad, and as several copies have been distributed, I am, I trust, not guilty of any violation of confidence in sending you one of them.

Yours, etc.,
A Lady of the Bedchamber.

"Oh! leave me my Melbourne, so twaddling and cozy,
"And Sawney Glenelg, so drawling and dozy;

" Leave me little Lord Johnny, the prim whipper-snapper,
" And Palmy, the elderly snub-nosed didapper :
" Yes—leave me my Quizzes, for, out of all question,
" A laugh, when one dines, is a help to digestion.
[etc.]

Times, February 12.

A New Royal Exchange

It is estimated that the sum required to build a new Royal Exchange, fire-proof, on the best plan, would be about 150,000*l.*

Times, February 24.

Mrs. Batchen's Great Age

Died, at Elgin, Mrs. Batchen at the very advanced age of 107 years. This long-liver dwelt in Elgin from her infancy. She was in the year of the rebellion, 1745, servant to Lady Arradowal, who at that time resided in the house formerly belonging to the Earls of Sutherland, and lately called Batchen's-hall, a portion of the east wing of which still stands. Prince Charles Stuart, on his way to Culloden, slept in this house, and the subject of the present notice helped to make his bed. She used to relate, that her mistress, Lady Arradowal, a stanch Jacobite, laid aside the sheets in which the Prince had lain, and gave strict orders that when she died they might be used as her shroud. Mrs. Batchen for a long period enjoyed excellent health, and was at the fish-market a few days before her death.

Times, March 23.

Horticultural Luxuries

Last week at Covent Garden there was a very rich display of hot-house produce—comprising pineapples, from three guineas to ten guineas each. Strawberries, 20s. a basket (containing about seventy or eighty), and a corresponding high price for other horticultural luxuries.

Staffordshire Examiner, May 19.

Her Majesty's Bounty

For some time a decrepit old soldier named George Johnson, nearly 80 years of age, whose person bears evident traces of his zeal in the cause of his country, has swept a crossing in Hyde Park, extending from the new opening by the Life Guardsman public-house, Knightsbridge, towards the dam, over the Serpentine, at which post he has by his cleanly appearance on several occasions attracted the notice of the Queen and her illustrious mother. On Monday last Her Majesty, accompanied by her suite, while passing through the Park on her way to Windsor, preparatory to the Eton Montem, seeing the aged veteran in his place, threw towards him from the carriage a piece of paper, which the old man immediately hobbled after, but being unable to stoop to pick it up, that was done by a bystander, who on opening the paper found its contents to be a sovereign. It is needless to say that he was delighted with his good fortune, and he immediately hastened home to the partner of his toils to communicate the good news.

Times, June 9.

The Sultan's Felicitation

A subject which has excited no inconsiderable talk in the Court circles is the " letter of felicitation " forwarded by the Sultan to Her Majesty on the occasion of her coronation. It is a remarkable document in its form and substance : it is represented to us as being about 36 inches in length, and between three and four inches broad ; the penmanship is very careful and elegant, bearing in the margin the signature of the Sultan, with all the titles of the very high and puissant Seignor which from time immemorial have appertained to the principal representative of the Ottoman Court. The paper is of a very fine manufacture, approaching to vellum in appearance. This letter was put in an envelope, and sealed with the armorial bearings of the Sultan, and the whole enclosed in a crimson cloth *sachet* or bag, somewhat resembling a lady's small reticule. It is richly embroidered in gold, and a tassel and string of peculiar beauty of manufacture completes this unique *billet doux*.

Cupid.

The Great Nassau Balloon

Marshal Soult's Visit to Vauxhall.—Yesterday Marshal Soult honoured Vauxhall-gardens with his presence to witness the ascent of the Great Nassau Balloon. The announcement in the advertisements and the placards that the Marshal would be present caused a great influx to the gardens of very genteel company. It was said that nearly 10,000 persons were present. Within the enclosure was a number of fashionable and scientific persons ; the fire-work gallery was filled principally with ladies, and the whole assembly presented a pleasing and

animated appearance. . . . Shortly before 6 Marshal Soult arrived in the gardens. He did not appear to be generally known, and it was not until he reached the enclosure that the spectators were aware of the presence of the illustrious visitor. He was then greeted with cheers. The Marshal was taken by the proprietors into the inner circle, immediately enclosing the balloon, and appeared to take great interest in everything connected with it and the ascent. . . . Marshal Soult, after surveying the aerial monster for some minutes during its course, retired by a private way from the enclosure. He was again cheered by the spectators.

Times, July 18.

THE MANCHESTER DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOUR OF ULTRA-RADICALISM

This meeting, convened by the leaders of the Radical camp for the purpose of aiding and assisting in furtherance of the views of what has been facetiously called the "National" Petition in favour of universal suffrage, annual Parliaments, vote by ballot, and wages for members of Parliament, took place on Monday, upon the Manchester Racecourse, three miles from the town. The day was, indeed, one of excitement. . . . It would, indeed, have been surprising, considering the means resorted to by the leaders of the party to get the people together, if it had been otherwise. . . .

On the arrival of the procession at the Moor, perhaps some 40,000 persons had already congregated from the various manufacturing districts. These bodies of men came four abreast, and had been accompanied by bands of music and flags and banners bearing similar mottoes to

those of the Manchester men. One of the most conspicuous was a black flag, on which were the words, " They have trafficked in the people's rights; their characters are as black as hell."

Various were the speculations made as to the number of individuals present at the meeting; some estimated them at 300,000. . . . Perhaps 2,000 women were present, and about 15,000 or 20,000 were straggling about the moor, some of whom were amusing themselves with the elegant Lancashire game of " Hit my legs and miss my pegs," others at leap-frog, and numbers in taking potations " pottle deep."

Times, September 26.

£5 FOR A TOKEN

GRACE DARLING.—This humane and heroic female received a letter a few days ago from a lady at Alnwick, enclosing a 5*l.* note, and requesting in return for it a lock of her hair. Several ladies who have recently visited the Fern Islands have solicited and obtained similar tokens of remembrance; and there seems a probability if the demand should continue, that she will, ere long, have to seek an artificial covering for her head. It appears somewhat absurd to endeavour thus to deprive Miss Darling of her ringlets, but it at the same time shows that her humanity and heroism have made a deep impression on those who are desirous of possessing them. A silver cup was presented to Miss Darling a few days ago by a nobleman who visited the scene of the recent lamentable shipwreck.

Durham Advertiser, October 19.

Drury Lane Theatre

We, in common with an exceedingly crowded audience, were last night much gratified by the production, on a most splendid and magnificent scale, of Rossini's admirable serious opera *Guillaume Tell*. A considerable portion of the music is not new to this country, having been introduced some eight years since, when Mr. Planché's lyrical drama of *Hofer, the Tell of the Tyrol*, was performed. This, however, is the first time that the opera, in its integrity, and unshorn of any of its various beauties, has been presented to the British public; and it has now been brought forward with that befitting attention to brilliancy of general effect, and with that careful observance of correctness and propriety in matters of minute detail, which a work of such sterling genius demands. . . . The adaptation of the piece for the English stage by Mr. Bunn is spirited and clever. . . . The scenery, by the Messrs. Grieve, is truly beautiful. These gentlemen here luxuriate in mountain, lake, and venerable moon-tipped ruin. The opera was hailed throughout with the most lively applause, and the curtain fell amidst a general expression of approbation.

Times, December 4.

1839

A Governor's Loss

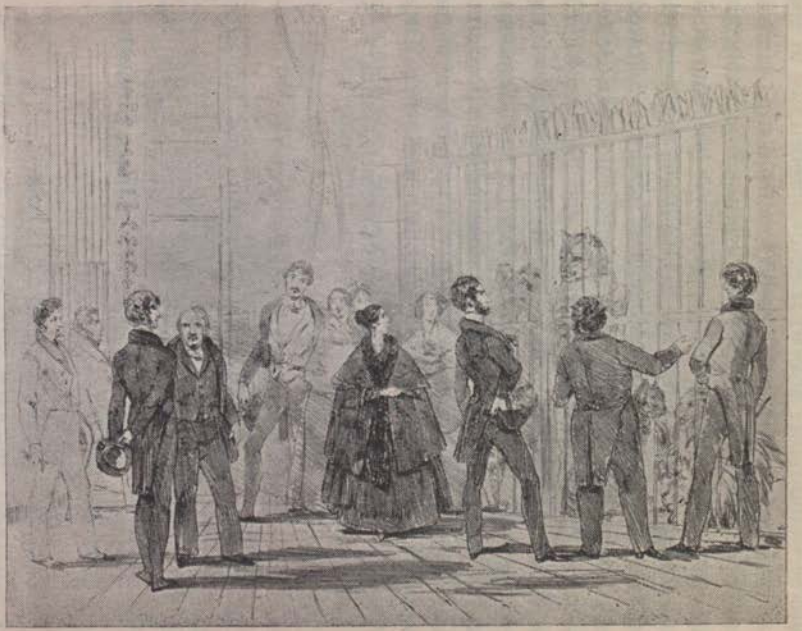
Death of Mrs. Maclean ("L. E. L.")—With a feeling of sorrow which thousands will in some measure share, though few can perfectly estimate its depth or sacredness,

we this day announce the death of Mrs. Maclean, the wife of Mr. George Maclean, Governor of Cape Coast Castle. She died suddenly on the 15th of October last, soon after her arrival on that fatal shore, which is the grave of so many valuable lives, but of none more valuable than hers. The qualities which gave to " L. E. L." so proud and permanent a claim upon public admiration, were not those which constitute the chief charm of her character in the estimation of her more intimate and deeply attached friends. Brilliant as her genius was, her heart was after all the noblest and truest gift that nature in its lavishness had bestowed upon her— . . . More perfect kindness and exquisite susceptibility than hers, was [sic] never supplied a graceful and fitting accompaniment to genius, or elevated the character of woman.

Courier, January 1.

A Discussion on Owenism

Socialism.—On Thursday and Friday evenings discussion on this subject took place at the Mechanics' Institution in this town [Wolverhampton]. Mr. Campbell, the individual who lectured here in favour of the system some time ago, again appeared in support of the cause, but the discussion, so far as the system was concerned, elicited nothing new or worthy of reporting. On Friday, however, the sociality of the meeting was broken in upon by a most disgraceful scene. Mr. Bolton had opposed Mr. Campbell's views with considerable effect. Campbell, in reply, shuffled away from the attack, but found a coadjutor in Mr. G. Wynn, who mixed in the *mêlée* with considerable vigour. He disavowed any intention of joining in the ranks of Owenism, but said that some of Mr. Bolton's remarks



QUEEN VICTORIA AT DRURY LANE THEATRE

were so unphilosophical, according to his ideas, that he could not help making some remarks upon them. After having listened awhile to his observations, Mr. Bolton said he would rather hear what Mr. Campbell had to say, as he wished the discussion to be restricted to Owenism, and he considered Mr. Wynn's attack to be personal; he added, that the ill-feeling which was well known to exist between them ought not to be allowed to show itself on this occasion. An interchange of civilities followed, and as a climax Mr. G. Wynn complimented Mr. Bolton with the " social " terms of " liar " and " infernal liar." A complete tumult ensued, but in the course of the evening Mr. G. Wynn intimated that he was " irrational at the moment " he used the disgraceful expressions. The surplus of the admission money, after payment of the expenses, was voted to Mr. Campbell, and so the farce ended.

Wolverhampton Chronicle, January 23.

Refuge for the Destitute

The Refuge for the Absolutely Destitute and Houseless was opened last night, about 6 o'clock in the evening, and by 12 o'clock 21 men and 18 women and children had been received.

Times, January 31.

A Rowdy Occasion

Masquerade.—The " last grand masquerade " for the present season, at the English Opera-house, was given at that place on Tuesday night. Nobody will regret that it was the last of the season, and the residents in the immediate neighbourhood will congratulate themselves in

getting rid of similar nuisances for some months. The "doings" at the masquerade of Tuesday night and Wednesday morning were not diversified by any incidents beyond such as generally accompany masquerades at the English Opera-house. There were for many hours a tremendous din of voices, and a most discordant braying of trumpets and squealing of violins. The dancing was of the usual vehement character. The shins of all present were in danger of being kicked by the splay-footed activity of the dances. A wretched imitation of the worn-out exhibition of Jim Crow was one of the annoyances, and the presence of a certain female ex-publican, surrounded with a group of roysterers, who were attempting to "do a bit" of "the Marquis," created something beyond a sensation. Fortunately there was no "row," though several persons were attempting to get one up. . . . There was a mob of persons present, and a collection of all sorts of motley characters outside. The police kept tolerably good order, but . . . what was being done inside the theatre cannot be either instructive or edifying to anyone. Noise, violence, indecency, and drunkenness, strove for the mastery from 11 o'clock on Tuesday night till 4 in the morning of Wednesday, nor was there a single gleam of real humour, or even tolerable wit, to relieve the vulgar monotony of the scene.

Times, February 7.

Resignation of Sir Robert Peel

We have heard that the attempt to form the administration, under Sir R. Peel, has for the present failed; *Not upon* any public principle whatever in which her Majesty's sentiments, and those of her advisers *differed*, but merely

arising out of the fact, that her Majesty refused to part with *some* of the ladies of the household. . . . We say nothing at present as to the public feeling of the conduct of the female clique at the Palace, who, by their misconduct, have, in the Hastings correspondence, already done their royal mistress such unmerited and almost irreparable mischief. . . .

Will the country submit to be governed by a female camarilla at the palace?

Standard, May 10.

Ladies of the Household

We stated yesterday the fact that the Queen had refused to part with the ladies of her household. This point Sir Robert Peel required should be yielded, and upon her Majesty's firm determination not to part with her personal friends, and to have forced upon her constant society those with whom she has no sympathy, Sir Robert Peel resigned the task of forming an administration. . . .

In this her Majesty has shown herself a worthy scion of the line of Brunswick; and in her determination she will be supported by the country, if it should be necessary to make an appeal to its opinion. The party who so long ran riot over the liberties of the people, have dared to attempt to ride rough-shod over the Sovereign, and have been unhorsed by a Queen ere they had got fixed in the saddle.

Globe, May 10.

The Tory Administration

The news of the resignation of the Tory Administration, which was circulated with the greatest rapidity this afternoon, occasioned a large number of persons to assemble

in Palace-yard, near the entrance of the House of Lords. Within the house, also, there was an appearance of unusual excitement. The strangers' gallery was completely filled, and the space below the bar was crowded with members of the House of Commons. . . .

At twenty minutes past five o'clock there were upwards of two hundred peers present, when his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex entered the house, and took his seat on the left of the Lord Chancellor.

The Duke of Argyle, Lord Radnor, Lord Haddington, Lord Brougham, the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Rutland, Lord Portman, Lord Bandon, Lord Zetland, and several other noble lords presented a variety of petitions from different places, principally in England and Scotland, all praying for the adoption of a penny postage. . . .

Lord Brougham rose, and after looking at the vast crowd below the bar and in the gallery, shrugged his shoulders two ot three times and laughed. This significant allusion to the disappointment they had experienced convulsed the house with laughter.

Sunday Times, May 12.

TOURNAMENT AT EGLINTON CASTLE

The approaching chivalric display at the Earl of Eglinton's seat, Eglinton Castle, Ayrshire, is now all the rage in the circles of fashion. A report has just reached us from an authority on which every reliance can be placed, that four leading members of the *haute noblesse* of France, and two Hungarian noblemen, have completed their arrangements to be among the combatants.

Sunday Times, August 4.

THE TOURNAMENT

Unfortunately for the sight-seers on this occasion, the day turned out, after twelve o'clock, exceedingly wet, and, in consequence, the effect of the pageantry was much impaired. . . .

It was announced that the procession was to leave Eglintoun Castle at one o'clock; but it was nearly two before the whole could be arrayed in proper order. When it began to rain heavily, the idea of the Queen of Beauty (Lady Seymour) proceeding on horseback, as had been arranged, was abandoned, and her ladyship and her attendant maids of honour, went to the lists in carriages. This spoiled the effect of the procession very much, and was a good deal lamented.

The banners were drenched, and had a soiled and flagging appearance, while the plumes of the knights hung in " faded glory " over the helmets of the wearers. The very horses had a demure aspect—the spectators were dreadfully " cowed," and, though the procession was, notwithstanding all this, the best part of the exhibition, saving always the grand stand, its reception along the line, and in the lists, was inexpressibly cold. The cheering was extremely feeble; and the presence of Lord Eglintoun, as he rode along, seemed the only circumstance that could call forth anything like a hearty hurrah from the onlookers. . . . The King of the Tournament, Lord Londonderry, was the most uncourtly-looking knight in the field. His lordship certainly does not appear to much advantage on horseback. . . . The tilting was then commenced; and in all conscience, a sorry enough affair it was. Two knights ran towards each other with their poles, misnamed lances,

in a manner so utterly harmless that a child need scarcely have dreaded the encounter.

Glasgow Argus, August 27.

A Gallant City Surveyor

Cowardly Attack.—On Monday night, as Miss Clara Novello was proceeding, in company with her sister, to the rehearsal for the concert at Worcester, a mob of idle boys and girls, stimulated by women of infamous character and vile pursuits, followed them along the streets, and raising a hue and cry, insulted them with language of a most coarse and disgusting description. Mr. Pemberton, the city surveyor, who chanced to come up at the crisis, protected the ladies.

Sunday Times, September 15.

Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg

His Serene Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg, accompanied by his elder brother, the hereditary prince, arrived off the Tower on Thursday afternoon, at four o'clock, in the steam ship *Antwerp*. Two of the Queen's carriages had been some hours awaiting the arrival of their Serene Highnesses, who immediately proceeded, with their suite, to Buckingham Palace. After a short delay, the illustrious visitors set off, in two royal carriages and four, on a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

Sunday Times, October 13.

1840

Dreadful Plot to Destroy Sheffield by Fire

Information having been received by the magistrates that the Chartists were to have a meeting somewhere in Sheffield late on Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, they resolved to adopt measures to prevent any outbreak, and applied to Colonel Martin, who sent piquets out on all sides of the town, and had his troops in readiness, part in the Tontine Yard, and the remainder at the barracks. . . .

There are rumours in the town respecting outbreaks in Dewsbury, Mansfield, Barnsley, etc.

Sheffield Iris, January 14.

The Late Madame d'Arblay

The funeral of the late Madame d'Arblay took place at Bath on Wednesday last. It was strictly private, in accordance with her own last directions, and was attended only by some female relatives, and her nephews, Mr. Martin Burney, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Burney, East India Company's service, late resident at Ava, who is appointed her executor; the Rev. Charles Burney, and Mr. Richard Barrett, who is appointed her heir.

Times, January 18.

Death for Treason

Trials for Treason.—It will be seen by the report of Thursday's proceedings at Monmouth that the awful

sentence of the law was pronounced upon the three convicted traitors, John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones. The learned judge upon whom the solemn duty devolved of passing sentence added that although he and his learned brethren on the bench would not fail to forward to the proper quarter the recommendation of the jury that mercy should be extended to the convicts, they could not hold out to them any hope of a mitigation of punishment.

Sunday Times, January 19.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS

We learn that the construction of the stamps is advancing with all speed; the several artists to whom they are entrusted being actively engaged upon them. In the stamp for letter-paper, and the adhesive stamp, a profile of the Queen is the principal ornament. The letter-paper stamp is being engraved by W. Wyon, R.A., medallist to the Mint. Charles Heath is engraving the drawing taken from Wyon's city medal, by H. Corbould, intended for the adhesive stamp. W. Mulready, R.A., has furnished the design for the cover and envelope, which is in the hands of John Thompson for engraving. The public will recognise in all these artists the highest talent in their respective departments which the country affords.

Sunday Times, January 19.

THE QUEEN'S BRIDE-CAKE

We have been favoured with a sight of it, and, in our opinion, it surpasses in taste of design, as well as in dimensions, any bride-cake ever seen. It is more than nine feet in circumference, by 16 inches deep, and upon

this solid base a fine superstructure has been raised. Two pedestals rise from the plateau of the cake the upper one supporting another plateau, whereon stands Britannia gazing upon the royal pair, who are in the act of pledging their vows. At their feet are two turtle doves, emblems of purity and innocence, and a dog representing faithful attachment; a little lower down, Cupid is seen writing in his tablets with his stylus the date, "February 10, 1840." On the same level with Cupid are black pedestals raised at equal distances flanking the royal group; on these pedestals are other Cupids, with the emblems of England, Ireland, and Scotland, in their hands, and supporting large medallions upon fantastic shields, with the initials V. A.

Sunday Times, February 9.

A Chartist Armoury

The Chartists in various parts of the country appear to have fixed upon Sunday Jan. 12, for further outbreaks both in the metropolis and in the country; but happily, by the preparations of the government and police, their machinations were frustrated. . . .

On the evening of Tuesday Jan. 14, communications were made to the Home-office that an insurrection was to break out in the metropolis in the course of that night or the following morning—the signal for a general rising to be the setting on fire of London in different parts. Orders were forthwith issued to the several barracks and to the Tower to have the men put under arms, and the police were ordered to be on the alert. A very numerous meeting of the Chartists was held at the Trades' Hall, Abbey Street, Bethnal Green; but they became aware that the

Government was prepared for them. On Thursday night they assembled again, and the room, capable of holding about 700, was crowded to excess. An orator named Spurr was contending that the only way to preserve the peace was to be prepared to wage war . . . when a body of police appeared at the door, and proceeded to search all present before they left the room, and on them, as well as on the floor, they discovered a great variety of daggers, knives, sabres, pistols loaded with ball and primed, and other instruments. Twelve persons were taken to the station-house.

Gentleman's Magazine, February.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

Saturday evening last brought back to the Opera La Persiani—whose reception proved that her favour with the public has increased rather than otherwise, and whose performance—by its additional delicacy, brilliancy, and mastery over all the resources of vocal art, which can be brought to bear on a voice by no means of first-rate quality—justified to the full, the most cordial *salvo* of plaudits ever raised to welcome an established favourite. *Amina*, in 'La Sonnambula,' is unquestionably her best part. What Persiani is among the vocalists, Fanny Elssler in among dancers,—the most brilliant, the most various, and the most *spirituelle* of the corps,—with the addition of a grace and intelligence in pantomime ripening every year. The Bolero, in the second act of 'The Gipsy,' where she gradually enkindles the spirit of mirth and motion among her harsh and sulky mates (to an exquisite measure from the overture to 'Preciosa'), is one of the most spirited, natural, and joyous things ever introduced into

that Paradise of coxcombry, artifice, and false taste,—a *ballet*,—worth a hundred of the *Cracovienne*, though the public prefers the latter. To night she appears in 'La Tarentule,' for the first time. We cannot close this paragraph of praise without one word laudatory of the Opera orchestra this year—and another of the chorus : the latter is at once more sensitive and more steady than we remember it to have been.

Athenæum, March 21.

Murder of Lord William Russell

For a considerable number of years no event has occurred in the metropolis that has created a greater degree of excitement and consternation than the tragical event which it now becomes our most painful duty to record. At an early hour on Wednesday morning the aged and respected nobleman above-mentioned was discovered by one of his female domestics dead in his bed, having been most barbarously and inhumanly murdered. . . .

Not a spot of blood has been discovered anywhere in the room or about the bed, except within eight or ten inches of the spot on which his lordship's head was lying, hence it is inferred that the assassin must have placed the pillow over the deceased's head and face whilst he inflicted the fatal wound, and by that means prevented the blood spouting about, which must otherwise have been the case to a very great extent.

Sunday Times, May 10.

Technical Invention

H. Walker's Needles, with the new eyes, of increased size, are now in course of delivery to the trade. They work

with greater freedom, and are more durable than any others. The new labels to protect the public against imitation, consist of a very beautiful set of designs of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, in very bold relief, on coloured grounds, by the first artist of the day. The style is truly novel, extremely elegant, and very generally admired.

Sunday Times, May (repeated).

M. LISZT

LISZT'S PIANOFORTE RECITALS.—M. LISZT will give at 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, June 9, 1840, RECITALS on the PIANOFORTE of the following different works :— No. 1. Scherzo and Finale from Beethoven's Pastorale Symphony. No. 2. Serenade, by Schubert. No. 3. AVE MARIA, by Schubert. No. 4. Hexameron. No. 5. Neapolitan Tarentelles. No. 6. Grand Galops Chromatiques. Tickets, 10s. 6d. each . . . near the pianoforte, 21s. . . .

Times, June 18.

MR. WORDSWORTH'S ACCIDENT

From a statement in the *Chronicle* of yesterday, Mr. Wordsworth the poet has had a narrow escape from a serious accident. The poet, in company with his son, the Rev. John Wordsworth, were returning to Rydal-mount, in a one-horse gig, and had just reached Ruffa-bridge, about three miles from Keswick, on the Ambleside road, when they observed the mail coach coming upon them at a rattling pace. . . . It unfortunately happened, however, that the off-side wheeler, which is in the habit of holding

the bridle bit in his teeth, and resisting the utmost exertions of the driver, was, at the moment, indulging in this dangerous practice, and refused to obey the rein. Owing to this circumstance the coach came with great violence against the gig, which it sent against the adjoining wall with such force that both the horse and the gig and the two riders were thrown, with part of the wall into the adjoining plantation! Fortunately the traces and shafts of the gig both broke near the body of the vehicle, which set the affrighted animal at liberty; and it no sooner gained its feet than it leaped over the broken wall, and, having regained the road, set off at a frightful pace, with the gig shafts attached to the harness. Mr. Wordsworth and his son, whose escape under all the attendant circumstances, was truly providential, were both found unhurt.

Athenæum, November 21.

1841

Chartist Threats

Considerable excitement and alarm has prevailed at Newport for some days, in consequence of the Chartists having threatened to again begin the dangerous system of agitation pursued last year, and which was productive of the fatal insurrection of the 4th of November, 1839. . . . From commercial news we learn that the trade of Newport and the hills never was in a more deplorable state, which is to be attributed in a considerable degree to the effect of the Chartist agitation.

Times, January 4.

ST. JAMES'S-PARK

On Sunday the attendance of persons on the ice was but few, and yesterday the scaters did not exceed 500 or 600. No accidents occurred.

Times, January 5.

CORN LAWS

Lord JOHN RUSSELL begged to give notice that on Monday, the 31st of May, he should move, "That this house should resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to consider of the acts relating to trade in corn." (Vehement cheering from Opposition members, followed by countercheering from the Ministerial benches, and great excitement, amidst which Lord STANLEY and Lord J. RUSSELL exchanged notes across the table.)

. . . . . .

A prodigious excitement was produced in the House of Commons at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by a notice from Lord JOHN RUSSELL that about Whitsuntide he should move a committee for a revision of the corn laws. This announcement was followed by repeated bursts of exultation on the one side, and indignation on the other.

Times, May 1.

ATTITUDE OF A DUKE

In the House of Lords last night the Duke of Buckingham, after presenting petitions from a vast number of places against any alteration in the existing corn laws, brought to Lord Melbourne's recollection the very decided opinion

he had expressed last year upon this question, from which he had been led to hope that such a measure as that announced in the other House could not have met with the noble Lord's sanction.

Times, May 4.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION

No. 176. " The Seat of Prince Albert of Cobourg, near Cobourg," J. M. W. Turner, R.A.—Here is a picture that represents nothing in nature beyond eggs and spinach. The lake is a composition in which salad oil abounds, and the art of cookery is more predominant than the art of painting. . . .

No. 206. " To arms, to arms, ye brave," W. Etty, R.A.—Mr. Etty should know better than to paint such nonsense. Here is a parcel of half naked people struggling and tussling, without any motive, and exposing their persons in a way that calls for the interference of the police.

Times, May 4.

MDLLE. RACHEL

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The Nobility, Gentry, and the Public are respectfully informed that the eminent French Actress, Mdlle. Rachel will make her first appearance To-morrow (Monday), when will be performed Racine's Tragedy, ANDROMAQUE. . . .

Sunday Times, May 9.

AN ACTRESS WITHOUT RANT

On Monday last her Majesty's Theatre was crowded with an audience of the highest rank and fashion, to

witness the *début* upon the boards of an English Theatre, of Mdlle. Rachel, whose high reputation at Paris has rendered her an object of extreme interest and curiosity with the public. . . . She has much that distinguished Mrs. Siddons in her best day. . . . She has much that distinguished the celebrated Edmund Kean so greatly from his contemporaries and his successors. She has his intensity, the intensity of genius; she has his fire, his extraordinary power of expressing the bitterness of lacerated feelings, his acrimonious irony, his earnest and impressive vehemence, and his electrifying burst of passion. In addition to these components for forming a perfect actress of tragedy, she has a clear elocution, a fine tone of voice, a most correct pronunciation, and a clear knowledge of the power and use of emphasis. She is totally without rant; she never exceeds natural feeling, and by a most correct discipline of delivery she suceeds, in a great degree, in making the French metre of the tragedy of Racine assume the shape and measurement of the language of nature and the words of natural beings.

Sunday Times, May 16.

Musical Performance

The Infant Sappho's Performances at the Royal Musical Library, in Grosvenor-street, Bond-street, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays are highly entertaining and fashionably attended. In addition to her own delightful warbling, M. Litolff, M. Colnstone, and Mr. Vinning perform several delightful compositions on the pianoforte, harp, and violin. Mr. Vinning's songs

are also much admired, particularly " Oh, the Merry Days," which he sings with great taste and judgment.

Advertisement, *Times*, June 4.

Destruction of Astley's Amphitheatre and Loss of Life

At 25 minutes before 5 o'clock yesterday morning one of the most extensive and disastrous fires that have befallen the metropolis since the destruction of the Royal Exchange in 1838, occurred at Astley's Theatre, situated at the foot of Westminster-bridge. All that now remains of this once favourite and elegant place of amusement is a blackened mass of burning rubbish and portions of the different lofty walls connected with the establishment. Although the theatre from the streets appeared to the eye of the spectator to be a confined building, yet now, as it has been laid in ruins, to the surprise of all, it occupied a site of ground far exceeding that upon which any of our national theatres stand. The event throughout the whole of the metropolis excited an extraordinary sensation from the circumstance that this is the third time it has been laid in ruins by a similar catastrophe, and each time attended by the loss of human life. . . . The former destruction of Astley's Theatre took place in 1805. The crowd that assembled last night round the scene of desolation was immense. There could not have been less at one period than 20,000 persons. Owing, however, to the admirable arrangement of the police, we heard not of the slightest accident occurring.

Times, June 9.

APPEAL TO THE NATION

METROPOLITAN ANTI-CORN LAW ASSOCIATION.—The Committee again appeal to the public for subscriptions. Last year the people gave them 1,000*l.* Up to this date of this year their receipts have been only 700*l.* The excitement of the country is vastly increased—the funds 300*l* less. If they fail in their appeal to the nation, the committee enter this solemn protest, that the failure is the fault, not of this association, of their cause, or of its intrinsic chances of success, but of the people of England. The Committee cannot willingly believe that the country is insensible to this appeal.

Advertisement, *Morning Chronicle*, June (repeated).

WRECK OF THE ROYAL GEORGE

FIRST GREAT EXPLOSION PROPOSED TO BE FIRED AGAINST THE WRECK OF THE ROYAL GEORGE AT SPITHEAD.—Colonel Pasley has appointed Tuesday next, the 29th. inst., for this purpose. Red flags will be hoisted on board the Success frigate hulk, and the two mooring lighters or lumps, as a signal about 10 o'clock. The cylinder, containing the charge of about 700 lb. of powder, will be let down from a derrick of one of the lumps, and placed by a diver at 10 o'clock, and the explosion will take place about half-past 1. The object is to recover the eastern extremity of the shoal of mud which now covers the wreck, and to lay open the timbers or guns in that part. Our readers may depend upon the accuracy of this statement.

Times, June 26.

The Law of Libel

The records of the courts for the past week afford another instance of the beauties of our present law of libel. The eminent publisher Mr. Moxon, has been prosecuted and found guilty, for having published a new edition of the works of Shelley, in which, at the express desire of the poet's widow, some of the irreligious passages in "Queen Mab," formerly omitted, were inserted. The widow was particularly anxious that they should be published, inasmuch as when compared with subsequent passages written at a latter period of his life, they afford the best illustration of the development of Shelley's mind.

Sunday Times, June 27.

Railway Dividends

We have had a fair market this week for the principal railway shares, and prices are well supported. Our transactions have been chiefly in Junctions, London and Birmingham, and Great Westerns. We have experienced rather more enquiry for Manchester and Leeds and North Midland shares.

The Great Western half-yearly meeting took place at Bristol on Thursday. The dividend declared is the same as last. The amount of money required, in addition to the sum previously raised, is 550,000*l.* to complete the works, engines, etc. The report does not appear to have produced much effect on the market. We were rather better for Westerns yesterday, but the improvement has not been supported to-day.

For bank shares and other local stock we have still a very limited enquiry.

To-day a very limited business has been transacted. Great Western halves sold at 55; London and Birmingham thirds, 52¾; Manchester and Leeds, 56½; Midland Counties, 78½.

The business transacted yesterday consisted of Eastern Counties at 8; Grand Junction 201; halves, 100½; Great Western halves 56; fifths, 8¼; North Midland thirds, 9½.

Times, August 30.

Birth of a Prince of Wales

We have the utmost pleasure in announcing that at 10 minutes to 11 o'clock this morning her Majesty was safely delivered of a Prince.

Times, November 9.

Details of the Occasion

Her Majesty was taken unwell about 7 o'clock this morning, and immediately afterwards information was sent to the Home-office, and instructions given to summon the immediate attendance of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Sir Robert Peel, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Sir James Graham, and other Great Officers of State who lost no time in repairing to the Palace. The Cabinet Ministers were attired in Windsor uniform.

. . . . . .

In the room adjoining the Great Officers of State and Cabinet Ministers were assembled, and immediately

on the birth of a Prince the Royal infant was carried in by the nurse (Mrs. Lilly) and shown to them, when a declaration was signed by those present as to the birth of an heir to the British throne.

Standard, November 9.

Maniac Visitor to Buckingham Palace

On Saturday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a man went to the Equerries' entrance of Buckingham Palace, and rang the bell violently. His noisy and extraordinary behaviour had brought a mob about him before he arrived there. Police-constable Dowsey, 43A who was going on duty for the night at the Palace, seeing the crowd, went up to learn what the matter was, and found the man alluded to, who carried a writing-desk under his arm, and said he wanted to see the Queen. He was asked, why ? and he said that he had a box full of diamonds for her. He also said that he was the Prince of Wales. The constable saw that he was deranged, and took him to the station-house in Gardiner's lane, and thither the crowd followed them.

Times, November 16.

Stupendous Undertaking Completed

Completion of the Thames Tunnel.—Yesterday this stupenduous undertaking may be said to have reached completion, the enormous bore being ended by the arrival of the shield at the shaft on the Wapping shore. The shield now, therefore, has performed its work, and henceforth the operations will be confined chiefly

to the formation of the approaches on land for the general traffic. Four feet and a half of the tunnelling were completed last week by means of the shield.

Times, November 19.

The Last Census

The total population of England, according to the census just completed, is 7,321,875 males; 7,673,633 females—total, 14,995,508: that of Wales, 447,533 males; 463,788 females—total, 911,321: that of Scotland, 1,246,427 males; 1,382,530 females—total, 2,628,957; and that of the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, Herm, Jethou, and Man, 57,598 males; 66,481 females—total, 124,079. These numbers, including 4,003 males, and 893 females ascertained to have been travelling by railways and canals on the night of June 6, make the grand totals 9,077,436 males; and 9,587,325 females. The population therefore, of Great Britain amounts to 18,664,761 persons.

Times, November 19.

1842

Arrival of the King of Prussia

Prince Albert, attended by his illustrious retinue, descended the steps to receive his Royal visitor and immediately on his landing they both simultaneously uncovered and greeted each other. The guns of the Firebrand (six in number) were fired amidst continued cheers and the

waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and His Majesty seemed to be highly gratified by the warmth of his welcome to the country of his Royal relatives. . . .

After remaining about 20 minutes in the residence of the Governor, His Majesty and Prince Albert walked side by side to the carriage, which was in waiting to convey them to Windsor. They were both uncovered, and bowed continually in acknowledgment of the hearty cheers with which they were greeted. His Majesty did not appear to have suffered in the slightest degree from his voyage. He looked in very good health, and wore a most pleasing expression of good temper in his countenance. He was dressed in plain clothes, and enveloped in a mantle of ample dimensions, so that an appearance of stoutness was given to his figure. His height seemed to be about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches. As His Majesty passed along to the carriages he was saluted by the old pensioners and the boys of Greenwich Hospital School with three cheers, which were re-echoed by " the merry seamen's rude but cheerful shout " on board the Firebrand. *Times*, January 24.

Mrs. Fry's Religious Reading

It was stated by mistake in some of the newspapers, that on the 31st of January, when His Majesty the King of Prussia visited Newgate, Mrs. Fry read to the prisoners from some religious work, what she selected that day being the 12th chapter of Romans, and one of the Psalms. It is the invariable practice, not only of Mrs. Fry, but of all the ladies in connexion with the several prison committees, when reading to the prisoners, to confine themselves entirely to the truths contained in the Holy Scripture.

Times, February 10.

PRINCE ALBERT DRIVING THE QUEEN AND PRINCESS ROYAL
IN THEIR SLEDGE, AT BRIGHTON

Mr. Cobden Indignant

More than the usual amount of interest was evinced yesterday evening, both in and out of the House, to hear the result of Sir Robert Peel's exposition of the intentions of Government with reference to the Corn Laws. . . . No discussion followed the Premier's speech, and none was anticipated. Lord J. Russell merely requested that some return which Sir R. Peel alluded to be laid upon the table, and an adjournment was on the eve of being proposed, when Mr. Cobden, looking exceedingly lachrymose, rose from his seat for the purpose, as it was generally thought, of inflicting upon the House one of his stereotyped speeches, but as it was clearly evident to the hon. member that his own friends were not disposed to listen patiently to a long harangue, he had the good sense to bottle up his indignation for a future occasion.

Times, February 10.

The Copyright Question

The Copyright question has, we are rejoiced to find, been taken up by worthy advocates, and a Bill to amend the law has been brought in by Viscount Mahon, Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. C. Howard. The principal enactment sets forth—" That the copyright in every book which shall, after the passing of this act, be published in the lifetime of its author, shall endure for the natural life of such author, and for the further term of twenty-five years, commencing at the time of his death, and shall be the property of such author and his assigns ; and that the copyright in every book which shall be published after

the death of its author, shall endure for the term of thirty years from the first publication thereof, and shall be the property of the proprietor of the manuscript from which such book shall be first published, and his assigns."

Athenæum, March 12.

An Unsolicited Appointment

The American papers mention that Washington Irving has been nominated by the Senate, as minister to Spain, and that the appointment was wholly unsolicited and unexpected.

Athenæum, March 12.

House of Commons

On entering the house this evening the first object that attracted attention was the Chartist leviathan petition, which was lying in a heap—*rudis indigestaque moles*—at the foot of the table. It appeared that the parties to whom the task had been entrusted had not taken an accurate measurement of the lower door leading into the House of Commons, which was too narrow for the admission of this *mons papyri*. It was necessary in consequence, to take it to pieces; and the *disjecta membra* were carried into the house piecemeal. After it had been presented, the messengers and some supernumerary hands were occupied, for several minutes, in removing it from the floor.

Times, May 3.

Attempt on the Life of Her Majesty

Yesterday afternoon, at about 6 o'clock, an attempt was made to assassinate Her Majesty as she was returning from her afternoon ride. Her Majesty was in a barouche and four, which was proceeding towards Buckingham Palace from the Green-park, when, on the way down Constitution-hill, and at about ten or twelve yards from the spot at which Oxford made a similar attempt, the flash of a pistol was observed in the crowd, and a young man who held it was immediately seized and committed to custody.

Times, May 31.

Fashions in Millinery

Bonnets, all New Shapes.—An elegant assortment of Millinery, Leghorn, Tuscan, Honeycomb, Rutland, and Fancy Straw Bonnets, ready for selection. The peculiar system at this establishment of rendering every shape youthful, becoming, graceful, and genteel, continues to give the highest satisfaction. . . . Paris chip hats, 13s 6d; sewn chips, 11s 6d; Paris made Leghorn bonnets, 20s; Tuscans, 8s, 10s, 12s, 15s, 20s. . . .

Sunday Times, June (repeated).

Pigeon Shooting

A Grand Match for Twenty Guineas took place on Monday, near the Wilderness, Branchley, between the Pickwick and Sam Weller Clubs. It came off in the grounds of Mr. Hart, of the Rose and Crown. A splendid marquee graced the ground, the tables of which groaned under

every luxury of life. The brilliancy of the scene of the banquet it is impossible to describe—the beauty of the tables; the fascination of the many fairy forms, whose radiant eyes shed lustre on all around; the varicty of elegant dresses, together with the great number of spectators congregated, combined to form one of the most enchanting scenes ever witnessed. The weather was truly splendid, the sun shining forth in all its splendour and magnificence. The agreement was six pigeons and five sparrows each. The umpires were chosen, and the ground being measured, twenty-one yards were given to the birds for the chance of flight. The traps were set, and the work of slaughter commenced by the SAM WELLERS. . . . Total 98. PICKWICKS. . . . Total 96. *Sunday Times*, June 12.

GLANCE INTO THE FUTURE

THE YEAR OF GRACE 1942.—I am standing on Shakspere's Cliff, or what remains of it, wondering at the ruins of the railroad, and waiting for the daily post from Australasia. I see a speck in the clouds, and hail the harbinger of news. The postman alights for half-a-second (his regulation breathing time), folds his caoutchouc wings, sucks in a concentrated lozenge the virtues of a quart of London porter, blows his nose with an asbestos pocket hankerchief, and is off again like a rocket, before I have seen whether my letters have the postmark of Adelaide or of Sydney.

Ainsworth's Magazine.

THE QUEEN IN SCOTLAND

Never was the city of Edinburgh in such a state of excitement as it has been in for the last eight-and-forty

hours. It is fortunate this state is the result of the most loyal feelings and the best wishes towards Her Majesty, mingled in some degree with an intense curiosity to get a peep at Royalty, and the general desire to make a holy-day, and have a day or two of enjoyment, and jollity, and good humour. But it is not only in Edinburgh that these good feelings prevail; all Scotland partakes of them, and thousands upon thousands of from all parts of the ancient kingdom have been hurrying to this capital, impatient to witness the entrance of Queen Victoria. This is as it should be, and will no doubt be most gratifying to Her Majesty, the more especially as it occurs at a moment when the disgraceful riots by which certain districts of her dominions have been disturbed have been put down.

Times, September 3.

WONDERS OF THE THAMES TUNNEL

Aug. 1.—The Thames Tunnel was opened for the first time on the Wapping side of the river, and upwards of 500 visitors of all nations passed through the tunnel as far as the shaft on the Rotherhithe shore. The Middlesex shaft is about 90 feet in height, and is surmounted with a handsome dome, which is glazed, and light and air admitted. There are two staircases, one terminating close to the western arch, and the other leading to the eastern arch. The western arch only is opened for visitors; but the eastern one appears likely to be appropriated to the same purpose in a few weeks. The erection of the circular staircases in the shaft of the Surrey side, now closed to the public, will be completed in three months, when the tunnel will be opened as a thoughoughfare for foot passengers, at a toll of 1d. each person. Some time, however,

must elapse before the circular staircases and inclined planes for horses, cattle, and vehicles can be formed. There is a culvert under the western arch, into which the waters are collected and pumped out, which keeps that side of the tunnel always dry, and as a current of air now passes through the excavation, the place is rendered comfortable, and by the aid of the gas lights, which are always burning, the temperature of the atmosphere is nearly the same as it is on shore.

Gentleman's Magazine, September.

1843

THE ROYAL YACHT

The royal yacht now building at Pembroke, for her Majesty and Prince Albert, has been ordered to be entered in the "Navy List" under the title of the "Victoria and Albert Yacht." She will cost, we have heard, little short of £100,000.

We find the navy at the present moment consists of 234 vessels of all sorts, mounting in the whole 3,890 guns, which is about 670 guns less than last new year's day, and consequently we have about 7000 seamen fewer in employ. It appears we have 18 sea-going line-of-battle ships, being 7 less than last year; 132 frigates, being 5 less than last year; 39 sloops, 1 less; 36 smaller vessels; 19 less than last year; 65 steamers, 4 additional; 21 surveying vessels; 10 troop ships; and 10 receiving ships.

Illustrated London News, January 21.

Crusade Against Workhouses

Our readers are already aware of the existence of a band of midnight legislators, who infest Carmarthenshire and the contiguous districts of South Wales, under the somewhat mysterious appellation of Rebecca and her Daughters, the object of whose confederacy seems to be an unmitigable crusade against union-workhouses and turnpike-gates. . . . On each of these excursions the troop consists of a large number of men and boys, all of them well mounted, and most of them dressed in women's clothes, and nearly all armed with guns, pistols, pitchforks, hay-knives, reaping-hooks, crow-bars, or some other weapon, and are invariably headed by Rebecca, who is described as being a remarkably strong tall man, well disguised, and who appears to have unlimited authority over the lawless crew who term themselves *her* children. . . . It is not the least remarkable circumstance in this extraordinary movement, that when the troops appear in one part of the county Rebecca invariably appears in another, perhaps fourteen or fifteen miles distant. The most extraordinary feature in this insurrectionary movement . . . is, that neither the civil force nor the military, nor the yeomanry, have been able, not only not to put it down, but even to succeed in apprehending a single offender.

Illustrated London News, February 11.

Relics of Napoleon

On Saturday, at one o'clock, Marshal Duke de Reggio, accompanied by General Petit, Generals Athalin and Gourgaud, who had been deputed by the King, and all

the Staff of the Hotel des Invalides, proceeded to remove, preparatory to the works of the monument to Napoleon, the imperial crown, the hat, and the sword of Austerlitz, which had remained on the coffin since the day of the funeral. The whole of the Invalides were in full dress, and were drawn up on either side of the procession. These relics were afterwards deposited in an apartment in the hotel prepared for their reception.

Sunday Times, February 26.

ROBERT SOUTHEY

On Tuesday last, the 21st, this eminent poet, biographer, critic, and historian, died at his residence at Keswick, being happily relieved from a state of existence melancholy to think upon and distressing to behold. His fine mind had sunk beneath the long-continued and anxious pressure of his literary toils ; and for several years past he had been indebted to the assiduous and affectionate cares of his wife (the Caroline Bowles of poetic celebrity) for the very limited portion of comfort and happiness which his forlorn condition enabled him to taste. It is not time now to offer any account of his voluminous writings, or any opinion respecting the vast extent of his acquirements and powers of his genius. We have only to record the death of the Laureate without there being one living soul on whom his mantle can descend without deteriorating the succession.

Literary Gazette, March 25.

CHEAPSIDE TO BE PAVED

On Tuesday a meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers for the City of London took place at the Guildhall, for

the purpose of receiving a report of the sub-committee appointed to take into consideration the propriety of paving Cheapside with wood. . . . The report of the sub-committee upon the petition of certain inhabitants of Cheapside, for carrying into effect the object of paving that street from the Poultry to Newgate-street, thoroughly, was read. It recommended the adoption of the plan of putting down wooden blocks. Sir Peter Laurie opposed the recommendation of the sub-committee, upon the grounds already so frequently discussed, upon the danger to man and horse, and proposed, as an amendment, that no wood pavement should be introduced for one year. . . . It was finally agreed that Cheapside should be paved with wood.

Sunday Times, April 9.

Blast Furnaces Shut Down

Some idea may be formed of the extent to which the iron trade of South Staffordshire is depressed, by the fact that out of 111 blast furnaces fifty-three are blown out, and are wholly unproductive either of labour or interest on the large capital expended in their erection. Some have been out more, and some less than a year ; on an average, the whole number has been out at least that period, and as they would each produce full eighty tons of iron per week, the quantity withdrawn from the market is, at the lowest calculation, 220,480 tons, and yet, with this immense reduction in the make, the market is still overstocked, prices are receding, wages are being still further reduced, and the capital necessary to the advantageous carrying on of the operations involved in the manufacture

of iron, is being irrecoverably lost; while the sufferings of those usually employed at the iron works . . . are, from want of employ, on the increase.

Sunday Times, April 30.

An Outing to Blackwall

WHITEBAIT.—West India Dock Tavern, Blackwall.—L. S. LOVEGROVE respectfully informs the public that this delicious fish is now in season, together with other varieties of the finny race for which Father Thames is so much famed. The dining apartments are spacious,—the river-views of the most beautiful and varied description,—and an ornamental garden is also laid out for the use of visitors. A more inviting retreat cannot indeed be found within the same distance from the metropolis, and the access to it is considerably facilitated by the rapid transit on the Blackwall Railway. Parties are requested to proceed by the Poplar carriage, from which station on and after this date, and during the summer months, on the arrival of trains, an omnibus will be provided for the free conveyance of parties to and from the Tavern.

Sunday Times, May 14.

Celebrations at Folkestone

The mayor and corporation of Folkestone, and the directors of the Dover and South-Eastern Railway Company, yesterday celebrated the opening of the communication by regular steam-packets between the ports of Folkestone and Boulogne by a public breakfast and other festivities at the South-Eastern Pavilion Tavern at Folkestone. The town was filled all day long with visitors

from the adjacent places, and by arrivals from London, to be present at the celebration. The vessels in the harbour, which has been purchased by the railway company, and which it is in contemplation to enlarge and improve forthwith, were decorated with flags and ensigns, and presented a very gay appearance, whilst from the old tower of the church the bells rang forth a merry peal. . . . It appears that the harbour of Folkestone in its present state contains at high tide water to the depth of 29 feet, and that when the wind is South or South-west it affords a better entrance for vessels than Dover. . . . The festivities were, however, not over till a late hour, and it was nearly midnight before the steamer conveyed the French guests back to Boulogne.

Times, August 2.

A Total Abstainer

Yesterday the Rev. Theobald Mathew, the celebrated advocate of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, again made his appearance at an early hour on the spot he has selected for his labours (the large piece of ground lately consecrated for a Roman Catholic cemetery), in the Commercial-road East. He was received with loud cheering by the people assembled to witness his proceedings, many of whom called out that they wished to take the pledge before they proceeded to their respective occupations. . . .

Father Mathew addressed the people again in the evening in a forcible speech, and contrasted the condition of the Irish people before the total abstinence movement, and the improved state of the people since he had administered the pledge to more than 5,000,000 of them. Formerly

A " GIN TEMPLE " ON A SUNDAY MORNING

two men could seldom meet in Ireland without getting drunk and fighting; now 300,000 could meet without a drunken man being seen among them. . . .

He had seen more squalid poverty and wretchedness, and more people in rags, in London during his short stay here, than he had seen in all Ireland during the last two years, and he attributed it to the fact that a great part of the earnings of the people of the metropolis were expended in strong drinks. . . . After Father Mathew had drawn a lamentable picture of the degraded state of the nation, he concluded (amidst loud cheers) by calling on his hearers to come forward and take the pledge, and another batch knelt down and received it. Among them were the masters and mates of several vessels in the Pool.

Times, August 4.

A Young Lady's Education

Governess Wanted.—A lady belonging to the Church of England, competent to undertake the education of a young lady nearly 16 years of age. She must be a person of cultivated mind, of great steadiness of character, sound good sense, and cheerful temper. She is required to be proficient in the French, Italian, and German languages, to be a good musician, and capable of teaching the piano and singing well. A proficiency in drawing and water colour is particularly to be desired. Any lady wishing such a situation, and willing to be a companion to her pupils as well as instructress, may find this a comfortable home. A liberal salary will be given, and very satisfactory testimonials required. Apply, stating qualifications, etc., with real name, to A. B., Mr. Hough's, Monmouth.

Times, November 13.

1844

The Late Eccentric Dr. Swiney

From the deceased's late residence, No. 9, Grove-street, to the burial-ground of St. Martin's, Pratt-street, a distance of upwards of a quarter of a mile, the number of persons congregated to witness the funeral procession was so great, that a large body of police . . . were obliged to be present, to keep anything like order. At the ground only a limited number of persons were admitted, as it required many policemen to be stationed here to prevent the people from entering *en masse*, so great was the pressure. About a quarter before two, the funeral *cortege* made its appearance, and, agreeably to the will of the deceased, the coffin was covered with yellow cloth, studded with white nails. On getting into the street a yellow velvet pall covered with white silk, was thrown over it. Immediately after the coffin there came three young girls, the eldest about 14 years, and the other two about twelve years of age. They were habited in white (according to the will), with violet-coloured cloaks. Their head-dress consisted of straw bonnets, trimmed with white satin ribbon. The dresses had a most singular appearance, the wearers appearing more like a party proceeding to a wedding than mourners of a funeral. After these came the mutes, and then the real mourners, habited not in yellow cloaks . . . but in the usual mourning habit. In this order the cavalcade proceeded to the burial-ground, the crowd being so dense that it was with the greatest difficulty it could proceed, police-officers going first to clear the way.

Sunday Times, January 28.

THE FACTORY BILL

The division in the House of Commons on Lord Ashley's amendment upon the Factory Bill is of the utmost importance. The government are left in a minority of nine, in consequence of their pertinacious refusal to diminish, by two hours in the four-and-twenty, the period of toil to which the artisans in our factories have hitherto been doomed. Sir James Graham's bill proposed to make twelve hours the amount of a day's labour. Lord Ashley urged that ten should be the limit; and his lordship's humane amendment has been carried by 179 votes against 170. . . . We rejoice that the necessity and the justice of protecting labour have at length become so deeply impressed upon the minds of men as to have compelled the assent of a majority of the House of Commons against the strongest administration that has existed in modern times.

Morning Post, March 23.

ROSSINI AND LISZT

THE OPERA-HOUSE.—That magnificent work of Rossini's, the *Semiramide*, which bears the truest impress of his genius, could at no time have been better given than it is likely to be on Thursday next, at her Majesty's Theatre. . . . We are also to witness the extraordinary feature of two such vocalists as Grisi and Favanti, not only singing in one night, but blending their efforts in the same opera—Grisi as the imperious Assyrian Queen, Semiramide, and Favanti as the youthful warrior, Arsace. In addition to this superb opera, supported by such distinguished artists,

we are promised the production of a new ballet, of which report speaks much. . . .

LISZT, after giving several concerts in Berlin, Dresden, and Hanover, is daily expected to arrive at Paris.

Sunday Times, April 14.

LA POLKA

DANSE LA POLKA.—Mr. E. COULON has the honour to apprise the Nobility and Gentry of his return from Paris, and is much gratified at being able to announce that the result of his journey has been most successful, and he now feels himself fully competent to TEACH the new fashionable dance called LA POLKA, to all who may feel disposed to honour him with their confidence, he continues also his Dancing Academy under the patronage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and his second Academy, at his residence, 47, Great Marlborough-street.

Sunday Times, April 21.

THE DANCE FROM BADEN-BADEN

LA POLKA . . . This dance, which has lately driven the Parisians almost crazy, and is likely to do the same with many of John Bull's offspring, was introduced by Mr. Mason two years ago into this country, from Baden-Baden, and has been repeatedly danced; the copy under notice contains five polkas and one galop, all of which are in 2–4 time, and of a lively character, resembling military quicksteps, in a great measure.

Sunday Times, April 21.

Last Five Mails

The Royal Mails.—The interesting sight on the royal birthday of the mails going in procession, has been discontinued six years owing to their diminution by the railroads. Only five now remain out of the 28, which formerly used to leave St. Martin's-le-Grand every evening, viz. Dover, Hastings, Louth, Hull, Wells, and Lynn. The Leeds mail starts from the Peacock at Islington but will be discontinued on completion of the railway.

Observer, April 28.

A Horrible Discovery

Our readers will scarcely give credit to the revolting fact which we now disclose, and which merits the strongest condemnation. Frequently, since the establishment of the low rates of postage, it has been found that letter-bags, on being opened at the Post-office, emitted a stench scarcely endurable, but as nothing appeared on the face of the letters or parcels to account for this strange circumstance, the cause remained unknown until within a few days back. The discovery took place in this way, and we have positive authority for stating the fact:—A packet was posted in a country town, addressed to a surgeon in London, the envelope of which, on its arrival at the General Post-office, having been almost destroyed by a quantity of blood having oozed out, it was carefully examined, and found to contain a portion of a human body, evidently forwarded for the purposes of dissection. The attention of the authorities was immediately called to the shocking fact, and we understand that measures

have since been adopted to prevent any recurrence of so disgusting an outrage on public feeling, and so gross an abuse of the facilities of communication afforded by the Post-office.

Observer, July 14.

THE STREET CALLED "PICCADILLY"

PICCADILLY IMPROVEMENT BILL.—A bill is now on its way through Parliament to widen and improve Piccadilly, in the city of Westminster. It is under the care of the Earl of Lincoln, M.P., and Mr. John Young, the Secretary of the Treasury, and contains eight clauses. The first clause empowers the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to widen the carriage-road and south side foot way of so much of the street called "Piccadilly," in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, as lies between Bolton-street, on the east, and Park-lane, on the west, and to take and use for that purpose so much of Her Majesty's Green Park, in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, as will make Piccadilly, from Bolton-street to Park-lane aforesaid, of an uniform width of 70 feet or thereabouts.... The street, as widened, is to be repaved by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, either with stone or wood, or it may even be macadamized.

Times, July 15.

A FINE YOUNG WOMAN

TIGHT LACING.—On Monday evening an inquest was held before Mr. Higgs, at the Coach and Horses, Avery-row, Bond-street, as to the death of Miss Elizabeth Allen, aged 22, a pupil of Madame Devey, of No. 75, Lower

Grosvenor-street, the fashionable milliner. Mr. Robert Druett, of No. 6. Bruton-street, surgeon, stated that he was called in to see the deceased on Friday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, and found her quite dead on the bed, and very nearly cold. He was of the opinion that she had died very slowly from the appearances about the mouth. He could discover no traces of poison about her or in the room. He understood that she had gone up to her room about 2 o'clock, after eating a very hearty dinner. She was of very full habit of body, had come up from the country, and was one of the finest young women he ever saw. She had been found by the side of her box, and he heard she was subject to fits. He had no doubt the stooping posture and tight-laced stays had brought on congestion of the vessels of the head, which, no doubt, was the cause of death.

He had measured her corset, which was 1 foot 11 inches round, and on her body it would not meet in the smallest part by 2 inches. He was not aware if that was the usual way they were made, but if so, it was certainly too much contracted. The jury returned a verdict of " Died by the visitation of God."

Times, August 12.

Imprisonment for Debt

The Late Fleet Prison.—Tuesday next is the last day appointed by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for receiving tenders for the purchase of the late Fleet Prison. Strange things have happened in the Fleet and it is now about to pass away to some better purpose, it is hoped, than the confinement of persons for debt. The present building is sixty years old, having been built

after the destruction of the former prison by fire in the Gordon riots of 1780, when the mob was polite enough to send a message of their intention, and to defer their visit until the following day, on account of the lateness of the hour, which would not suit the convenience of the prisoners. . . . Great alterations have gradually been made in the law of debtor and creditor. Persons cannot now be confined for years at the caprice of their creditors, and if they remain long in prison it is the result of their own misconduct. Among the prisoners removed to the Queen's Prison, when the Fleet was closed last year, was one who had been in custody upwards of thirty years.

Sunday Times, October 20.

1845

THE QUEEN AT BRIGHTON—MORE ANNOYANCE

This morning, at nine o'clock, her Majesty and Prince Albert, without any attendants, left the Castle square entrance of the Palace, and walked to the Chain-pier, entirely unobserved, till they were about to return. Her Majesty looked remarkably healthy, and was dressed in a Tartan plaid pelisse of French merino, trimmed with dark fur, a straw bonnet trimmed with red and black velvet, and a black lace veil. Prince Albert wore a kind of shooting jacket, of velvet. As the royal pair were leaving the pier, about 200 persons who had congregated on the Marine-parade ran forward so as to head them in their passing through the toll-gate. From this spot to the

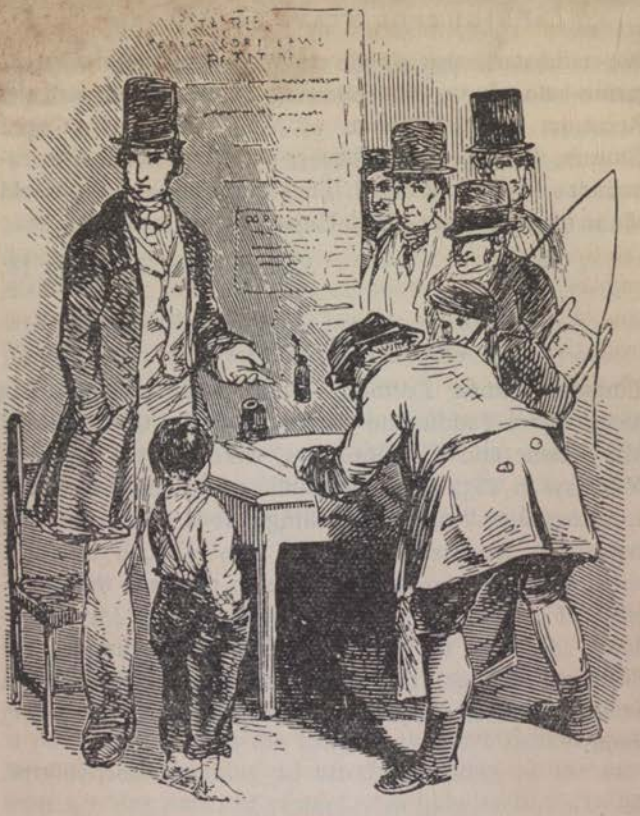
Palace is somewhat more than 100 yards, and while this space was being traversed by royalty some curious and impertinent visitors (we never have recognised among the parties who have thus acted any of the *inhabitants* of Brighton) pressed round her Majesty and her royal consort, some of them even pressing beneath the royal bonnet . . . .This annoyance to the Queen is a disgrace to the town. The persons who surrounded the Queen were chiefly tradesmen's boys . . . with baskets on their arms, and the tradesmen ought to know that such conduct on the part of their servants would be likely to drive her Majesty from the town, and deprive them from the advantage of her occasional residence at the Pavilion.

Sunday Times, February 9.

THE MAN WHO BROKE THE PORTLAND VASE

DESTRUCTION OF THE PORTLAND VASE.—On Thursday a letter was received by Mr. Jardine, enclosing him the sum of 3*l*, being the amount of fine inflicted upon the young man who gave the name of William Lloyd, for wantonly destroying the Portland Vase. The worthy magistrate immediately handed the money to the under-gaoler, with directions that he would proceed to Tothill fields Prison and communicate with the governor, to whom the fine was to be paid, upon the receipt of which the prisoner was liberated, and walked with the officer to the vicinity of the court, when he left him and returned to the European Coffee-house in Long-acre, where he still remains.

Sunday Times, February 16.



COLLECTING SIGNATURES IN THE STREET FOR THE ANTI-CORN LAW PETITION

Frightful State of Oxford

We understand that all the resident members of Convocation belonging to the following colleges voted with the Romanist party in favour of Mr. Ward; viz., Christ Church, Balliol, Oriel, Exeter, and Brasenose. The remainder were about equal. This must convince the world of the frightful state of the University of Oxford.

Sunday Times, February 16.

Tunnel Travelling

Tunnels under London.—Plans and sections of a tunnel from Paddington to the City, for the proposed Marylebone and City Railways, were prepared by Mr. Whishaw in 1832; but the public at that time were not accustomed to "tunnel travelling." It is certain that the expense of property along the line of such intended railway would be so enormous as to preclude the possibility of carrying the "way" above ground. Mr. Whishaw's idea was to work the railway according to the Blackwall plan, and the ingress and egress at each station would be effected by a vertical rising and descending room.

Globe, July 18.

Her Majesty's Visit to the Continent

At Verviers there was a grand sensation. Triumphal arches, tricolours in abundance, bands of music, soldiers, and crowds of excited people, showed that something out of the common way was to happen there. It turned out to be that the King and Queen of the Belgians,

who had accompanied Her Majesty thus far, were here to leave the train on their return to Brussels. They did so, after taking leave of the Queen and Prince Albert. As they passed along the station they were received with loud cries of "*Vive le Roi!*" and "*Vive la Reine!*" There was also a party of Prussian soldiers, who now made their first appearance on the line. Among many other indications of the proximity of a military state, not the least was a veritable *vivandière*, with her round black glazed man-like hat, her belt slung across her shoulders, with a well-stored wallet attached, her green uniform and mannish trousers and boots. As she threaded her way among the soldiers, the officials, covered with decorations, and the people in their many-coloured costumes, she was one of the most picturesque objects in the crowd—the more so perhaps because while all the great people were only *en grande tenue*, she was real, life-like, and natural.

Times, August 14.

PAUPERS GNAWING BONES

Notwithstanding the horrors and atrocities to which the Poor Law has given birth, we could not have believed it possible that even the measure we have named could have led to anything so utterly revolting as the facts stated in our paper of yesterday to have occurred in the union workhouse at Andover. A short time before the prorogation of Parliament Mr. WAKELY asked the HOME SECRETARY if he had heard "that the paupers of a union in Hampshire were employed in crushing bones, and that while so employed they were engaged in quarrelling with each other for the bones, in extracting marrow from them, and in gnawing off the meat from the extremities."

To this question Sir JAMES GRAHAM replied that he had heard nothing of the sort, and he further went on to say, that if the facts alleged were true, he was quite satisfied that they would have been represented to him. . . . Here the matter might have ended, had not Mr. WAKLEY suggested to the HOME SECRETARY that it was his duty to make inquiry into the subject. . . . It appears from the investigation which has taken place into this truly shocking affair, that the paupers are employed in crushing bones collected from various sources, including frequently the bones of horses as well as of other animals, and "*occasionally*" *some from the churchyards.*

Times, August 14.

THE NATIONAL INCOME

It appears from a survey of the figures in the return thus printed, that the national income has been gradually increasing every year, whilst the concurrent expenditure has remained comparatively stationary. In 1842 the income amounted to 51,120,040*l.*, and the expenditure to 55,195,159*l.*, showing a deficiency of 4,075,119*l.*; in 1843 the income amounted to 56,935,022*l.*, and the expenditure to 55,501,740*l.*, showing a surplus of 1,433,282*l.*; and in 1844 the income of the country amounted to 58,590,217*l.*, and the expenditure to 55,103,647*l.* . . . At present, notwithstanding the unpalatableness of the income-tax to the nation at large, the financial policy of the Peel Ministry has the merit, in a great degree, of having retrieved the Treasury from its embarrassments, and restored the balance of income and expenditure to the right side of the account.

Times, August 20.

THE OXFORD MOVEMENT

We are now enabled to mention the names of all those members of the University of Oxford who have been received into the Roman-catholic Church in the course of the last few days. They are :—

The Rev. J. H. Newman, B.D., Fellow of Oriel College; the Rev. ——— Stanton, M.A., of Brasenose College; the Rev. ——— Bowles, M.A., of Exeter College; the Rev. Ambrose St. John, student of Christ Church; J. D. Dalgairns, Esq., M.A., of Exeter College; and Albany Christie, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Oriel College.

It is stated confidently that other clergymen, also members of the University of Oxford, are preparing to take a similar step.

Sunday Times, October 19.

CORN-LAW INFORMATION

The decision of the cabinet is no longer a secret. Parliament, it is confidently reported, is to be summoned for the first week in January; and the royal speech will, it is added, recommend an immediate consideration of the Corn-laws, preparatory to their total repeal. Sir Robert Peel in one house, and the Duke of Wellington in the other, will, we are told, be prepared to give immediate effect to the recommendation thus conveyed.

Times, December 4.

TOTAL REPEAL OF THE CORN-LAWS

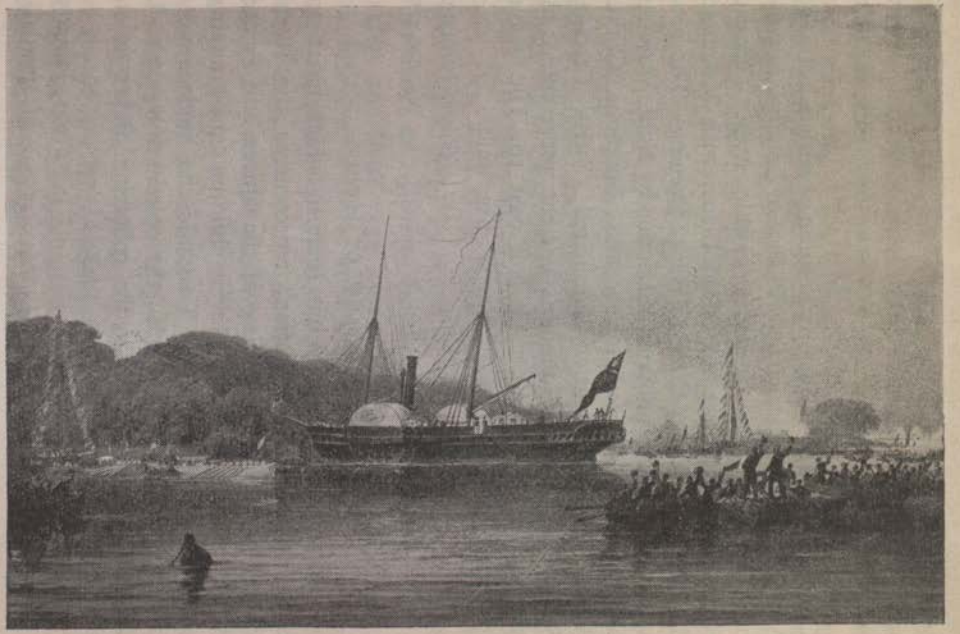
It appears to be at length pretty certain that the end of the Corn-laws is rapidly approaching, and the question now is, who dealt them the fatal blow? There need not,

however, be much doubt about the matter. To have watched the progress of events for the last seven or eight years, and not to be able to fix with certainty on the author of this assassination, seems to us scarcely a conceivable predicament; and yet the *Times* asks the question. Many circumstances, and many men have, we admit, concurred in bringing us to the point at which we have now arrived. The Tory ministers have done something, the Liberal ex-ministers, have done more; but the great agent in the business has been the Anti-Corn-law League. No one in his senses can deny this. Without the kind assistance of the League, the Corn-laws would, probably, have perished some day or another, because it is not in the nature of injustice to be everlasting; but we much fear they would have outlived the present generation, and sent many thousands and tens of thousands prematurely to their graves. *Sunday Times*, December 7.

A Fifteen-pound General

General Tom Thumb's Farewell Levees at the Egyptian Hall, previous to sailing for America, positively close on Saturday next, as he will be in Newcastle on the following Monday. The little General is fourteen years old, twenty-five inches high, weighs only fifteen pounds, is smaller than any infant that ever walked alone, and has not increased an ounce in weight since he was seven months old. He will appear in all his new performances and costumes, including representation of Napoleon and Frederick the Great, Grecian Statues, Songs, Dances, Highland Costume, and the elegant new Court dress worn before the King of the French.

Sunday Times, December 21.



THE ROYAL YACHT

1846

A Full Entertainment

Colosseum.—The Day Exhibition consists of the Museum of Sculpture, Grand Picture of London, Alhambra Conservatories, Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, Classic Ruins, Swiss Cottage and Mont Blanc, with Mountain Torrent, etc., Open from 10 till 4. Evening—The new and extraordinary Panorama of London by night, Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories, and Gorgeous Gothic Aviary, etc., brilliantly illuminated, Swiss Cottage, Mont Blanc, and Mountain Torrent represented by moonlight. Open from 7 till half past 10. The whole projected and designed by Mr. W. Bradwell.

Times, January
(repeated).

Royal Family at Home

National Tableau, of public interest, which has been eight months in preparation, representing the Royal Family at Home; consisting of the Queen and Prince Albert caressing their four lovely children; the grouping and colouring by Madame Tussaud; the model's portraiture by Mr. F. Tussaud; the costumes by Mrs. J. Tussaud—is now added to the collection. Baker-street, Portman-square.

Times, January
(repeated).

Last of the Coaches

The last of the coaches running from this town to the metropolis, driven for the last sixteen or seventeen years

by George Bird, than whom a more obliging and respected coachman never sat upon a box, has struck its colours to "all potent steam." The railway, with but a single exception—for one coach still passes through to remind one of the days of "the stage," and is, too, apparently in vigourous existence—is now the great monopolist of the road from Chelmsford to the emporium of commerce.

Essex Standard, January 16.

THE "DAILY NEWS"

The Principles advocated by THE DAILY NEWS* will be Principles of Progress and Improvement; of Education, Civil and Religious Liberty, and Equal Legislation; Principles, such as its conductors believe the advancing spirit of the time requires: the condition of the country demands: and Justice, Reason, and Experience legitimately sanction. Very much is to be done, and must be done, towards the bodily comfort, mental elevation, and general contentment of the English People. But, the social improvement is so inseparable from the well-doing of Arts and Commerce, the growth of public works, the free investment of capital in all those numerous helps to civilisation and improvement to which the ingenuity of the age gives birth, that we hold it to be impossible rationally to consider the true interests of the people as a class-question, or to separate them from the interests of the merchant and manufacturer. Therefore it will be no part of our function to widen any breach that may unhappily subsist, or may arise,

* *The Daily News* was established on January 21 with Dickens as editor.—He resigned on February 9. Ed.

between Employer and Employed; but it will rather be our effort to show their true relations, their mutual dependence, and their mutual power of adding to the sum of general happiness and prosperity.

Daily News, January 21.

TRAVELLING LETTERS

By CHARLES DICKENS

The landlady of the Hotel de l'Ecu d'Or is here; and the landlord of the Hotel de l'Ecu d'Or is here; and the femme de chambre of the Hotel de l'Ecu d'Or is here; and a gentleman in a glaze cap, with a red beard like a bosom friend, who is staying at the Hotel de l'Ecu d'Or, is here; and Monsieur le Curé is walking up and down in a corner of the yard by himself, with a shovel hat upon his head, and a black gown on his back, and a book in one hand, and an umbrella in the other; and everybody except Monsieur le Curé, is open-mouthed and open-eyed, for the opening of the carriage-door. The landlord of the Hotel de l'Ecu d'Or dotes to that extent upon the Courier that he can hardly wait for his coming down from the box, but embraces his very legs and boot-heels as he descends. . . . The Courier asks if his letter has been received? It has, it has. Are the rooms prepared? They are, they are. The best rooms for my noble Courier. The rooms of state for my gallant Courier; the whole house is at the service of my best of friends! He keeps his hand upon the carriage-door, and asks some other question to enhance the expectation. He carries a green leathern purse outside his coat, suspended by a belt. The idlers look at it; one touches it. It is full of five-franc pieces.

Murmurs of admiration are heard among the boys. The landlord falls upon the Courier's neck, and folds him to his breast. He is so much fatter than he was, he says ! He looks so rosy and so well !

Daily News, January 21.

THE "BOMBAY MAIL"

The *Bombay Mail* of the 1st of January has arrived. War has practically been declared by the Sikhs against the British, the army of the former having crossed the Sutlej.

The Governor-General has issued a Proclamation stating that it was his desire to have seen a strong Sikh government re-established in the Punjaub; but as the Sikh army had, without a shadow of provocation, invaded the British territories, he must take measures for " vindicating the authority of the British Government, and for punishing the violators of treaties, and the disturbers of public peace."

Daily News, February 5.

END OF THE SIKH WAR

Immediately on the receipt of the government despatch on Wednesday afternoon, announcing the decisive victory of the British arms in India, a communication was forwarded to the commanding officer of the Tower of London, directing a salute of 51 guns to be fired from that fortress in honour of the splendid achievement. On the receipt of the notice the royal standard was hoisted on the flag staff on the summit of the White Tower. In the meantime, the corps of royal artillery stationed at the garrison arranged the saluting guns on the quay and

forts, and at four o'clock they were discharged—the park guns being fired about half an hour previously. In the evening, in accordance with a long established custom, the Yeomen of the Guard, who are chiefly old Waterloo soldiers, assembled in their hall round a capacious antique punch bowl, presented to the corps as a rejoicing cup, by the sovereign, about two hundred years ago, and did honour to the national event—not forgetting the memory of the brave that fell in the glorious victories on the Sutlej.

Sunday Times, April 5.

Inhumanity to Mothers

The practice of turning out mothers from union workhouses without any clothing for their newly-born infants, was on Wednesday evening the subject of a question put by Mr. Christie to Sir James Graham. The Home Secretary rather prided himself on being able to give what he thought a satisfactory reply; but he mistakes if he thinks that the public will be so very easily satisfied. The answer, so far from exculpating the Poor Law Commissioners, merely proves that the atrocious practice of stripping pauper infants previous to their being carried out into the world by their destitute mothers, has long been prevalent. It was not until after two or three trials for infanticide had taken place that the attention of the Poor Law Commissioners was attracted to the subject.

Times, April 10.

Excursion to Cremorne

"Mamma, The Little Children at Cremorne-Gardens are so clever. Even that wild girl Emma Careless sat quiet

all through the performances of the Poses Plastiques, and Susan Sedate did laugh so at the Creole Choristers. Oh! do let us go Mamma, it is only 6d. for children." My dear Charlotte you must coax Papa to come home early from the office to-morrow, and we will go. I know it will do me good. Cremorne is a delightful watering-place, and all the papers spoke of it in the highest praise.—Cremorne on Thames can be reached from all parts of the town by steamboat for 4d. Cremorne on road by omnibus for 6d.

Advertisement, *Times*, June 20.

THE THUNDERSTORM ON SATURDAY

At the Houses of Parliament 14 men were engaged the whole of yesterday (Sunday) merely cutting out the pieces of old glass left in the windows that were broken by the violence of the storm. It is expected that the House of Lords will be repaired by 10 o'clock this morning, and the Commons by noon. The total number of squares demolished in the two houses of Parliament and Westminster Hall, is upwards of 7,000.

THE REGENT'S QUADRANT.—Every square of glass over the Quadrant was demolished, and the pathway strewed with broken fragments.

Times, August 3.

THE FLOGGING AT HOUNSLOW

[VERDICT OF THE JURY]

" That the deceased soldier, Frederick John White, died on the 11th of July, 1846, from the mortal effects of a severe and cruel flogging of 150 lashes, which he received on the 15th of June, 1846, at the Cavalry Barracks, on

Hounslow Heath, at Heston; that the said flogging was inflicted upon his back and neck, under the sentence of a district court-martial. . . . That the said Court-martial was authorised by law to pass the said severe and cruel sentence; that the flogging was inflicted upon him by two farriers in the presence of John James Whyte, the Lieutenant-Colonel, and James Low Warren, the surgeon of the said Regiment [7th Regt. of Hussars] and that so and by means of the said flogging the death of the said Frederick John White was caused. In returning this verdict, the jury cannot refrain from expressing their horror and disgust at the existence of any law amongst the statutes or regulations of this realm, which permits the revolting punishment of flogging to be inflicted upon British soldiers; and at the same time the jury implore every man in this kingdom to join hand and heart in forwarding petitions to the Legislature, praying in the most urgent terms for the abolition of every law, order, and regulation which permits the disgraceful practice of flogging to remain one moment longer as a slur upon the humanity and fair name of this country."

Times, August 5.

Discovery of Neptune

Le Verrier's planet was found by Mr. Galle, at Berlin, on the night of the 23rd of September. It is a star of the eighth magnitude, but with a diameter of two or three seconds. The plane was observed on Wednesday evening, at Mr. Bishop's observatory, Regents-park, notwithstanding the moonlight and hazy sky.

Sunday Times, October 4.

PORTRAITS IN ANY WEATHER

MR. CLAUDET'S COLOURED and NON-INVERTED DAGUERREOTYPE portrait Establishment, No. 18, King William-street, Strand, near the Lowther-arcade. As it is absurd to offer inverted likenesses in which the right is represented on the left, and the left on the right, Mr. Claudet begs to announce that he is enabled to take all his portraits non-inverted. This adds materially to the truth of the likeness, and when the portrait is coloured by his improved process, the result is a most correct and pleasing miniature. Successful portraits are taken in any weather, except during intense fog, and the early hours of the day are more generally favourable. Ladies have the attendance of a respectable female in a separate room, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a most complete and convenient manner.

Times, December (repeated).

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION

THE POLAR EXPEDITION.—Considerable apprehension exists amongst the relatives and connexions of the seamen engaged in the expedition of the Erebus and Terror, which sailed from the river in June last year, under the command of Sir John Franklin and Captain Crozier, and many anxious applications have lately been made to the Admiralty on the subject. No tidings have been received since last December, when, from information obtained from Esquimaux, and conveyed to the Danish settlements in Greenland, opposite Discoe Island, and thence overland, the expedition was preparing to winter in Gilbert's

Sound. The last whaler for the season has returned without bringing any intelligence, and from all accounts, this, their second winter in the ice, has set in at the north with great severity.

Globe, reprinted in the *Times*, December 17.

1847

Progress of the Famine

Melancholy indeed are the latest accounts from all parts of the county of Cork. From Bantry, Skibbereen, Crookhaven, Castletown, and Tracton, in Cork; and Dingle in Kerry; the reports present the same gloomy features. In the parish of Kilmore fourteen died on Sunday; three of these were buried in coffins; eleven were buried without other covering than the rags they wore when alive. One hundred and forty died in the Skibbereen workhouse in one month; eight have died in one day. It is stated that the work on the public roads is even more destructive than fever, for the unfed wretches have not energy enough to keep their blood in circulation, and they drop down from the united effects of cold and hunger, never to rise again.

Sunday Times, January 17.

Introduction of Ether

An unusually large meeting of the medical staff, and noblemen and gentlemen, interested in the important improvement in the operative department of surgery, produced by

the introduction of ether as a means of abrogating pain, took place in the operative theatre of the Westminster Hospital, yesterday. The operator on this occasion, as upon the former successful trial of ether, was Mr. Hale Thomson, senior surgeon to the institution, and the apparatus employed was that of Mr. Robinson, on whom the duty of administering the vapour devolved. The patient was a young woman, apparently about 30 years of age, suffering from a painful tumour connected with the trunk of the body. In about three minutes insensibility was produced, and the operator, with a few strokes of his knife, succeeded in severing the tumour from an unusually broad connexion with the skin. The operation was rapidly and dexterously performed, and although the patient uttered some expressions of impatience at the commencement, yet it was some minutes before she was sufficiently recovered from her dream to answer the questions addressed to her. In her unprepared state the operation would have been one of intense suffering.

Times, January 30.

IRISH RELIEF

FAMINE IN IRELAND.—A sale of useful and ornamental work will take place at Willis's Rooms on the 22d and 23d of April next, under distinguished patronage, the proceeds of which will be given, through the Irish Protestant Clergy, for the relief of the Protestant and Roman Catholic sufferers indiscriminately.

It will consist chiefly of knitting, lace-work, and embroidery of the most beautiful description, by the Irish peasantry, besides other contributions.

Times, January 30.

A Doomed Population

We have again to make known to the public the devastating effects of famine which is now carrying off by hundreds and by thousands the doomed population of this country. The coroners are unable to attend to all the calls made on them, and numbers of persons who died of starvation have been buried without inquests. Distress here is on the increase, and deaths are more numerous in this country (Donegal) than in the fatal year of cholera. Since the news of the ports being opened the markets have fallen about 10 per cent., but what relief is that to the poor?

Ballyshannon Herald
reprinted in the *Globe*, February 1.

Distress of the Working Classes

Perhaps at no period within the remembrance of the oldest inhabitant have distress and privation pressed more heavily on the working classes than at the present moment. The streets are crowded with paupers, most of them Irish, who have travelled to Manchester from Liverpool, in the hope either of obtaining employment, or sharing with others from the public bounty of the town. A soup-kitchen has been established, from which are distributed daily some 6,000 quarts of nutritious soup, with 1,000 loaves of bread. It is remarkable that of the recipients of this charity 9-10ths are Irish people. The operative classes employed in mills and manufactories (most of whom are working short time) seem to shrink from an application for charity, and prefer existence on the limited means derived from their labour. In the midst of so much want

and misery it is gratifying to observe that not the slightest evidence of insubordination has shown itself. The working people generally seem to be of opinion that the distress from which they are now suffering has proceeded from no causes over which the Government has had control.

Times, February 17.

IMPROVEMENTS AT WINDSOR

WINDSOR CASTLE.—During the absence of the royal family this spring, many repairs, alterations, and improvements are to be made in and about the Castle and its appurtenances. A great number of bricklayers have for several days been busily engaged in constructing a new interior wall for the Queen's riding house, which wall is intended to receive the newly-invented material called "kamptulikon," in lieu of the deal boards, which, owing to some mal-construction in the original walls, have all been destroyed by the dry-rot, as indeed have been almost all the other interior fittings of the costly stables surrounding the riding-house. . . . The new passage, which has been in hand so long, from the basement story of the Brunswick Tower, through and under the eastern terrace into the orangery and the slopes, is now nearly completed. This passage was commenced many months ago, in order that her Majesty might pass from the interior of the Castle to walk in the Home-park without being crowded upon by the throng of people who frequent the parterre and the terrace on "public days."

Globe, February 27.

A FOOLISH FAST

Next Wednesday, then, is the day appointed by her Majesty's Privy Council for the general fast and humiliation

in consideration for the awful famine in Ireland. We have laboured hard to discover what connection exists between this child's play of going-for-a-day-without-breakfast-dinner-and-supper and the real and horrible starvation that is sweeping thousands to their graves in our unhappy Sister Country.

Sunday Times, March 21.

First Appearance of Mademoiselle Jenny Lind

We have had frequent experience of the excitement appertaining to " first nights," but we may safely say, and our opinion will be backed by several hundreds of Her Majesty's subjects, that we never witnessed such a scene of enthusiasm as that displayed last night on the occasion of Mademoiselle Jenny Lind's *début* as Alice in the Italian version of *Robert le Diable*.

In the first place, there was the crowd outside the theatre, the interminable string of carriages, and the mob, which filled the piazza in the Haymarket, anxious to see the passengers alight. Then, within the theatre there was the entrance of Her Majesty, who, on coming to patronize the young vocalist, was welcomed with enthusiasm as if she had visited the theatre in state. Then—great event—Mademoiselle Jenny Lind herself appeared, attired in pilgrim's garb. The uproar which followed her entrance is something to be remembered, not described. The whole crowded mass displayed a power of lungs truly astounding, and hats and handkerchiefs waved from all parts. . . .

If the expectations were great, we must say they were more than realized. People came prepared to admire,

but they admired beyond the extent of their preparation. The delicious quality of the organ—the rich gushing notes were something entirely new and fresh. The auditers did not know what to make of it. . . . The conversations in the box-lobbies were all indicative of the highest gratification and the highest wonder, were all variations in the one theme of " Did you ever hear such a thing in your life ? "

Times, May 5.

A Great Singer

Mdlle. Lind is a great singer—great, inasmuch as she works with a second-rate and limited voice ; and a very great actress in parts of the second order—her *Norma* having proved that the highest tragical passions are beyond her reach.

Athenæum, August 28.

The Panic in the City

Notwithstanding the many failures which have already taken place, it is quite clear that affairs have not yet come to a crisis ; the cloud is still gathering, and, unless preventive steps be immediately taken we are fast approaching to a National bankruptcy. Monday, it is much to be feared will be a frightful day in the City. Under such circumstances it is the duty of the executive government to take immediate measures for averting the evil ; the Bank ought at once to be relieved by them from the restrictions now imposed upon it, and as this can be done by an order in Council, there can be no possible excuse for any further delay. In extreme cases bold measures are always the

best; we call upon the government, therefore, to come forward at once, and, by taking that bold step which can alone afford immediate relief, save us from the terrible consequences of a national insolvency.

Sunday Times, October 3.

The Money Pressure

The intense apprehension which a host of failures has created, has begun to affect the highest and soundest quarters of our commerce; and the boast of solvency can no longer be made by any man who has not bank notes, or their literal equivalent, at his immediate command for a long futurity of engagements. Short bills, dock warrants, and bills of lading are almost as useless in London as they would be at Timbuctoo. In a few words, the pressure has so far become an indiscriminate panic, that the great and imperative necessity is expressed in a single phrase—the credit of the Bank of England. All other kind of credit is pretty nearly departed; and the relief—and, we regret to confess our conviction, the peace also—of the country depends upon the prompt and effectual intervention of the unquestionable integrity of that magnificent corporation.

Morning Chronicle, October 23.

Death of Dr. Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy

It is with no ordinary regret that we have received intelligence of the premature and most unlooked-for death of Dr. Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy. He expired at Leipsic, on Thursday last, after a short illness, which

brought on paralysis of the brain. The triumphant reception which he had met with in London last spring, and the magnificent productions which were then heard under the directing influence of his genius, will never be forgotten by those who witnessed them. . . . He had not yet completed his 39th year, having been born on the 3rd of February, 1809.

Times, November 10.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH

EXTRAORDINARY FACT.—The Queen's speech in the opening of parliament was received at Newcastle-upon-Tyne shortly after four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and at Edinburgh in less than half an hour afterwards, having been communicated by electric telegraph.

Sunday Times, November 28.

A COMPARISON WITH "JANE EYRE"

WUTHERING HEIGHTS. By Ellis Bell.—Agnes Grey. By Acton Bell. 3. Vols. 'Jane Eyre,' it will be recollected, was *edited* by Mr. Currer Bell. Here are two tales so nearly related to 'Jane Eyre' in the cast of thought, incident, and language as to excite some curiosity. All three might be the work of one hand,—but the first issued remains the best. In spite of much power and cleverness; in spite of its truth to life in the remote nooks and corners of England, 'Wuthering Heights' is a disagreeable story. The Bells seem to affect painful and exceptional subjects: —the misdeeds and oppressions of tyranny—the eccentricities of 'woman's fantasy.' They do not turn away

from dwelling upon those physical acts of cruelty which we know to have their warrant in the real annals of crime and suffering,—but the contemplation of which true taste rejects.

Athenæum, December 25.

1848

Bad State of Trade

Distress in Leeds.—Owing to the bad state of trade in this town, and the consequent want of employment amongst the working classes, there is a great amount of distress prevalent at the present time. The tradesmen and shopkeepers are greatly affected by this state of things; and a very respectable shopkeeper declared to our correspondent, on Monday last, that three shops in the drapery line, in one of the principal streets of the town, paying rent to the amount of about 140*l.* per year, did not, during three days of last week, realise so much as 7s. 6d. Energetic means are being used for the relief of the working classes, but it is to be feared they will fall far short of the amount required.

Manchester Guardian, February 23.

The Chartist Demonstration

The metropolis presented yesterday a scene of unusual excitement and alarm. The determination announced by the members of the Chartist National Convention to hold their meeting and procession in defiance of the law and

By permission of the Proprietors of "Punch"

"EFFICIENCY OF FEMALE POLICE IN WHAT IS VULGARLY CALLED 'A JOLLY ROW.'"

the constituted authorities—the military preparations, almost unparalleled for extent and completeness, made by the illustrious Duke at the head of the army to put down any insurrectionary attempts that might be made—and the remarkable unanimity with which the middle and higher classes placed their services at the disposal of the Government—had each in turn contributed to interest large numbers of the population in the results of the day's proceedings, and to increase the general feeling of undefined apprehension with which the intentions of the Chartists were regarded. The weather was exceedingly favourable for the demonstration; no obstruction was offered by the police to the trade's and other processions which left the Middlesex side of London for Kennington-common; a free thoroughfare was permitted to all who wished to take part in the public meeting; and yet, instead of the 300,000 persons who we were told would assemble upon Kennington-common, and proceed thence to the House of Commons, the most liberal estimate of the number of persons within view at one time at Kennington-common does not reach 50,000, and ought not probably to exceed 20,000. *Times*, April 11.

THE ALIEN BILL

THE CHARTIST CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the delegates yesterday, Mr. Clark drew the attention of the Convention to the Alien Bill introduced last night into the House of Lords by the Marquis of Lansdowne, and said, that if it were to be put in force he should be glad to see it applied to "a person called Prince Albert," and also to M. Guizot. *Times*, April 12.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE

In tracing the Chartist itinery by anticipation, Saturday's *Débats* made the procession march through, " The great place called Elephant and Castle."

Globe, April 12.

A VERY GENTLEMANLY OVERCOAT

FLETCHER'S Registered Summer Palla Gallica, price only two guineas.—This very gentlemanly overcoat can be worn either with or without another, and is allowed to be the best in London, in style, quality, and workmanship. Now ready in a variety of new colours. Fletcher's newly Registered Lounging Palla for the study, riding, walking, travelling, fishing, shooting, the sea-side, &c. Price one guinea and a half.

Times, April (repeated).

DRURY LANE THEATRE

Last night we had a repetition of that dull brutality which was the grand nuisance of Monday. The pit was occupied by a brawling and hooting mob, who, notwithstanding the clear exposition by Mr. Jardine, chose to run counter to it in the stupidest and most irrational manner. . . . A shower of bouquets thrown to M. Melingue the principal actor, in the course of the performance, was followed by a roar of applause from the " anti-monopolists " who, on the whole, seemed to be gaining strength. The " monopolists," on the other hand, seemed to be getting more mischievous, as they upset a bench or two, and broke

a wreath from a panel on the boxes. During these disgraceful outrages inside the theatre the street in which it is situated has been infested by a mob of black-guards who amuse themselves by hissing the ladies in their carriages, and insulting anybody who looks like a Frenchman.

Times, June 15.

House of Commons

Mr. H. Berkley presented a petition from Mr. B. Webster, of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, in which, while deprecating the recent disturbances at Drury Lane Theatre, he complained of the great hardship of this country being overrun by foreign dramatic performers, and praying for relief.

Times, June 16.

M. Chopin's Matinee

It is not too much to say that, at a period when so many sources of pleasure appear to be exhausted, when mechanical skill, too, has been carried to a point precluding the hope of much further discovery—M. Chopin gave his audience yesterday week an hour and a half of such musical enjoyment as only great beauty combined with great novelty can command. . . . M. Chopin has proved to us that the instrument is capable of yet another "mode" —one in which delicacy, picturesqueness, elegance, humour, may be blended so as to produce that rare thing, a new delight. . . . After the "hammer and tongs" work on the pianoforte to which we have of late years been accustomed, the delicacy of M. Chopin's tone and

the elasticity of his passages are delicious to the ear. He makes a free use of *tempo rubato*; leaning about within his bars more than any player we recollect, but still subject to a presiding sentiment of measure such as presently habituates the ear to the liberties taken. In music not his own we happen to know that he can be as staid as a metronome; while his Mazurkas, etc. lose half their characteristic wildness if played without a certain freak and licence—impossible to imitate, but irresistible if the player at all feel the music.

Athenæum, July 1.

Prince Louis Napoleon

Prince Louis Napoleon has been elected deputy for Paris and has been placed by a considerable majority at the head of the poll.

Times, September 23.

Trials at The Old Bailey

The trials at the Old Bailey present a singular contrast to the 10,000 prisoners, the 12,000 files of correspondence and the 1,000,000 interrogatories of the judicial proceedings upon the Paris insurgents. Considering that London is now squaring accounts for a whole year's treason the show is very poor. A dozen or two shoemakers, tailors and joiners are discovered to constitute the nucleus and mainstay of that Chartism which last spring was to upset and remodel the empire. The most respectable criminal is a foolish young portrait-painter; and the most spirited a mulatto, bred and born in the service of Her Majesty.

Times, Sept. 29.

JANE EYRE

Jane Eyre, in spite of some grand things about her, is a being totally uncongenial to our feelings from beginning to end. We acknowledge her firmness—we respect her determination—we feel for her struggles ; but, for all that, and setting aside higher considerations, the impression she leaves on our mind is that of a decidedly vulgar-minded woman—one whom we should not care for as an acquaintance, whom we should not seek as a friend, whom we should not desire for a relation, and whom we should scrupulously avoid as a governess.

. . . . . .

The question of authorship, therefore, can deserve a moment's curiosity only as far as " Jane Eyre " is concerned, and though we cannot pronounce that it appertains to the real Mr. Currer Bell and to no other, yet that it appertains to a man, and not, as many assert, to a woman, we are strongly inclined to affirm.

Quarterly Review.

O'BRIEN AND HIS 100,000 MEN

From the scattered information which reaches me, Carrick seems a place inhabited by a wild and lawless race, ripe for any scheme, however desperate, and likely when called on to fight with steady ferocity. . . . There yesterday Mr. Smith O'Brien proclaimed the Rebellion of 1848, and offered himself as leader in its desperate hazards. In a highly inflammatory speech he reminded the people that there was a time when the name he bore would have aroused the whole country in his behalf,

and he invited them to follow him now . . . and to-day it was generally reported and believed in Waterford, that he had betaken himself to the hills, with 100,000 followers.

Sunday Times, July 30.

TRIAL OF WM. SMITH O'BRIEN

The Lord Chief Justice Blackburne proceeded to address the prisoner, who rose from his chair in which he had taken his seat on the conclusion of his observations, and presented himself to the Court with the same impassibility of feature that he had before exhibited :— William Smith O'Brien (said his Lordship) after a long, patient, and laborious trial, a jury of your countrymen have found you guilty of high treason—Their verdict was accompanied by a recommendation to the mercy of the Crown—that recommendation, as is our duty, we shall send forward to the Lord Lieutenant, to whom, as you must know, exclusively belongs the power to comply with it. . . . The few words you have addressed to the Court forbid me (I say it with the greatest distress) to proceed any further with this subject. It now only remains to the Court to pronounce the Sentence of Death. (Here his lordship and his brother judges put on their black caps, and the act caused a perceptible sensation in the court on every one but the prisoner. His Lordship proceeded with much solemnity).—That sentence is, that you, William Smith O'Brien, shall be taken hence to the place whence you came, and be thence drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and be there hanged by the neck until you are dead, and that afterwards your head shall be severed from your body, and your body severed into four quarters, to be disposed of as her

Majesty may think fit. May the Lord have mercy on your soul! . . .*

The governor of the gaol put his arm on Mr. O'Brien's shoulder and was about removing him, when Dr. Gray, Mr. Potter . . . and Mr. O'Hara pressed to the side of the dock, and with outstretched arms sought his hand. He turned round and gave each of them a hearty shake of the hand, bowed his head to his friends, and almost with a smile on his face descended from the dock in the custody of the officers of the prison.

Sunday Times, October 15.

1849

INDIA

We have received by express from Marseilles our advices and papers from India, in anticipation of the Overland Mail from Bombay on the 3d December. . . .

Our private sources of information as to the progress of the Scinde field force are somewhat counter to the tenor of the Bombay press. It appears that the main body was still at Sukkur, without having received the order to push on, and that the siege train was making but very slow progress up the river. . . .

An attempt to corrupt the artillery at Dum-Dum had been discovered to the authorities in Bengal, and proved itself to be another instance of Sikh villany and temerity in such matters.

Times, January 5.

* The sentence was later commuted to banishment for life; a conditional free pardon being subsequently granted.—Ed.

The Great Free Trade Dinner at Manchester

Yesterday evening a " monster banquet " took place in the Free Trade Hall to celebrate the " great fact " of the " final repeal of the Corn Laws." The immense area of the vast building was occupied with tables, covered alternately with pink and white calico, stretching the entire length of the Hall at right angles with the raised platform, on which were seated 70 of the most distinguished guests, including Mr. Cobden, Colonel Thompson, Messrs. Villiers, Gibson, M. Philips, Henry, Bright, Jackson, Williams, and several other Members of Parliament. The other company, a most multitudinous throng, comprised the leading anti-monopolists from all parts of the kingdom, and sat 158 at the eight vice-presidents' tables, 2,020 in the body of the hall, and with 700 who were accommodated in the galleries, constituted an assemblage of nearly 3,000 persons.

Times, February 1.

The Atlantic Telegraph

Amongst the miscellaneous proceedings of the United States Congress are projects to establish a telegraphic communication across the Atlantic to Europe, to form a similar line across the American continent, and also a project to form a line of railway from the Lakes of Michigan to the Pacific.

Times, February 21.

Abolition of Church Rates

Mr. Trelawny, pursuant to notice, moved a resolution, " That effectual measures should be immediately taken

for the abolition of church-rates." . . . The House went to a division, when, according to the form of putting the question, it was carried by 183 to 20, that Mr. Trelawny's resolution should stand as moved by him; and upon a second division that motion was negatived by 119 to 84.

Times, March 14.

Mr. Dickens in Court

Marylebone.—Mr. Charles Dickens ("Boz") and Mr. Mark Lemon attended at this court—the latter for the purpose of preferring a charge of attempted robbery against Cornelius Hearne, aged 19, and the former as a witness in the case. Mr. Lemon, on being sworn, said, last evening, about 9 o'clock, as I was walking with my friend Mr. Dickens along the Edgware-road, I felt a hand in my coat pocket, and on turning round saw the prisoner draw his hand therefrom. I gave him a rap with my stick, when he abused me and ran away. I and Mr. Dickens ran after him, and he was shortly afterwards taken. He was extremely violent, and he kicked me very severely on the knee. . . . Mr. Dickens.—When at the station I said I thought I knew the prisoner, and that I had seen him at the House of Correction. Prisoner.—Now, your worship, he must have been in quod there himself or he couldn't have seen me. I know these two gentlemen well; they're no better than swell mob-men, and get their living by buying stolen goods. (Laughter). That one, (pointing to Mr. Dickens) keeps a "fence," and I recollect him at the prison, where he was put in for six months, while I was only there for two.

Both the literary gentlemen seemed to enjoy amazingly the honour which the prisoner had with such unblushing

effrontery conferred upon them, but, as may be readily imagined, neither of them confessed to having any connexion whatever with that "highly respectable" body, the swell mob, or to obtaining a livelihood by dealing in stolen goods.

Times, March 21.

A Celebrated Trial

The Trial of Rush.—The forthcoming assizes create an interest, not only in this city and county, but in the metropolis and elsewhere, rarely equalled, and perhaps never exceeded . . . never was there, probably, here or elsewhere, such a thrilling interest—such an absorbing excitement—prevailing, as is now predominant in the public mind with respect to the horrible tragedy perpetrated about four months back at Stanfield-hall. The position in society occupied by the victims—the sufferings of the devoted, affectionate wife, and of that heroic girl Eliza Chestney—the supposed motives of the accused—and the obscurity which rests over much of the personal and even confidential intercourse between the late Recorder and Mr. Rush—have all contributed to raise curiosity to the highest pitch . . . It is essential that the reporters should be properly accommodated, as the trial is a most important one, and unless they can take their notes free from the contact and crushing of the crowd the publicly important *desideratum* of accuracy cannot be secured.

Norfolk Chronicle, March 24.

Annexation of the Punjab

The annexation of the Punjab to our dominions has been announced in form; the British frontier has now been

pushed beyond the Indus. . . . No acquisition was ever made by us with more aversion, or by means less open to censure ; and by the industrious portion of the people the transfer will be hailed with gratitude.

Bombay Times of April
reprinted in the *Times* of May 24.

Natural Death of Empires

There have been times, which our grandsires yet remember, when so splendid an acquisition as the Punjab would have thrown England into an ecstasy of expectation and joy. It is scarce a century since this homely old monarchy pointed with pride to a few scattered stations, settlements, plantations, and forts, won by hard fighting and severe industry. . . . While we have conquered a large segment of the earth, we have learnt that empire is not a real union of nations ; that to govern strangers is not less difficult than to subdue them ; that victory and defeat bequeath equal burdens ; and that where there is no sympathy of race, or common bond of interest, the work of the conqueror will be always beginning again. . . . Debt is the natural death of empires. It is debt that will one day destroy British India. That is the foe against which all the courage and activity of the Indian authorities should be forthwith directed. Now is the time, for a term of peace is before us, but how long it will last no man living can conjecture.

Times, May 24.

Mr. Macaulay's History of England

There is hardly a page—we speak literally, hardly a page—that does not contain something objectionable either in

substance or in colour: and the whole of the brilliant and at first captivating narrative is perceived on examination to be impregnated to a really marvellous degree with bad taste, bad feeling, and, we are under the painful necessity of adding—bad faith.

Quarterly Review.

1850

An Extraordinary Hurricane

During the whole of Tuesday night and the greater part of Wednesday the wind, which was in a westerly direction, blew terrifically strong, at one period making it rather difficult for pedestrians to maintain their equilibrium whilst passing over the metropolitan bridges. This was more particularly felt at Charing-cross Bridge, for so powerful was the wind that the whole structure swung to and fro like a vessel upon the river; but notwithstanding the extraordinary oscillation not the least injury was done to the bridge. The owners of small craft lying in the river will be again serious losers by the wind, which in numberless cases forced the vessels from their moorings, and sent them away with the tide. The watermen from Vauxhall to Rotherhithe declare that such a night as that of last Tuesday has not been experienced near the metropolis for a considerable time. As might be expected, much mischief was done during the night, but about six o'clock on Wednesday morning the wind increased with such violence that it almost resembled a hurricane, and many serious accidents were the results.

Observer, February 11.

The Charge of Bigamy

It is understood now that in a few days final proceedings will be taken in the case of an order made by Mr. Peregrine Bingham, the Magistrate at Marlborough-street Police-office, for the payment of the amount of a recognizance for the appearance of Maria Dolores, Comtesse de Landsfeldt (Lola Montes), on the charge of bigamy, the particulars of which are familiar to the public. Messrs. Henry D. Davies and Daniel Davies are the bail responsible for this amount.

Globe, April 25.

Death of William Wordsworth

It is with feelings of much regret that we announce to-day the death of William Wordsworth. The illustrious poet breathed his last at noon on Tuesday by the side of that beautiful lake in Westmorland which his residence and his verse had rendered famous . . . Let us hope that the office of Poet Laureate, which was dignified by its two last possessors, may never be conferred upon a person unworthy to succeed them.

Times, April 25.

Industry of all Nations

His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Royal Commission for the promotion of the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations to be held in the year 1851.

Times, April 26.

THE DERBY DAY

For the first time since 1798, the Epsom programme announced a race to precede the two great events of the meeting, in the shape of a free plate of 50*l.*, in addition to the ordinary quantum of sport acceptable to the visitors and creditable to the management. . . . It is almost superfluous to state that with a race for its staple "feature" on which speculation reached an unprecedented amount, and on which the quotations have shown the most extraordinary fluctuations, a vast concourse of people was attracted to the Downs. . . . Shortly after 3 o'clock the horses were conducted to the paddock, and having been formed by Mr. Hibbard into order for starting, appeared at the post. Without any delay the flag was lowered, and in the short space of 2 minutes and 50 seconds, the time occupied in running the race, the cares and speculations of a year were closed by Voltigeur, "one of the safest horses in the race," as many considered him the day before, passing the chair a very easy winner.

Times, May 30.

A COWARDLY ATTACK

On Thursday evening a cowardly attack was made upon her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen by a man who, until within the last four years, held a commission in her Majesty's service.

About twenty minutes after six o'clock on that evening her Majesty, accompanied by three of the royal children, and Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady in Waiting, left Cambridge House, Piccadilly, where her Majesty had been calling to enquire after the health of her illustrious uncle. A

crowd had assembled without the court-yard gates to witness her Majesty's departure, and as the royal carriage passed out of the gates a person respectably dressed, and about six feet two inches high, advanced two or three paces, and with a small black cane, which he held in his hand, struck a sharp blow at the Queen. The blow took effect upon the upper part of her Majesty's forehead, and upon her bonnet, which being of a light texture was driven in by its force. The act was witnessed by a great many persons, and a rush being made, the delinquent was instantly seized. . . .

Her Majesty betrayed no feeling of alarm, and immediately after the occurrence drove up Piccadilly, on her return to Buckingham Palace, the spectators cheering loudly as she passed along. . . . *Observer*, June 30.

Arrival of the Koh-i-Noor Diamond

This priceless gem arrived at Plymouth in her Majesty's steam sloop Medea, Commander Nicholas Lockyer, R.N., on Saturday morning at seven o'clock, in the custody of Colonel Mackeson, of the East India Company's Service, and Captain Ramsay, Military Secretary to the Governor-General of India. The jewel was not transhipped, but was taken to Portsmouth in the Medea, where it remained on board last night in charge of the above officers, awaiting instructions from the Home Office as to its disposal. *Morning Post*, July 1.

The Exhibition

In the defence of Hyde Park against the threatened mischief of the gigantic baby with which Free Trade

is to bless us in 1851, we hope that a firm and uncompromising stand will be made. We trust, moreover, that all in London who value the integrity of their boasted "lungs" will guard themselves carefully against a false security, that the idea is too absurd to be practically entertained or carried out. We all know how completely even the strongest minds may lose the reins of judgment when run away with by a hobby, and with every respect for the originators or inventors of the costly toy called the Exhibition of all Nations, we have a strong suspicion that the state of their minds on that one point is at present such as to demand the exercise of a little wholesome restraint.

Morning Post, July 1.

Sir Robert Peel's Last Moments

Sir Robert Peel expired in the dining-room of his mansion from which apartment he had not been removed since his arrival at home after the accident which has ended so fatally.

Sir Benjamin Brodie, Mr. Cæsar Hawkins, Mr. Hodgson, Dr. Seymour, Mr. Shaw, and Dr. Foucart have been in attendance upon Sir Robert since the accident. The latter gentleman is a Scotch physician resident in Glasgow, who happened to be passing when the accident occurred. He was one of the first to raise Sir Robert from the ground, and accompanied him in Mrs. Lucas's carriage home, where he has since continued in constant attendance, with the full concurrence and sanction of Sir Benjamin Brodie and Mr. Hawkins.

Times, July 3.

Buildings in Hyde Park

Sir D. L. Evans presented a petition from certain persons residing in the vicinity of Hyde Park, against the appropriation of a portion of the park to the buildings for the exposition of 1851, complaining that the effect would be to depreciate their property for two years, and praying the House to interpose so that they might not be put to the expense of legal proceedings for the purpose of preventing such appropriation.

Times, July 5.

The Queen's Assailant

Yesterday at noon, Robert Pate, late an officer in the 10th Hussars, who stands charged with having assaulted Her Majesty the Queen by striking her on the head with a cane in Piccadilly on the evening of the 27th ult., was brought up in custody of Mr. Superintendent Otway for re-examination at the Home Office.

Times, July 6.

Her Majesty's Theatre

This week will be an extraordinary one at this theatre. Pasta will this evening afford the rising generation of opera goers an opportunity of testing the magic of a voice about which their fathers and mothers still rave. Another interesting feature of the night will be the support tendered to the great vocalist by her favourite pupil, Mademoiselle Parodi, who will enact the part of Jane Seymour. The second novelty which has been provided by the management is of even a more singular character. Dona Martinez who, under the title of the

"Black Malibran," has been enchanting the western world, will, on Tuesday, sing several of the national airs of Spain and the Havanna. A third announcement is, that the charming Carlotta Grisi has been re-engaged for a few nights, in order to allow the reproduction of "The Tempesta."

Observer, July 8.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE AGE

Cantelo's Royal Incubator, 4, Leicester-square. Chickens always hatching. Exhibited by command of Her Majesty, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and Royal Family at Windsor Castle, and to thousands of ladies and gentlemen equally astonished and delighted. Open from 10 to 10. Admission 1s. Machines, chickens, pheasants, ducks, and guinea fowls for sale.

Times, July (repeated).

THE REGENT'S PARK

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented to the Zoological Society of London, is EXHIBITED DAILY, from 1 to 6 o'clock, at their gardens in the Regent's-park . . . The Arab snake charmers, Juban Abou Haijah, and Mohammed Abou Merwan will also perform on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 4 o'clock, weather permitting. Admission 1s.

Times, August (repeated).

A NEW HIERARCHY

This isle has been "frighted from its propriety," within the last few days by the publication of a papal bull, purporting to effect the partition of England into episcopal

divisions, for the purposes of the Roman Catholic Church, and to nominate certain ecclesiastics of that communion to the several bishoprics so designated . . . in a word a new hierarchy. For example . . . by the fiat of the Pope of Rome, Pius IX. there are now created no fewer than a dozen bishoprics and archbishoprics in England; the surface of the land having been systematically divided in the Vatican with that object, and each section duly allotted to those of the clergy of the Church of Rome best qualified in the eyes of that sovereign to advance his ultimate views, whatever they may be, in respect to the religion and the independence of this country. . . .

. . . There is to be an archbishopric of Westminster, with an archbishop holding, it is presumed, the ecclesiastical primacy of England; the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman, a Roman Cardinal, well known as a controversialist writer, has been appointed to fill that metropolitan see.

Observer, October 27

1851

The County Franchise

Mr. Locke King brought on last night his annual motion for the assimilation of the county franchise to that of boroughs, and after a brisk little debate Ministers were beaten by a majority of two to one. Mr. King mustered a round hundred against the Ministerial 52—exactly one for each county in England and Wales.

Times, February 21.

THE ROYAL FAMILY AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION

Speedy Transport

On the morning of Thursday last, three Scotch members of Parliament—viz., Mr. Forbes, M.P., for Stirlingshire, Mr. W. Lockhart, M.P. for Lanarkshire, and Mr. A. Elliot Lockhart, M.P. for Selkirkshire—recorded their votes at the Falkirk election, the former at the town of Falkirk, the two latter at Lanark. On the same evening these gentlemen took part in the division in the House of Commons on Mr. Disraeli's motion on agricultural distress. By means of the railway all this was done without the slightest personal effort or discomfort; but the act contrasts strongly with the state of matters in the last century, when it was nothing unusual for a Scotch member to endure a week's travelling before commencing his Parliamentary duties.

Times, February 21.

The Great Exhibition

We hear that in Westminster a movement has been commenced to try and induce the commissioners to delay till the 1st of July the throwing open of the Exhibition at 1s. entrance fee. The object of this is to prevent the fashionable season being broken in upon by the crowds of the humbler classes which will throng the streets of the metropolis. It is apprehended that if upon the 22d of May the doors of the Crystal Palace are opened at a low rate to the mechanic and the artisan, the wealthy and the noble will fly from a scene of such turmoil and confusion as London will present. We believe that the fears thus conjured up are groundless, but if they were not,

and if the commissioners listened to such an application, the popularity of the Exhibition would inevitably be destroyed.

Times, February 22.

Mr. Macready's Farewell Benefit

It might have been supposed that, with the dense and excited mass, not a word of *Macbeth* would have been heard. So well had the artist braced his energies for the occasion that he never acted with more freshness, or with greater command of his faculties. . . .

But when the tragedy was at an end, and Mr. Macready, having doffed the tartan dress, came forward in his plain suit of black—when not the artist, but the man had to address the audience, the emotion which the scene before him created was most plainly apparent. And, certainly, a more imposing spectacle could not have been presented within the walls of a theatre. No sooner had he made his appearance than the body of people who filled the large house rose, and presented a spectacle of personified enthusiasm that none but a huge mass can exhibit. Handkerchiefs might be seen waving in all parts of the house, from the pit to the gallery, and for a long time it seemed doubtful whether the artist's admirers would allow him to speak at all . . . The impression he leaves on the public mind is most forcibly shown by the demonstration of last night.

Times, February 27.

Opening of the Exhibition

The opening of the Exhibition in Hyde Park, on Thursday next, will be in full state. All the royal *cortège* will be on

the same scale as at the opening of Parliament—the passage from the Palace at Buckingham House to the Palace in Hyde Park being kept by the Royal Horse Guards. The Ministers and Officers of State, with the ladies of their respective families, will be in full dress, or court and official costume. It is also desired and expected that all persons admitted to the interior of the Crystal Palace shall appear as much as possible *en grande toilette*, to show the due respect to her Majesty, and also to assist in making the opening scene as grand and imposing as possible. We believe that the effect will be much beyond that produced on any public occasion whatever, and will exceed the grandeur of any Coronation scene on record.

Observer, April 27.

JEWS IN THE HOUSE

The House of Lords last night debated at considerable length the Oath of Abjuration (Jews) Bill, the second reading of which was read by the LORD CHANCELLOR. The main object of the measure, as his Lordship stated, was to omit from the oath taken by members of the Lower House the words "On the true faith of a Christian," which had the effect of excluding Jews from seats in that assembly. . . . In concluding a speech, which was much cheered, he called upon the House "to do justice and to have mercy." . . .

. . . The House divided, when the numbers were (including proxies),—For the second reading, 108; against it, 144; majority 36.

Times, July 18.

ALDERMAN SALOMONS

Shortly after the speaker took the chair Alderman Salomons appeared at the bar, supported by Mr. J. A. Smith and Sir B. Hall. . . .

The Hon. Gentleman then took without objection the oath of allegiance and the oath of supremacy, and proceeded with the oath of abjuration, reading from the form in his hand, until he came to the words "on the true faith of a Christian." These words he refused to read, but concluded with the words "So help me God." . . .

The SPEAKER.—The hon. member having omitted to take the oath in the form of words prescribed, it is my duty to inform him that he must retire below the bar. (Loud cheers from the Opposition side of the House.)

Times, July 19.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION

Yesterday 2,493*l.* 10*s.* was taken at the doors of the building, and the number of visitors was 51,311. The weather during the afternoon was exceedingly unfavourable, and but for that circumstance the attendance would no doubt have been larger. The mean Temperature, according to Bennett's Thermometers, was 62·2.

Times, Aug. 27.

NELSON'S DAUGHTER

Sir.—Forty-six years ago this very day the child of the immortal chief became an orphan, and his country a conqueror! With his fleeting breath, in the agonies of death, he said, "Thank God I have done my duty.

Remember, I leave my daughter Horatia a legacy to my country. Never forget Horatia." Alas, Horatia is but just discovered, with eight children, struggling to keep caste in that country he so often saved, and at last died for!

Trafalgar, Oct. 21, 1805.

P.S. Messrs. Coutts and Co., Glyn and Co., and Sir Samuel Scott and Co. are receiving subscriptions.

Times, October 21.

LECTURE ON BLOOMERISM

On Saturday evening the lady, who on a former occasion announced herself as a representative of the American press, and an intended delegate to the Peace Congress (if she had arrived in time), continued her lectures at the theatre in Dean-street, Soho. A very modest portion of her oratory, however, was devoted particularly to the dress in question, but it served more as a rallying, or central point, round which to group long disquisitions, medical, legal, political and moral. . . . But through all the phases of serious, lively, grave, or gay, the audience laughed. It did not matter to them what was said or what effect was meant to be produced; they had come for a lark to see a " Bloomer " lecture on " Bloomerism," and to prove their enjoyment of the spectacle cheered and laughed at every full stop . . . Our American instructress sometimes thought the laughter was ironical, and that she had unwittingly said something susceptible of a *double entendre*, and then, by apologising for her unknown offence, called down fresh roars.

Times, October 21.

M. KOSSUTH

To-day M. Kossuth had a sort of triumphal procession into Winchester. It was a fair day in that ancient city; and though the reception of the Hungarian ex-Governor lacked somewhat of the enthusiasm of his entry into Southampton, he had no reason to find fault with the expression of feeling with which he was welcomed.

Times, October 25.

ARRIVAL OF LOLA MONTES

KOSSUTH'S RIVAL IN THE UNITED STATES. Lola Montes, accompanied by her agent, arrived in the Humboldt, and was present in the cabin when the address was delivered to Kossuth. She passed some smart jokes upon the whole affair, and a gentleman informed our reporter that she had declared Kossuth to be a great humbug. It is stated they had some conversations during the passage. The Countess of Landsfeldt was a prodigious favourite among the gentlemen passengers during the passage. She kept them continually in roars of laughter.

New York Herald
reprinted in the *Times*, December 19.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE

M. Victor Hugo, who was closely pursued by the police, made his escape into Belgium by means of a false passport. Madame Hugo and her daughter quitted their hotel in the Rue de la Tour d'Auvergne yesterday morning

to join him at Brussels. The two sons of the exiled poet are still confined in the prison of the Conciergerie, in consequence of the verdict of the jury which convicted them of having published seditious libels in the *Evénement*.

Times, December 23.

1852

Fleas of all Nations

Russian Fleas.—200 of these little creatures are Exhibiting daily, from 1 till 10, at 5, Leicester-square, their performances astonishing all beholders. Fleas of all nations, giving their varied entertainments, firing cannon, stage-coach and omnibus conveyance, etc.; Kossuth, on four Austrian Fleas; Louis Napoleon, on the Russian Flea Hercules, 5 years old. Admission 1*s*.

Times, January (repeated).

The Bursting of the Holmfirth Reservoir

Great numbers of persons have been engaged in the river Holme and on its banks during the whole of to-day, searching for the bodies of the dead, and in recovering the wreck of property carried away by the terrible inundation of Thursday, caused by the bursting of the Bilberry Reservoir. In addition to upwards of 60 bodies discovered up to yesterday, five have been found to-day. A cash-box, containing 500*l*., has been also picked out of the *débris* thrown together in the track of the destructive torrent. The magistrates met, and determined to

open subscriptions, and men were placed in the streets with boxes to collect subscriptions from strangers. By this means upwards of 50*l.* was raised towards relieving the pressing wants of the poor creatures deprived of house and home and property by this terrible occurrence. A quantity of bedding and clothing has also been distributed. The labour of great numbers of workmen for three days has done little towards removing the accumulated wreck of property even in this town, in the bed of the river and on its banks, and in the streets.

Times, February 9.

Local Militia Acts

Lord Palmerston.—I should be one of the last to prevent Her Majesty's Government from bringing in any bill for the purpose of providing a force sufficient to protect this country in case of invasion.... I know, although we may not have the objections stated here, that objections are felt, and objections have been stated to me, that the regular militia is a bad thing, because it admits of substitutes; that you cannot rely upon your substitute; that he does not appear at the time of training; that he will not come whenever the regiment is embodied; that, in Scotland, people do not like to be compelled to serve, and that in Ireland you cannot trust the men who may be enrolled. To listen to these objections one might suppose that Englishmen are cheats, that Scotchmen are cowards, and that Irishmen are traitors. (Cheers and laughter.) All the objections I ever heard are founded upon a practical distrust of the people of these Countries. ... And my belief is, that if the Government make the appeal to the people, if they show them the dangers that may possibly

arise (hear), if they point out to them the value of the stake they have to defend, I for one believe you will not find the English substitutes running away from their colours,—that Scotchmen will maintain their character for courage, and that Irishmen will not be found unworthy of the Country to which they belong. (Loud cheering.) . . . Sir, I move to insert the word "amend," the words "and consolidate," with the intention of moving afterwards the omission of the word "local" before the word "militia." (The noble viscount resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged cheering.)

Times, February 21.

BALANCE OF POWER

Lord J. RUSSELL said, with respect to the balance of power, all such questions resolved themselves into the question of national independence. . . . After some months' consideration the Government had come to the conclusion that the plan they had proposed was the best; but if the House decided to leave out the word "local," all he could say was, that the chairman of the committee and Lord PALMERSTON must bring in the bill.

Mr. DISRAELI said, this was the most remarkable speech he had ever listened to. . . . *Times*, February 21.

AN ENVIABLE SITUATION

DOUCEUR.—£20.—The advertiser (a young man of respectability) will present the above sum to any lady or gentleman who will procure for the above a SITUATION as GUARD, Ticket Collector, etc., on any railway. The utmost secrecy may be relied on. *Times*, February 25.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK

A catastrophe of the most disastrous character has become known within the week. Her Majesty's large steamer *Birkenhead*, which had been despatched from England a short time back with reinforcements for the troops engaged in the Kaffir war at the Cape of Good Hope, has been lost off the coast there, and out of 638 souls on board, only 184 have been saved.... The speed at which she was going—8½ knots an hour—drove her with such force on the rocks, that within a few minutes after she struck she broke in two, and went down, carrying with her the large proportion mentioned above of the persons on board.

The coolness and steady obedience to order which the troops manifested on that awful and trying occasion present an instance of one of the noblest results of discipline. All the women and children were removed in time to secure their entire safety, and then the officers and men tried to save themselves in boats, and by whatever means they could obtain.

Illustrated London News, April 10.

ENGLAND'S MOST HONOURED SON

The news of the death of the Duke of Wellington has spread a gloom over the whole city, which may have a desponding effect on the future prospects of the festival. The solemn tolling of the cathedral bell, which announced that England's most honoured son had quitted this world for ever, was not at first comprehended, but as soon as

the cause was explained it became the theme of conversation and remark in every circle. The festival, the oratorios, the concerts, and the balls were forgotten. The deeds and virtues of the departed were discussed in terms of unqualified enthusiasm. . . . This morning, at the Cathedral, before the oratorio commenced, the Dead March from Handel's *Saul* was performed in honour of the illustrious dead, the audience (the most crowded since the festival began) all standing. It was a most impressive and affecting scene.

Times, September 17.

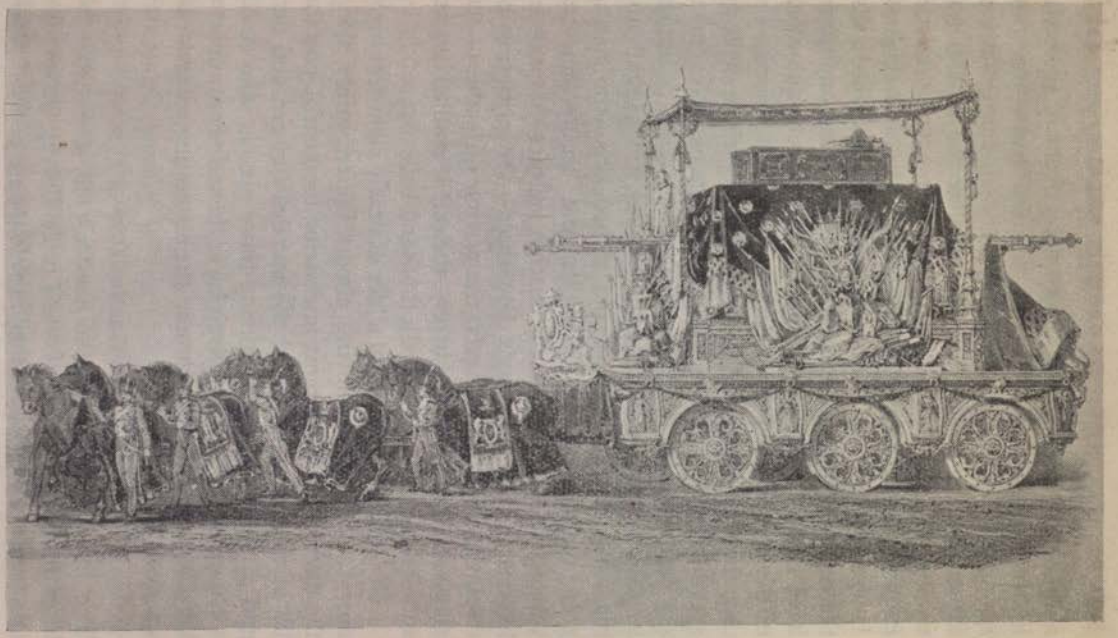
A Cook's Testimonial

As to his household, even the French cook, overlooking Waterloo and his Grace's indifference to the science of gastronomy, mourns for his death. He had exhausted all the efforts of his art in vain to elicit commendation from the Duke, who showed no preference for a good dinner over a bad one. This troubled the *chef de cuisine*, but he admits that his master was a very great man notwithstanding.

Times, September 18.

Funeral of the Duke of Wellington

At a quarter before eight o'clock 17 minute guns were fired from the park batteries. In ten minutes afterwards the curtains of the tent were drawn aside by some invisible agency, revealing to the mournful gaze of the assembled soldiers, the coffin and funeral car of their great commander. Then followed a scene which was all that the imagination can picture of tender, impressive,



FUNERAL-CAR OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON

and sublime. The troops drawn up in front of the coffin instantly presented arms and reversed arms—the guns boomed their farewell shot—the bells pealed their funereal dirge, and the bands playing one after the other alternately " The Dead March in Saul," and that yet more exquisite composition, " Before Jehovah's awful throne." It was a sight never to be forgotten. Had it not been that the occasion suggested more solemn thoughts, one might have taken a pleasure in noticing the picturesque effect of the combination of colours, sounds, and objects—the churches and other public edfices towering with a shadowy grandeur, which the melancholy tintings of a November sky rendered still more impressive, over a sea of human heads—the very roofs of the houses black with a lugubrious mass of mourning dresses and craped hats—the glaring gold uniforms of the heralds and trumpeters—the variegated costumes of the foreign officers—the scarlet liveries of Her Majesty's household—the glittering of steel, the nodding of crests, the waving of feathers—the measured tramp of war-horses—the roll of muffled drums, and the dismal clangour of a thousand bells. . . .

The coffin, resting upon a bier of nearly eight feet high, now came in view moving almost imperceptibly along the nave. This was a most interesting moment. Upon the lid of the coffin were laid the marshal's sword and hat, and . . . there were few among those present who could see unmoved a light breeze rising at the moment, impart a life-like motion to the plume of the hat resting on the dead warrior's bier. . . .

The Cathedral

The impressiveness of the service, too, can never be forgotten. The recital of the Lord's Prayer, echoed by thousands of voices, the thrilling eloquence of the " Dead

March in Saul," performed whilst the body of Arthur Wellesley was lowered to its last resting-place, and the breathless silence of a countless multitude, the sullen booming of distant cannon, and the awe-struck features of all, as the tombstone closed over our revered protector for ever, are things engraven on our brain, to be re-called at will, whilst memory holds her seat.

Morning Post, November 19.

THE GOOD GREY HEAD

It is over. The " good grey head " lies low. The great name rises, as did the constant purpose of its glorious bearer, higher and yet higher. Above earth there is nothing earthly left of our Duke—our honoured Duke—our loved Duke—except the heirlooms of his house—the trophies which he won—the reflection of the glories which he wore—the prize and sterling use of the legacies which he left to his country.

Morning Post, November 19.

1853

A BRITISH SUBJECT IN SLAVERY

Her Majesty's ship Vestal, 26, Captain Cospatrick Baillie Hamilton, serving on the North America and West Indies Station, was at Havannah on the 10th of December last; all well, and a squadron of steamships under his orders, were cruizing in the neighbourhood. Considerable excitement prevailed at Havannah, owing to a

British subject, Plassy Lawrence, who had been kidnapped from the island of Vevis, and sold into slavery at Havannah, having contrived to make her escape, and take refuge on board the Vestal. Application had been made by the British Government for the release of the poor woman, but in vain. Her sad tale will, without doubt, be made public, and prove a fitting sequel to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and will probably have the effect of inducing the Government of this country to make further enquiries into the horrors of slavery—to which it would appear, even British subjects are liable to be subjected—and the duplicity of the Spanish Government.

The poor woman, Plassy Lawrence, was compelled to prostitute herself, and her children were sold into slavery. The marks of the most savage flogging were evident on her back when she went on board the ship. The Vestal was under the guns of the batteries, and surrounded by the Spanish fleet, but her gallant Captain would not listen to any proposal for giving her back to her inhuman masters, and she remains safe under the protection of the British flag, though she is but a humble subject of that country.

Morning Post, January 13.

Domestic Fowls

In the domestic news of the week, domestic fowls figure largely. Fat Cochin China fowls, three feet tall, a pair selling for forty-nine pounds, are something novel indeed. They appear to be the rage, more even than the fat cattle, or the big-eared rabbits. All the world has been to see the huge yet delicate chicks, for delicate in health they

appear to be, several having died from the warmth of the room in which they were exhibited, the said warmth proceeding simply from the dense mass of admirers.

Morning Post, January 17.

AMERICA

Mrs. Tyler, wife of the ex-President of the United States, has addressed a long letter to the Duchess of Sutherland and the Ladies of England, in reply to the letter on slavery issued from the Stafford House convention. . . .

Mrs. H. B. Stowe has received from her publishers, Messrs. Jewett and Co., of Boston, the sum of $10,000, this being her second payment as copyright on "Uncle Tom's Cabin," making upwards of $20,000 received by her in nine months. *Morning Post*, February 15.

A ROYAL RESIDENCE TO BE BUILT

We understand the contracts for the new royal residence about to be erected at Balmoral are now completed, and that the work has been undertaken by tradesmen in the district. The building is not to be so extensive as was at first reported, but it will be a handsome edifice in the Norman style of architecture. The works are to be commenced forthwith. *Morning Post*, February 15.

MR. GLADSTONE'S FIVE HOUR SPEECH

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, in a speech of nearly five hours' duration, made an exposition of the financial state and prospects of the country.

Times, April 19.

The Income Tax

Mr. Gladstone, then, proposes to reduce the duty on tea by a shilling a pound—viz., from 2*s.* 2¼. a pound to 1*s.*, spreading the reduction over three years. The duty on soap, producing a net sum of 1,111,000*l.* he proposes to abolish at once and altogether.

We have put these two remissions first and foremost, as they will be felt by every householder in this kingdom. Mr. Gladstone confesses himself unequal to the equitable adjustment of the Income Tax, and instead thereof proposes to abolish it altogether after a gradual diminution for seven years. In 1855 he proposes that it shall drop to 6*d.* in the pound, and in 1857 to 5*d.*, where it is to stand till 1860, when it is finally to expire. Meanwhile he proposes that it shall be levied to the extent of 5*d.* on all incomes down to 100*l.*, and shall be extended to Ireland, also at the same rate.

Times, April 19.

Royal Italian Opera

Verdi's *Rigoletto*, the first of the promised novelties, was produced on Saturday night with a care and completeness, in every particular, which were highly creditable to the management. . . . With such advantages, if the elements of success had existed in the opera, success was certain. But, as in *I Masnadieri*, where a similar chance was offered to Signor Verdi at Her Majesty's Theatre, further strengthened by Mademoiselle Jenny Lind in the full blaze of her popularity, no great sensation was created; and the opera of *Rigoletto* has about the same

likelihood of maintaining a permanent place on the London Italian stage as its now forgotten predecessor. The reason is, that there is very little interest in the music. . . . In the last act, however, a very joyous, if not very original melody, " La donna è mobile "—another intimate confession of the libertine Duke—sung by Mario with a spirit and *abandon* worthy of any Don Giovanni, was loudly encored.

Times, May 16.

A Remarkable Pedestrian

An American female, Miss Kate Irvine, has commenced the arduous task of walking 800 miles in as many consecutive hours, for a wager of £500. The feat was begun at the Barrack Tavern-gardens, Sheffield, on Wednesday week. The lady is about thirty years of age, and of rather prepossessing appearance. She wears the Bloomer costume—a straw hat, a jacket of thin black material, a light vest with bright buttons, a tunic silk skirt, and light boots. She started for the first mile at six o'clock in the evening. The average time of each mile up to Thursday evening varied from 12½ up to 13 minutes, which, for a woman, is very singular.

Illustrated London News, July 23.

Pestilence at Newcastle

We are happy in being able to announce that the pestilence at Newcastle has at length been brought under control. The deaths, which at one time reached the large number of 118 in a single day, have been brought down to 20, and there is now confident hope that in a week or two

the disease will have entirely left this fated place. In no instance whatever, since cholera first made its appearance in this country in 1831 has it ever raged with such violence as it has in Newcastle. The deaths in the short space of one month have reached the enormous number of 1,371; and this in a population of about 90,000, or about 10·5 per cent. of the population.

The medical gentlemen who have been sent down from London to act as house to house visitors give appalling accounts of the scenes they have witnessed, of the rapidity with which the victim perishes after having been struck with the disease, and of the filthy state of some parts of the Town and of the dwellings of the poor. Some of these gentlemen are well acquainted with the condition of some of the worst districts of the metropolis, and they unhesitatingly affirm that they are paradises as compared with some districts in Newcastle. And this is stated, too, after thousands of loads of dirt and refuse have been removed and the town abundantly supplied with water. . . . Both the Medical parochial officers, the Medical Superintendents and the staff of visitors have worked most indefatigably, and have thrown aside all personal feelings, and, as far as their physical powers would permit, have done everything in their power to mitigate the pestilence.

Observer, October 2.

New Castle at Balmoral

Last week, the first stone of the new castle at Balmoral was laid by her Majesty. After a short prayer by the Rev. Archibald Anderson, of Craithie, for the welfare of its future inmates, a glass cylinder was placed by her

Majesty in the cavity of the foundation, containing specimens of the current coin of the realm, and a parchment document describing the nature and date of the commencement of the building, signed by all the members of the Royal family present, and the ladies and gentlemen in attendance. A silver trowel was then presented to the Queen by the architect. Her Majesty, having spread the mortar, the stone was lowered under the superintendence of the contractor for the works. Her Majesty then applied the square, level, plummet, and mallet, and having ascertained that the stone was correctly placed, poured over it some corn, wine, and oil. Immediately after the ceremony, the whole of the workmen employed on the new works, with their wives and families, sat down to a dinner, prepared for them by her Majesty's command, in the temporary iron ball-room, where they danced afterwards in the evening. *Illustrated London News*, October 8.

An Antiquated Nuisance

Removal of Temple Bar.—This antiquated nuisance which has so long obstructed the most populous thoroughfare in the world, is at last doomed to demolition by a vote of the Common Council.

Sunday Times, October 16.

Her Majesty's Marine Residence

The Electric Telegraph is now extended to Osborne, the marine residence of her Majesty in the Isle of Wight, and telegraphic messages to and from London and Osborne are transmitted whenever necessary.

Sunday Times, December 11.

A Circular to Dissenters

Mr. Maurice.—The *Cambridge Independent* prints a circular which has been sent to the leading Dissenters, inviting them to subscribe for a Testimonial to this reverend gentlemen, whose dismissal by the Authorities of King's College has excited so much public notice.

Observer, December 19.

1854

Skating on the Serpentine

The coldest night experienced in this country for many years was on Monday, when the thermometer fell to 15, being 1½ degree lower than it was last Thursday night, when the mercury indicated 16½ Fahrenheit. . . .

The Serpentine in Hyde Park had the appearance of a fair; the footpaths were crowded, and a countless number of carriages lined the roads where a view could be obtained of the evolutions of the skaters. The skaters parcelled out the frozen surface, and parties of from 12 to 20 kept certain portions for their own amusement. Order prevailed throughout the day, and no accident of any particular account occurred, although the number of sliders and skaters is reported to Mr. Charlier as being 12,000.

Times, January 4.

Hair Bracelets

Dewdney begs to inform ladies or gentlemen resident in town or any part of the kingdom that he beautifully

makes, and elegantly mounts in gold, HAIR BRACELETS, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &tc., and forwards the same, carefully packed in boxes, at about one-half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection.

Times, January (repeated).

MANCHESTER ISOLATED

By telegraphic despatch from Manchester we learn that snow fell in that neighbourhood without intermission during the whole of Tuesday night, accompanied by a strong north-east wind, and the depths of the snow was considerable in those places where the drift rested. This despatch reported all the railroads to be blocked up, as well as many of the turnpikes. There had been no arrivals from London since Tuesday night's mail, and yesterday morning's mail was reported to be, with the morning papers, at Stafford. . . . At 7 o'clock on Wednesday night 11 passenger trains were due at Manchester, and the last despatched thence for London, at half-past 1 o'clock in the day, was stopped by a snow drift four feet deep at Cheadle, and obliged to return. One of the drifts is said to be 16 feet deep, and so many points of the line are stopped, that possibly there may be no complete communication with London for some days.

Times, January 4.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR

It is rumoured that, in addition to the late augmentation of the army, there is to be a further increase of 30,000 men, and that the first division of the expeditionary force

at Malta is now being rapidly moved on to Constantinople. . . .

We understand that Captain Hackett, R.A., is to take charge of the photographic establishment, which, as already stated, accompanies the expedition. A similar provision is said to be in contemplation for the fleets, unless the indifferent success of the experiments made on board the Hecla in her recent voyage to the Baltic has put a stop to the arrangement. The practicability of taking instantaneous views at sea as well as on land has been clearly proved by Mr. Roger Fenton, the honorary secretary of the Photographic Society. Captain Hackett is not himself an expert photographer, but if he secures for those who will be placed under his charge fair opportunities for showing what the new art can accomplish, we have no doubt that the prejudice with which such innovations are at first apt to be regarded by strictly professional men will soon be overcome.

Times, March 30.

The Crystal Palace

Now that the magnificent structure at Sydenham is, comparatively speaking, completed, and thrown open to public inspection, it may not be inappropriate to glance at the circumstances in which it originated, and to take a review of the gorgeous decorations and varied treasures of art which it contains, and which will, for years to come, form a practical school of instruction for the people of this country, conveying its teachings by the best of all media, the eyes, and adding to their historic and artistic information by the accurate reproduction of the varied

architectural and monumental works of the past and present ages. . . .

The first column of the building was raised on the 5th of August, 1852, before an assemblage of many thousands of persons. A procession headed by a body of workmen, bearing an immense white banner, upon which was inscribed in blue letters " Success to the Palace of the People," proceeded from the temporary buildings of the contractors to the spot upon which the column was to be raised. . . .

The sums total of work and material employed were incredible ; more granite than ever was brought to London before ; more ironwork than it was supposed could be produced and delivered, the earthwork of a railway, besides three actual railways from the metropolis to be constructed ; miles of public road to be diverted, fountains throwing up two thousand gallons a second, and every kind of poetical extravagance in iron and in water, with a bit of the antidiluvian world, with gigantic saurians and plants to the life size—all run up into a bill which it was frightful to think of—were embodied in the conceptions of the undertakers. . . .

Precisely at three o'clock, her Majesty, leaning upon the arm of Prince Albert, and followed by the royal children and suite, took their places upon the dais. . . . The spectacle of her Majesty and the royal visitors as they stood grouped together on the crimson-covered dais was one of rare beauty. . . .

The advance and withdrawal of several nervous but distinguished personages was watched with considerable interest by the spectators, and the nervous trepidation which such close proximity to royalty produced, painful as it must have been to those who had to pass through the

ordeal, was a source of intense amusement to the lookers on. It would have been well if doctors in their scarlet robes, or gentlemen in levee costumes, could have spared a short time for a rehearsal of their parts, or have taken a few posture lessons from Mr. Digby Wyatt. Thousands of spectators would not then have laughed or smiled derisively, or her Majesty turned her head occasionally to smile or frown, as learned and distinguished authors turned their backs as they withdrew from her presence, or awkwardly descended the steps of the dais in imminent fear of an ungraceful stumble, from swords which dangled inconveniently, or robes whose flowing drapery sadly interferred with the locomotion of their wearers.

Observer, June 11.

Secretary for War's Expenses

It is not for us to guess what the opposition hope to gain by their threatened assault upon the vote for the expenses of the new Minister for War on Monday next. . . .

For the present the Secretary for War, who was also Colonial Secretary, has been relieved from the responsibilities of the later office. It is his peculiar province—to which he can now devote all his energies—to settle the number of troops required for foreign service, to decide upon their destination, and to exercise a general controlling power over the operations of the war abroad. Amongst the numerous duties of the Secretary *at* War, the most important are the preparation of the Estimates and the regulation of the expenditure of the army. The Ordnance prepare their own estimates, and have the

promotion of all officers of Engineers and Artillery. The Commissariat is a branch of the Treasury.

Observer, July 16.

MOUSTACHES IN THE ARMY

THE BEARD MOVEMENT.—The Commander-in-Chief has at length determined to allow the army generally to grow moustaches. . . . *Observer*, July 31.

HALF-HOLIDAYS

THE HALF-HOLIDAY MOVEMENT.—During the last few days, the following circular has been issued to the book-trade :—" The undersigned being desirous of promoting the comfort and recreation of the persons in their employment, as far as is consistent with the due discharge of their business, by closing at an earlier hour, have agreed to close their establishments, during the months of April to September inclusive, on Saturdays, at three o'clock. R. Bentley, Chapman and Hall, John Churchill, Hurst and Blackett, Edward Moxon, John Murray.—July 28, 1854." Some of the houses in the Row, amongst which is the Religious Tract Society . . . itself employing upwards of 40 assistants, have announced their intention to close throughout the year, on Saturdays, at two o'clock —magazine time only excepted. *Observer*, August 7.

SCOURGE OF CHOLERA

The cholera has appeared among the troops at Varna but the English forces are as yet tolerably free from it. Sixteen French soldiers have died from this terrible scourge, out of 25 who were attacked by it. . . .

Times, August 8.

Unprecedented Calamity

The towns of Newcastle and Gateshead have been, during the past night, the scene of a calamity unprecedented almost in the whole annals of history. The horror of war seemed to burst upon us in the lonely hour of night, and the affrighted towns experienced together the twofold horrors of bombardment and general conflagration. Gateshead and Newcastle appear destined by their misfortunes to acquire a painful pre-eminence. As the fire of London followed in the year after the great plague, so the present fire has succeeded after the same interval the cholera, which last September decimated our people, and made the name of Newcastle a word of terror to the whole world.

Northern Examiner, October 6.

An Inscrutable Pest

Balaclava, Sept. 30.

The cholera, which has never left us, is making many victims. Many of those whom Alma spared have fallen before this inscrutable pest: We are said to be badly furnished with medicines to meet it.

Times, October 20.

Balaklava

The cavalry then received an order to advance rapidly to the front, to follow the enemy, and attempt to prevent them carrying off the guns; and, as the circumstances under which the order was received were not a little formidable, they were told that the French cavalry

were on their left. How far the order was itself the result of a misconception, or was intended to be executed at discretion, does not appear, and will probably afford the subject of painful but vain recrimination. It was interpreted as leaving no discretion at all, and the whole brigade advanced at a trot for more than a mile, down the valley, with a murderous flank fire of Minié muskets and shells from hills on both sides. It charged batteries, took guns, sabred the gunners, and charged the Russian cavalry beyond; but, not being supported . . . and being attacked by cavalry in front and rear, it had to cut its way through them, and return through the same cavalry and the same fire. The brigade was simply pounded by the shot, shell, and Minié bullets from the hills. . . . Causeless as the sacrifice was, it was most glorious. A French General who saw the advance, and apprehended at once its fatal issue, exclaimed, "*C'est très magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre.*"

Times, November 13.

Arrival of Miss Nightingale

Constantinople, Nov. 5.

To-day the Vectis arrived, with Miss Nightingale and 37 nurses for the sick and wounded at Scutari. Although the unfortunate men who returned from the Crimea are now much better cared for than when, in the last days of September, they were brought down in shiploads from Kalamita-bay, yet the assistance which can be rendered by the new-comers is most opportune, and the reception they have met with shows the sense entertained of their devotion and their probable usefulness. The Vectis suffered much from the tempests which have prevailed

during the last few days: her bulwarks have been much injured, and two cabins on deck have been washed away; happily, however, no harm has occurred to anyone on board, and, beyond the usual exhaustion of a sea voyage, there is nothing to prevent the ladies who have arrived from immediately commencing their useful labours. To-day the whole of them were established in their new quarters in the barracks of Scutari. . . . They made their appearance on shore this afternoon, neatly attired in black, and formed a strong contrast to the usual aspect of hospital attendants. The subscription which the munificence of the British nation has raised for the relief of the sick and wounded will be applied with care to its proper objects.

Times, November 18.

1855

Serious Bread Riots

Yesterday, the utmost excitement prevailed among the inhabitants of Bermondsey and Tooley-street, owing to the great number of men, dressed in the garb of labourers, parading the streets in gangs of 20 and 30 levying a species of black-mail on all the shopkeepers of the locality. The bakers' and chandlers' shops seemed to be the places selected for their visits, and at 12 o'clock the mob became so outrageous in their demands that most of the shopkeepers were compelled to close their houses. Several of the tradesmen in High-street attended before Mr. Combe yesterday, at the Southwark Police-court, and informed his worship that nearly a hundred men had

surrounded their shops demanding food or money, and their gestures were so violent that their families were extremely frightened. . . .

The parties left the court and communicated with Mr. Haynes, the Superintendent of the M division, who immediately ordered out all the constables he had available for duty. About two o'clock information reached the police-court that the mobs had increased, and that several of the ring-leaders were in custody, but the shopkeepers were so frightened that they were compelled to either close their shops and barricade them, or accede to the demands of the mob.

Morning Post, February 23.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

The second Concert took place on Monday evening. Great interest had been excited by the announcement of a selection from Herr Wagner's opera, *Lohengrin*, and the audience was extremely numerous in consequence. . . . Thanks to a silly state of cross-purposes, however, there were several occasions on Monday evening when a stranger must have been forced into one or both of two very false conclusions — namely, that Herr Wagner cannot conduct and the Philharmonic orchestra cannot play. . . . The truth is, that Herr Wagner's mode of conducting is not the clearest in the world, and the orchestra makes too little attempt to mend the matter by that determination to comprehend him, which is due to his position and reputation.

We do not yet imagine ourselves to have made complete acquaintance with Richard Wagner's peculiarities; but it is, at least, fair to suppose that the selection on Monday

evening was favourably made, and if so, its result was anything but satisfactory. . . . Wonders, according to the old adage, never cease ; yet we think it will acquire more than a miraculous amount of Teutonic journalism to establish Richard Wagner as the legitimate successor of Beethoven.

Sunday Times, April 1.

The Emperor's Visit

During the whole of yesterday Windsor was in a state of great excitement with the preparations for the reception of the illustrious visitors. The triumphal arch across Castle-street, copiously hung with lamps and adorned with the flags of the four allied nations, was a conspicuous object. . . .

There was a sort of notion at Windsor that the Emperor would arrive at a quarter after 5 o'clock, and hence expectation began at an unusually early hour. However, half-past 5, and 6, and half-past 6 passed away, and the multitude was forced to content itself with watching certain alterations made in the arrangement of the flags of the triumphal arch, which, we may observe, was in a state of perpetual improvement throughout the day. . . .

At this juncture there was something almost painful in the anxiety of the multitude, when, about 7 o'clock, the report of a gun was heard, and everybody wakened into new life. That gun proclaimed that the Emperor was in sight on the railroad ; the lamplighter of the arch speedily descended, and the thrilling sensation that the great event of the day would in a moment take place ran through the crowd like a galvanic shock.

The prophecy of the gun was soon fulfilled. The

Emperor and Empress, with Prince Albert and their suite, arrived a few minutes afterwards, and it seemed but the work of a moment for them to alight, to leave the door of the waiting-room, so imposingly fronted by the "Welcome to Windsor" inscribed amid a thick mass of laurels on the opposite shed, to enter their carriages amid the shouts of the National School children, to receive the second inscribed "Welcome" from the smaller arch, and to proceed through the large arch in Castle-street, where their eyes were greeted by "Vive l'Empereur," "Vive l'Imperatrice," "Napoleon," "Eugenie," "Welcome." . . . The whole affair scarcely lasted a second, but then everybody had a "good look" at the Empress, a "good look" at the Emperor, a thousand curiosities that had been raging for a week past were at once assuaged, and, of course, everybody was delighted.

Times, April 17.

VERDI'S COMMONPLACE MELODIES

Verdi's finest opera—so say the continental critics—*Il Trovatore*, was produced here on Thursday evening, in presence of a crowded audience. Its performance was accompanied by much applause, some encores, and that kind of demonstration at the end which is taken to imply a signal success. . . .

In Verdi's share of the matter, we really can see nothing to justify one-hundreth part of the encomiums it has received. The melodies are not merely absolutely common-place, but so bald, trivial, and square-cut in their phraseology, that we can only regard the delight they

inspired as one of those phenomena of fashion, which all must recognise, and nobody can explain.

Sunday Times, May 13.

Distribution of War Medals by the Queen at the Horse Guards

The distribution of the medals immediately commenced, after an evolution which may he termed a kind of *coup de théâtre*. The various recipients of the medals were, as we have stated, formed in line in the rear of the Foot Guards. The Duke of Cambridge ordered both lines to form four deep, and then the rear line, passing through the front line, marched until it arrived at a distance of a 100 feet from the daïs, when the word " halt " was given. The recipients of the medals there formed in line, and Her Majesty stood face to face with her brave soldiers of the Crimea. . . . On Her Majesty's right stood the Minister for War, who handed the medals successively to Her Majesty, which her Majesty handed to the men with the sweetest grace and dignity.

Times, May 19.

The Great Globe

Siege of Sebastopol.—Great Globe.—All the New Approaches and Siege Works are placed in the model of Sebastopol, including Inkermann, Balaklava, and the Tchernaya, at the Great Globe, Leicester-square.—Also a large Model of the Baltic Sea and Cronstadt.

Times, June 8.

Hyde Park Open to Smokers

Smoking in Kensington-gardens.—The numbers of persons assembled to hear the band in these gardens on Sunday last was very great, and the conduct of the vast multitude was most admirable. In consequence, however, of the many complaints which have been made to the Office of Works of the annoyance experienced by ladies and others from persons smoking in the immediate neighbourhood of the band, and actually in the verandah of the refreshment-room, a notice has been issued to the following effect:—"Notice.—Gentlemen are requested not to smoke in the vicinity of the music platform and refreshment-room, as much complaint has been made by visitors to the gardens in consequence of this practice.—Office of Works, etc. August 20." Hyde Park is open to the smokers, and the whole of Kensington-gardens is equally at their service, with the exception of the part indicated in the notice, and it is to be hoped that the cause of the complaint may not arise in future in the immediate vicinity of the band.

Times, August 25.

Electric Light in Deal

Deal. . . . The electric light was exhibited in this town to-night, preparatory to lighting the town generally with it. It was perfectly successful and gave great satisfaction to the inhabitants; it proved a great boon. It has a most transcendant and vivid appearance, and is a vast improvement upon the previously poverty-stricken gas-lights.

Times, August 25.

The Lord Mayor Elect

Yesterday morning the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Mr. Alderman Salomons, the Lord Mayor elect, accompanied by several of the Aldermen . . . arrived at the mansion of the Lord Chancellor, in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, for the purpose of presenting Mr. Alderman Salomons, who has been elected by the livery of London to fill the office of Lord Mayor, to the Lord Chancellor, for his approval on the part of her Majesty. Mr. Serjeant Mereweather, in introducing the Lord Mayor elect, passed a high eulogium on the character of the choice of the citizens of London, in selecting for their chief magistrate Mr. Alderman Salomons, a gentleman who was respected and beloved by all classes of citizens for his unbounded kindness and charitable benevolence, without any distinction of sect or creed. The Lord Chancellor, in expressing his approbation on the part of her Majesty, said he felt gratified at the independent course the citizens of London had pursued in electing Alderman Salomons to fill the civic chair of chief magistrate, which was a proof of the advancing spirit of toleration that existed at the present time, a policy which he had advocated throughout his career in life. The Lord Mayor elect and the civic functionaries then retired.

Daily News, November 3.

1856

New "Order of Merit"

We have reason to believe that a Royal warrant, founding a new "Order of Merit," has been already

signed by Her Majesty, and that a copy will be presented to Parliament in the course of a few days. Its provisions will, we think, be found of a very satisfactory character, founded as they are upon the principle of the honourable recognition of personal gallantry in whatever rank of the army or navy it may be displayed. Thus in all likelihood the order will consist of only one grade, and for this distinction every individual, from the private soldier or ablebodied seaman up to the Admiral or Commander-in-Chief, who shall have distinguished himself by a conspicuous act of personal valour before the enemy will be eligible. . . . It will be confined to members of the Naval and Military forces of Her Majesty, and it is probable that the first batch of creations will comprise most of those who have evinced conspicuous gallantry throughout the late operations in the East.

Globe, February 4.

THE VICTORIA CROSS

The new distinction is to be known as the Victoria Cross. It is a Maltese cross of bronze, with the Royal crest of England on one side, and on the other the simple legend "*For Valour.*"

Times, February 7.

"LORD'S DAY" AGITATION

THE "LORD'S-DAY" AGITATION.—The third report of the select committee of the House of Commons shows that there are now lying on the table of the hon. House 56 petitions, signed by 4,130 persons, against opening the British Museum and the public galleries on the Lord's-day. Some of the petitioners also object to "music in the

public parks," a provision for the amusement of the people which, among others, " they regard with the utmost apprehension," while others believe that if Sunday " be turned into a day of amusement it will soon become a day of work. . . ." A petition from the clergy of Halifax, in Yorkshire, expresses a conviction that the obnoxious measures referred to will be " the means of ' opening ' additional temptation under the character of recreation " —a peculiar style of phraseology which the committee think it right to state was *sic in orig.*

Times, February 16.

Death of Mr. John Sadleir, M.P. for Sligo

The body of Mr. J. Sadleir, M.P., was found yesterday morning on Hampstead-heath, at a considerable distance from the public road. A large bottle, labelled " Essential oil of bitter almonds," and a silver cream-jug, both of which contained a small quantity of the poison, lay by his side. The body was at once removed to the workhouse where it was seen by Dr. Nichol a few minutes afterwards. A powerful odour of bitter almonds was perceptible at the mouth, so that there can be no doubt he died from the effects of this poison. He had, probably, lain on the spot where he was found during the greater part of the night, as the body was quite cold, and the *rigor mortis* completely established.

Times, February 18.

Covent Garden Theatre Burned Down

At an early hour yesterday morning a calamitous fire originated in Covent-garden Theatre, which speedily

reduced to a mass of shapeless ruins that magnificent building so long dedicated to dramatic and lyric art. The superb style in which the operatic preformances at this establishment have been given during the last few years has raised Covent Garden to the highest rank among the lyric theatres of Europe; and the regret felt at the catastrophe will be as universal as the destruction of the edifice itself is complete.

Times, March 6.

CONCERT AT EXETER HALL

The concert given last night at Exeter-hall by Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt (with her husband), for the benefit of the Nightingale Fund, was attended by an immense crowd. Although the whole of the seats were numbered as "reserved," at a guinea each, there could not have been many less than 2,000 persons assembled. Deducting, therefore, the necessary expenses of the performance, which was on a grand scale, the balance will provide a splendid contribution for the fund—a contribution worthy of the occasion and of the notorious munificence of the donor.

The programme included music sacred and secular, vocal and instrumental, and, though somewhat lengthy, did not contain one bad or indifferent composition. If Madame Goldschmidt makes out the programmes of her concerts herself—which we believe to be the case—the fact speaks highly for her taste and judgment. Her *repertoire* is more varied and extensive than that of any other public singer; and, while it embraces almost every style, it admits of nothing but the purest specimens.

Times, March 12.

THE CELEBRATIONS OF THE PEACE

The Illuminations

Since the celebration of the Peace in 1814 the Green Park has not witnessed a spectacle at all similar to that of which it was the scene last night. . . . The green patches of turf on which the eye rested at one moment were invisible the next; and for some time before the commencement of the fireworks not a blade of grass was to be seen. An immense multitude of human beings stretched far away on every hand, and was so closely compacted together, especially towards the centre of attraction, that one might have walked on the heads and shoulders of the people with almost as firm and steady a tread as if his foot pressed the solid ground. . . . Numerous parties of ladies and gentlemen, free from the crush and pressure below, occupied the balconies and roofs of Stafford-house and the neighbouring mansions, while hundreds clung like bees to the projections of the houses in Piccadilly. . . . It was not the fault of the crowd that a gang of ruffians endeavoured to create a panic by rushing about armed with branches which they had torn from trees. But to throw 200,000 or 300,000 sensible, steady people into disorder would have required a force much larger in numbers than any these " roughs " could muster; and, in point of fact, a small body of policemen, aided by a portion of the respectable bystanders, sufficed to put an end to their frolics and extinguish their hopes of plunder.

Times, May 30.

THE GUARDS IN LONDON

The following arrangements are said to have been made by the authorities for the entry of the Guards into

London :—The brigade will not arrive separately, but the battalions will be detained at the ports of debarcation (Portsmouth and Southampton) until the whole have arrived from the Crimea. On the day succeeding the arrival of the last battalion the troops, consisting of the 3rd battalion of the Grenadier Guards, the 1st battalion of the Coldstreams, and the 1st battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards, will leave by special train for the metropolis so as to arrive about 10 o'clock in the forenoon at Waterloo terminus. The gallant fellows will be welcomed by the Commander-in-Chief, the authorities of the Horse Guards, and several Generals and Staff officers. . . . Columns of sections will then be formed by the right, bringing the Grenadiers in front, and, preceded by their bands, they will march over Waterloo-bridge, along the Strand . . . and thence to Buckingham Palace, where the troops will salute Her Majesty and Prince Albert. Should the weather prove favourable the Queen and Prince will accompany the troops to the Cavalry Exercising-ground, Hyde Park, and there inspect them.

Times, June 27.

MISS NIGHTINGALE'S CARRIAGE AT THE SEAT OF WAR

We have said this carriage is of homely construction. It is very light, being composed of wood battens framed on the outside, and filled with basket-work, so much the fashion now in England. The interior is lined with a sort of waterproof canvas. It has a fixed head on the hind part, and canopy extending the full length, with curtains at the side to inclose the interior. . . . It is fitted with patent breaks to both the hind wheels, so as to let it go gently

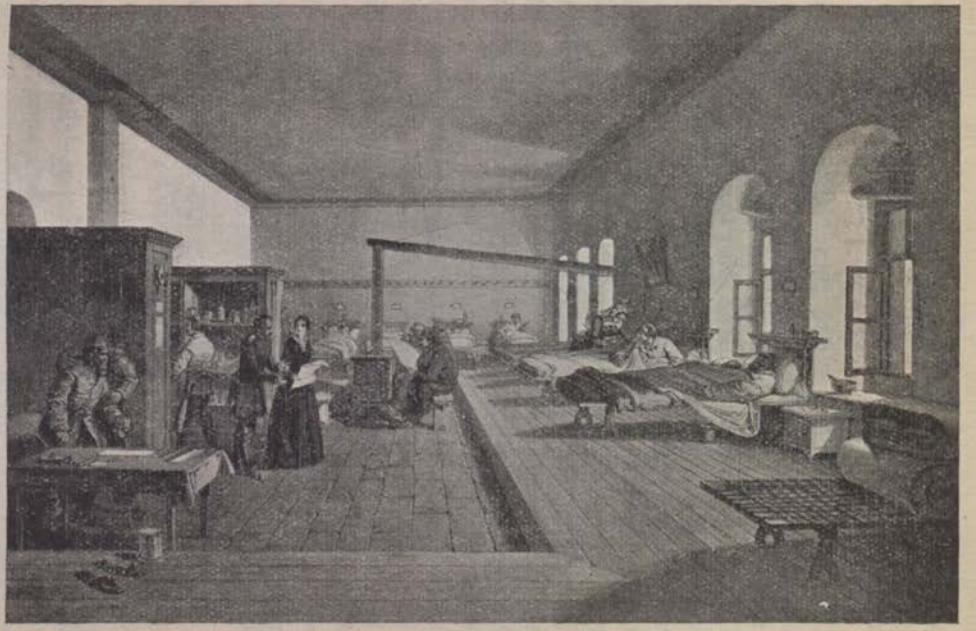
down steep hills. From its appearance, it has been well tested, and proved itself, notwithstanding its rough appearance, a good friend to hundreds of our unfortunate countrymen.

Illustrated London News, August 30.

THE REV. DR. LIVINGSTONE

THE AFRICAN DISCOVERER.—The Rev. Dr. Livingstone, who is daily expected in London, arrived at Marseilles from Tunis on the 6th instant, and was then in good health. His left arm is, however, broken and partly useless, it having been torn by a lion. When he was taken on board her Majesty's ship the *Frolic*, on the Mozambique coast, he had great difficulty in speaking a sentence of English, having disused it so long while travelling in Africa. He had with him a native from the interior of Africa. This man, when he got to the Mauritius, was so excited with the steamers and various wonders of civilization that he went mad, and jumped into the sea and was drowned. Dr. Livingstone has been absent from England seventeen years. He crossed the great African continent almost in the centre, from west to east, has been where no civilised being has ever been before, and has made many notable discoveries of great value. He travelled in the twofold character of missionary and physician, having obtained a medical diploma. He is rather a short man, with a pleasing and serious countenance, which betokens the most determined resolution.

Illustrated London News, December 13.



MISS NIGHTINGALE IN ONE OF THE WARDS OF THE HOSPITAL AT SCUTARI

1857

Mutiny in India

On the 31st of March the 19th Native Infantry was disbanded at Barrackpore. . . . The 19th Regiment was in open mutiny, the 34th was in league with it, the 2nd Grenadiers were sympathetic. Not less than 5,000 men were in a state of obstinate fanaticism, which any incident might change to fury. . . . In these circumstances a strong force of English troops and well-affected natives were despatched to the scene of disorder. The two Queen's regiments with the cavalry and artillery occupied one side, the native regiments the other, and the 19th Native Infantry, the mutinous corps, were in the midst. A proclamation was read, and they were told they must lay down their arms. They were disposed to resist, but the preparations and firmness of Major-General Hearsey, the officer in command, and himself a native of India, thoroughly cowed them. They yielded, piled their arms and were marched off. . . . It is thought that the 34th must be disbanded, and a native regiment at Dinapore is only held in check by the presence of English troops.

Times, May 19.

New Reading Room

British Museum New Reading Room.—The public view of the magnificent building for the accommodation of readers and for the large and rapidly increasing libraries of our great national Museum closed on Saturday evening. This day the room will be opened, under the regulations,

for the use of 300 readers, and only shown to the public once in the week. . . . The gross number of visitors during the seven days' exhibition was 162,489.

Times, May 19.

PREACHING IN EXETER HALL

The idea of endeavouring to assemble large masses of people—numbering some thousands—for Divine worship and " ministerial " instruction in an edifice designed for purely secular objects originated, we believe, with Mr. Spurgeon, the well-known Baptist preacher. . . . Mr. Spurgeon has attracted congregations vastly exceeding in number any ever assembled in any one place for a similar purpose. This success has had its effect, and the example set by Dissenters has been followed by churchmen. A committee of members of the Church of England . . . has been formed, with the view of providing for the religious instruction of the working classes by special Sunday evening services.

Times, June 8.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE VICTORIA CROSS FOR VALOUR

The heat throughout the entire proceedings was intense ; the ladies seemed to suffer much from it, and even strong, hearty gentlemen were not too fastidious to extemporise rude fans from coat-tails, handkerchiefs, and morning journals, or any suitable materials at hand. Not a breath of air seemed stirring, and the standard which marked the Queen's position drooped heavily down, as if it too suffered from the sun and was incapable of fluttering or active motion. . . .

Things went broiling and burning on thus till about half-past 9, when the troops formed in contiguous columns, stretching right across the park, in a bright line the ends of which could have been scarcely distinguishable for their incessant glitter. Almost at the same time a small division of blue-jackets came upon the ground to represent the sister service. These were 100 picked men from the crews of the Excellent and Osborne, all of whom more or less distinguished themselves in the Baltic or in the naval brigade before Sebastopol. . . . A few minutes before 10 o'clock the officers and men who were to receive the high honour of the Victoria Cross marched in single file across the park to the Queen's position. Their appearance created a deep sensation, and well it might, for upon a more distinguished band of soldiers the public have never yet gazed. . . .

Her Majesty . . . wore her usual scarlet riding coat, with the General's sash over the left shoulder, and a General's plume of red and white feathers in her open riding hat. . . . The Queen . . . did not dismount, but with her charger a little in advance of the suite, with the Prince of Prussia on her right hand and the Prince Consort on her left, awarded the cross from her seat on horseback. . . .

Than the Cross of Valour nothing can be more plain and homely, not to say coarse-looking. It is a very small Maltese cross, formed from the gun metal of ordnance captured at Sebastopol.

Times, June 27.

A Screw Steamer

The Fox screw steamer, fitted out at Aberdeen, by Lady Franklin, sailed from that port on Wednesday morning,

in search of the remains of Sir John Franklin and his crew. The vessel has been supplied with every article of equipment which could possibly be desired, and many and valuable have been the gifts that have been presented to aid in the department of provisions. There was a large concourse of spectators present when the Fox left the docks, who cheered Captain M'Clintock and his gallant crew lustily as they passed along. Lady Franklin and her niece, Sophia, were present, and it was a rather remarkable coincidence that as the Fox got under way, the Lady Franklin brig and Sophia, which were both purchased for the Arctic search, under Captain Penny, several years ago, should just have left the harbour under the charge of the same Captain Penny, to pursue the whale fishing during the autumn, and, wintering in Cumberland Straits, resume the fishing again in spring. The Fox steamed away to the north and is expected to make the ice in a week or ten days.

Sunday Times, July 6.

THE INDIAN MUTINY

During the last fortnight, the career of rebellion has remained unchecked throughout India, except at Futtehpore, where the mutineers, under Nana Saheb, have been thrice defeated by the British troops. On the morning of the 17th instant, General Havelock, who left Allahabad with about 2,000 Europeans, consisting of the 64th Regiment, 78th Highlanders, Madras Fusiliers, and a company of Royal Artillery, attacked and totally defeated the insurgents, capturing eleven guns, and scattering their forces in utter confusion in the direction of Cawnpore.

. . . This splendid victory was gained without a single casualty on the side of the British, not a man being touched by the fire of the enemy.

Sunday Times, August 30.

Frightful Tragedy at Cawnpore

These glorious successes are dimmed by a frightful tragedy which has occurred at Cawnpore, where Sir Hugh Wheeler and a small band of Europeans had long held out against fearful odds. It appears from the conflicting reports published regarding this melancholy catastrophe, that after Sir Hugh Wheeler was killed, the force at Cawnpore accepted the offer of safety made by Nana Saheb and the mutineers. The treacherous miscreant, however, whose hands were already stained with the blood of the luckless fugitives from Futtyghur, opened fire on the boats in which the party were allowed to enter, and destroyed them all. Other accounts state that the wives and children of the officers and soldiers, consisting of 240 persons, were taken into Cawnpore, and sold by public auction, when, after being treated with the highest indignities, they were barbarously slaughtered by the inhabitants. There is, notwithstanding, a faint hope that some few have escaped the general massacre as it is said that Nana Saheb has more than a hundred European prisoners in his hands, whom he intends to hold as hostages. These are probably the remains of General Wheeler's force at Cawnpore.

Sunday Times, August 30.

Defender of Lucknow

Lucknow still held out at the date of the latest advices, but its heroic defender, the brave and noble-minded

Sir Henry Lawrence, is no more. The intelligence of the death of this gallant officer has reached Bombay, from Lucknow, and has caused universal regret, as the event is truly regarded as a national loss in the present crisis. He was wounded in a sortie against the enemy, on the 2nd July, and died of lock-jaw on the 4th idem. The garrison, nothing daunted by the death of their intrepid leader, continued to hold out against the hordes of mutineers who surrounded them, and it is expected that they will maintain their ground until relieved by General Havelock.

Sunday Times, August 30.

The French in India

The French Government have been taking active measures to preserve their own little portion of Hindostan, for while we read of French troops arriving at Calcutta to defend French interests at Chandernagore, we also hear of French marines about to depart for Pondicherry. Chandernagore is only sixteen miles from Calcutta, with a population of some 50,000, and has long ceased to possess much interest. Pondicherry, which also belongs to the French, was once a city of great importance, almost equal to that of any other in India.

Observer, September 28.

Fast Day for India

The Indian Relief Committee have issued another appeal for funds, which we have noticed in another column, and which, we should hope, will be promptly and effectually responded to by all classes of our countrymen. It is true that meetings have been held, and committees organised

in a large number of places throughout Great Britain, but there are many who have yet to take public action in the matter. A correspondent of the *Morning Post* suggests that, on Wednesday, the appointed day of humiliation, collections should be made, on behalf of the Indian sufferers, in all the churches and chapels where congregations are brought together. The suggestion is a good one and can plead a scriptural sanction.

Sunday Times, October 4.

Bank Rate Ten Per Cent

During the whole of the week, the greatest amount of gloom and depression has been observed in commercial circles, owing to the directors of the Bank of England having advanced the rate of discount to TEN per cent.

Sunday Times, November 15.

1858

The Watch Night

At many of the London churches last night there were midnight services for the purpose of enabling congregations to spend in devotional exercises the departure of the old year and the setting in of the new. This custom originated among the Wesleyan Methodists, the last night of the year being termed " the watch night " ; but latterly the custom has extended to other Nonconformist denominations, and has also been adopted by some clerical members of the church of England.

Times, January 1.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE
EVERY ASTLEY'S NIGHT

THE
WONDERS
OF THE
3 OLYMPIANS.

J. W. PEEL, Printer, 9, New Cut, Lambeth

PLAYBILL—1858

Mail to India

We understand that consequent on the new postal arrangements for a weekly mail to and from India, which commence this month, the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company intend to despatch four steamers per month from Southampton to Alexandria, instead of two, as at present. . . . This important extension of the company's operations will, of course, demand an increased number of steamers, all the vessels of their splendid fleet being at present engaged in the working of their several lines, with the exception of two or three temporarily employed in troop service.

Times, January 5.

Hewlett's Tyrian Liquid

No More Green or Purple Dyed Hair.—Notice. Any lady or gentleman who has been so unfortunate as to have their hair dyed any of the above named colours, now so common by the use of spurious imitations of Hewlett's celebrated Tyrian Liquid, can have it restored, free of charge, to a natural shade of brown and black; and to prevent the pain and annoyance of having the hair turned all the colours of the rainbow, A. H. has resolved to charge the lowest possible price, having increased his number of rooms, and had them fitted up with every convenience. Gentlemen's hair dyed, from 30s. to 2 guineas; Whiskers, 1 guinea; ladies' hair dyed and attended to, from 2 to 3 guineas per annum. . . .

Times, January 14.

Attempted Assassination of the Emperor Napoleon

It was known some days previous that His Majesty purposed visiting the Opera last night. . . . About 9 o'clock the Imperial carriage arrived, preceded by another with the attendants, and followed by an ordinary escort of Lancers. The Emperor, Empress, and General Roquet, the Aide-de-Camp on duty, occupied the same carriage. On arriving at the theatre, near which some groups of spectators were standing, a loud explosion was heard, followed at the interval of a few seconds by another, and again a third—the last the loudest of all. . . .

The assassins had provided themselves with hollow projectiles of the most deadly description, and contrived to fling them on the ground under the carriage, where they instantly exploded, and spread destruction among the bystanders. One of the carriage horses was killed on the spot, the other wounded; the carriage itself was broken to pieces; General Roquet, who sat in front, was wounded slightly, it is said, and the two footmen who stood behind, dangerously hurt . . . At the moment of the explosion, which was tremendous, the row of gaslights running down the front of the theatre, and those at the wings, were extinguished; for some time the place was in utter darkness, while the windows of three or four houses opposite were dashed into fragments.

Times, January 18.

The Empress Undismayed

The Empress stood calm and undismayed by the side of her husband, her white robe, and even her face stained

with the blood that still flowed from the wound of the attendant who was seated with them in the same carriage, and the traces of which were visible to the agitated audience in the theatre. . . . The scene which presented itself immediately after the explosion was most awful, as not only were human beings and horses killed, but 64 persons were wounded, some most dangerously.

Times, January 18.

THEIR MAJESTIES' MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

The escape of their Majesties was quite miraculous. The Emperor received a slight cut on the side of the nose by a piece of glass from the carriage window. Another piece of glass struck the Empress at the corner of the left eye, but left no trace. . . . All the under part and front of the carriage had the appearance of being blown to pieces. . . . At 3 o'clock in the morning Count Orsini was arrested in his lodging in the rue Monthabor. He confessed that he threw one of the bombs.

Times, January 18.

NEW INDIA BILL

The new bill for the future government of India, brought into Parliament by Lord Palmerston on Friday night, is confined to a change of the administration at home, without any alteration of the arrangements in India, the intention being to alter, as little as possible, consistently with the great object in view, the Establishment of a responsible Government for India, as for other territories of the Crown.

Observer, February 14.

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT

CONSPIRACY TO MURDER BILL.—Viscount Palmerston, in moving the second reading, said: Great pains have been taken to spread the notion that this is an Alien Bill; but it contains no enactments applicable to aliens which are not applicable to all her Majesty's subjects....We found that a conspiracy to murder* had been hatched in this country, and that our law awarded to that grave offence no more severe punishment than might be awarded, for instance, for hissing an actor, whilst in Ireland it would be a capital offence....

Mr. Gladstone, after some able argumentative observations against the bill, said: My right hon. friend, the Secretary for the Home Department, invites us, by giving to that bill a second reading, to answer the despatch of Count Walewski. Well, if the bill is to be our only answer to that document, then, I say, we shall be in effect admitting the truth of the statement which it contains.... We begin, before the house is asked to legislate, by answering the charges made against us by an admission of them; having admitted them, we meet them by a piece of legislation which will be wholly illusory.... The effect of that will be, that though it may be accepted for a moment as a flattering compliment to wounded feelings, yet when the real nature of the gift is discovered, when it is found inoperative of any purpose of good, though it sacrifices an important principle of English law, there will be a renewal of the demands the right to make which, and the obligation to comply with which also, we shall have admitted if we proceed to legislate under the despatch which now lies on the table....

* Orsini's plot.—Ed.

The house divided, when the numbers were :—

For the second reading	215
Against it	234
Majority against the second reading .	19

Before the numbers were announced the greatest excitement prevailed in the house. The tellers as they entered were eagerly questioned as to the result by the members they had to pass, and the most intense anxiety was observable on both sides of the table. When Mr. Gibson took the announcement paper in his hand the fact became known that Ministers were beaten, and loud and reiterated cheers rose from the majority. On the announcement of the numbers the cheering was again and again repeated, accompanied with what is not usual in the house, by waving of hats by several hon. members.

Observer, February 21.

Relief of Lucknow and Flight of Fifty Thousand of the Rebels

The whole of Lucknow was in our possession on the 19th ; 117 guns captured ; about 2,000 of the enemy were slain during the siege. . . .

Eight officers have been killed.

The townspeople and the villagers being protected are resuming their occupation. The submission of the principal landowners has been accepted.

50,000 of the enemy have escaped, making for Rohilcund and Bundelcund. The army is in pursuit of the rebels.

The delay of Sir H. Rose's force for three weeks at

Saugor, prevented the line of troops, intended to intercept the enemy, from being closed up.

Government Telegram, April 19.

Guards for India

The authorities at the Horse Guards have issued orders to the commanding officers of the several East India depôts directing 6,000 men of all ranks to be held in readiness to embark between the 26th and 30th instant, for the purpose of reinforcing the respective British regiments of infantry and cavalry now serving in India.

Observer, June 28.

Mr. Dickens as a Reader

Mr. Charles Dickens is an excellent reader. He uses little action, but he can make his features eloquent. He is far from monotonous, and throws an alternation of light and shade, so to speak, into his reading, by means of a rapid or slow utterance, according to the character or importance of the passages read. He, therefore, maintains the interest of his subject for two hours with comparative ease, and carries his audience with him by means of the variety which he imparts to his entertainment. Without any aid from costume, or any extravagance of motion, by the mere power of facial expression, he impersonates the different characters of his stories, and brings them ideally but vividly before the spectator's mind.

Illustrated London News, July 31.

Taming a Bull

Bull-taming Extraordinary.—His Grace the Duke of Portland, highly approving of the system of Mr. Rarey in reference to the taming of horses, sent his groom, Mr. James Thompson, to undergo a course of instruction under that eminent master. Since Mr. Thompson's return to Welbeck he has tried the system on a valuable but very vicious bull, an Alderney, and which had become almost unmanageable, and even a terror to his keeper. He practised a short time on him in his shed, and then took him into the open park, having only Messrs. J. and A. Field with him as spectators. After operating on the bull for a short time, Mr. T. and his friends each lay down between his legs; the beast was as tractable and docile as a child. We congratulate Mr. Thompson on the courage and skill he exhibited on this occasion, and we augur very favourable results will ensue from Mr. Rarey's system among beasts as well as horses.

Nottingham Journal, October 15.

1859

Inauguration of Wellington College by Her Majesty

On Saturday Her Majesty inaugurated the public opening of this institution, and consequently the bleak, inhospitable-looking moor on which the building has unfortunately been erected, wore, for the first time such a busy aspect as was almost sufficient to give an air of animation

even to a spot so desolate and cold.... The college itself may be described as a handsome edifice, in the decorated Italian or mixed style.... As our readers are aware it is founded for the education of the orphan sons of officers of Her Majesty's Army and Navy. The English public in all parts of the world contributed to the foundation of this institution, for it was generally felt that no more appropriate monument could be raised to the memory of the illustrious Duke than one which, exclusive of its external appearance and architectural merit, should serve the higher purpose of giving a nearly gratuitous education to the orphans of that profession of which he was himself the head and brightest ornament.

Times, January 31.

ST. JAMES'S HALL

If the new experiment inaugurated on Monday night with a vocal and instrumental concert selected from the chamber music of Mendelssohn prove successful, the Monday Popular Concerts will have been instituted to some purpose. We have all along felt persuaded that the performances hitherto, while calculated to be of little service either to art or its professors, were unlikely to become public attractions of any durability.... Whatever the motives that lie at the bottom of this change, it is one so much for the general advantage that it merits encouragement at the hands of all who wish well to music and musicians, who do not approve the intellectual element being banished from entertainments prepared for large masses of the people, or believe that the works of the greatest masters should be the exclusive and uncontested privilege of coteries.

Times, February 16.

Reform Bill Debate

The Division on the Reform Bill.—The grand debate, which for nearly a fortnight has engrossed the attention of the country, is at an end. In a House of 621 members, 330 voted in favour of Lord John Russell's resolution, and 291 against it, showing a majority of 39 against the Government.

Manchester Examiner, April 1.

The Government's Intention

We believed yesterday, and assuredly not without very sufficient grounds, that it was the intention of the Government to remain in office in spite of the vote of Thursday night. To-day the aspect of the political sky is entirely changed, and the country has learnt already by electric telegraph that Ministers have determined on an appeal to the constituencies.

Times, April 5.

"Adam Bede"

There can be no mistake about *Adam Bede*. It is a first-rate novel, and the author takes rank at once among the masters of the art. Hitherto known but as the writer of certain tales to which he gave the modest title of "Scenes," and which displayed only the buds of what we have here in full blossom, he has produced a work which, after making every allowance for certain crudities of execution, impresses us with a sense of the novelist's maturity of thought and feeling. . . . Nobody seems to know who is Mr. George Eliot, and when his previous work appeared it was even surmised that he must be a

lady, since none but a woman's hand could have painted those touching scenes of clerical life. Now, the question will be raised, can this be a young author? Is all this mature thought, finished portraiture, and crowd of characters the product of a 'prentice hand and of callow genius? If it is, the hand must have an extraordinary cunning, and the genius must be of the highest order.

Times, April 12.

First Public Drinking Fountain

Yesterday afternoon the interesting ceremony of opening the first public drinking fountain was performed by Mrs. Willson, the daughter of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The fountain is situated at the corner of Giltspur-street and Skinner-street, by St. Sepulchre's Church. The hour fixed for the ceremony was three o'clock, and long before that hour a vast number of people of all descriptions assembled in the vicinity. . . . Mrs. Willson was conducted to the fountain, which was uncovered, and displayed a crystal jet of water. . . . Mr. Potter then handed to Mrs. Willson a handsome silver cup, which she filled with water and drank of. Lord Radstock then briefly addressed the assemblage, pointing out the great good that must result from the erection of these fountains. . . . The assemblage then dispersed, and a number of people partook of the refreshing liquid.

Times, April 22.

Pedestrian Post-Trotters

A return to the House of Lords gives some particulars relative to that hard-worked and ill-paid class of public

servants, the letter-carriers, or pedestrian post-trotters of the metropolis. There are 1,526 carriers on the present staff, the weekly wages varying from 1*l.* 2s. 6d. to 1*l.* 3s. 8d. . . . The average amount of salary paid to 524 letter receivers in the London district is 17*l.* 15s. a year. . . . The average number of despatches from each receiving-house in the day is six, and the number of registered letters from each receiving-house, seven per week. The allowance to each receiver for fitting up his place for the accommodation of the public is 1*l.*

Times, May 3.

Departure of the Great Eastern

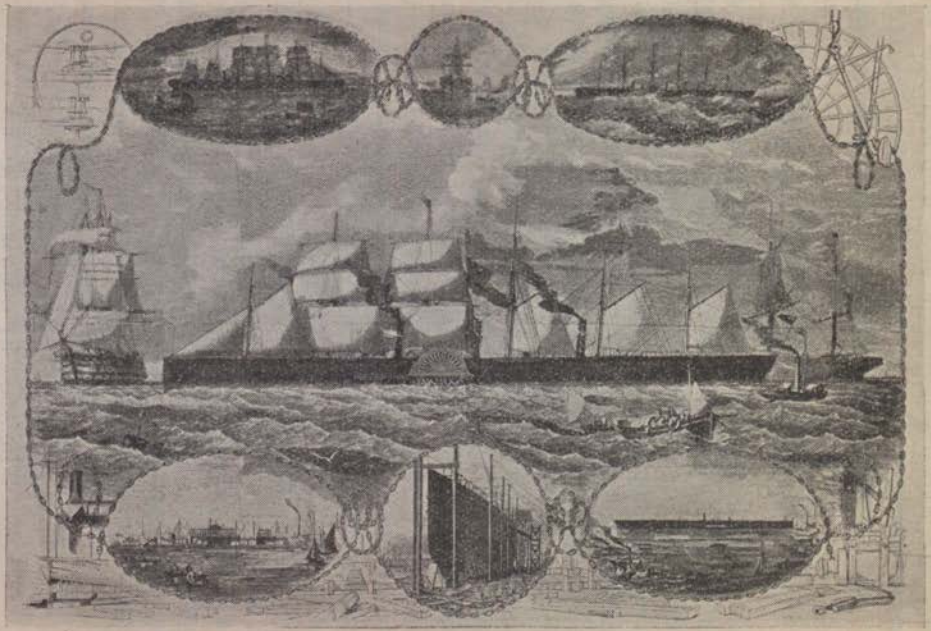
The Great Eastern has at length started. The scene yesterday morning at Greenwich, Deptford, and on the Isle of Dogs opposite, was one of a most exciting kind—the river beneath being lined all along with anxious thousands. . . .

The ship having passed Woolwich, no further apprehension of difficulty in the river is felt, and it was expected she would anchor at the Nore early in the afternoon. There was no display of flags on board the ship. The blue peter at the fore and the union jack at the mizzen were all that she modestly displayed. . . .

Near Woolwich the great ship was met by a first-class American clipper, which looked like a dwarf beside her. The American crew appeared to be astonished at her vast proportions, and greeted her with a hearty cheer.

The trial trip will occupy three or four days. On returning from this the vessel will go to Holyhead, where she will remain until she sails for Portland, in the State of Maine. . . .

We learn by telegraph that the great ship had anchored



THE GREAT EASTERN
From *The Guide*, March 5, 1859

at Purfleet. It was expected that she would remain at her moorings until this morning's flood tide, and then get under way for the Nore.

Manchester Guardian, September 8.

The Great Eastern's Accident

The interest felt in the progress of the Great Eastern is national to a degree perhaps never equalled in the history of private speculation. From the moment the conception of this magnificent scheme of British enterprise was first publicly announced down to the present time, the fortunes of the great ship have been watched with anxious attention ; and it was, therefore, with feelings of keen pain and disappointment that the announcement was received on Saturday that the trial trip had been signalised by a serious and fatal accident. On Friday afternoon, as the ship was steaming grandly on from the Nore to Portland Roads, the " feed water casing " of one of the funnels burst, spreading destruction around. Three poor fellows appear to have been killed on the spot, and a fourth died yesterday from the effects of the injuries he had received. A number of other persons were at the same time more or less injured, but it is hoped that no addition will be made to the fatal list. Considerable damage was done to the ship, and our reporter states that she will, in consequence, be detained a fortnight at Portland.

Manchester Guardian, September 12.

Relics of Franklin

The *Fox* screw discovery-vessel (Captain M'Clintock), which was sent to the Arctic Regions at the expense of

Lady Franklin, to discover traces of the missing expedition, arrived off the Isle of Wight on Wednesday. On landing Captain M'Clintock at once came on by train for London, bringing with him two cases containing relics of the long missing expedition of Sir John Franklin. We have received the following letter from the Admiralty:

CAPT. M'CLINTOCK'S STATEMENT

Yacht Fox, R.Y.S.

Sir,—I beg you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the safe return to this country of Lady Franklin's final searching expedition, which I have had the honour to conduct....

At point Victory, upon the north-west coast of King William's Island, a record has been found, dated April 25, 1848, and signed by Captains Crozier and Fitzjames. By it we were informed that her Majesty's ships *Erebus* and *Terror* were abandoned on April 22, 1848, in the ice, five leagues to the N.N.W., and that the survivors—in all amounting to 105 souls—under the command of Captain Crozier, were proceeding to the Great Fish River. Sir John Franklin had died on June 11, 1847.

Many deeply interesting relics of our lost countrymen have been picked up on the western shore of King William's Island, and others obtained from the Esquimaux, by whom we were informed that (subsequent to their abandonment) one ship was crushed and sunk by the ice, and the other forced on shore, where she has ever since remained, affording them an almost inexhaustible mine of wealth.

Being unable to penetrate beyond Bellot Straits, the Fox wintered in Brentford Bay, and the search, including

the estuary of the Great Fish River, and the discovery of 800 miles of coast-line, by which we have united the explorations of the former searching expeditions, to the north and west of our position, with those of James Ross, Dease, and Simpson, and Rae to the South—has been performed by sledge journeys this spring, conducted by Lieutenant Hobson, R.N., Captain Allen Young, and myself . . .

F. L. M'CLINTOCK, Captain R.N.

Illustrated London News, September 24.

ANTI-PUSEYITE RIOTS

Yesterday the parish church of St. George's-in-the-East was reopened for Divine service, after the mediation of the Bishop of London in reference to the ecclesiastical disputes which have for some time past agitated the parish. Unhappily the mediation has ended in nothing, except, indeed, in inducing a fiercer and more outrageous display of passion on the part of the parishioners than has hitherto been experienced. . . .

It was understood throughout the parish that the Rev. Bryan King, M.A., the rector, would take the morning service. He did so, and the congregation was a very large one. . . . It will be remembered that the Bishop of London, on his mediation, decided that the coloured stoles should not be used, and Mr. King got over his dislike to this part of the mediation in a very ingenious manner. Yesterday being within the octave of All Saints, the stole, according to the model hitherto observed, would have been green, but Mr. King wore none of any kind, being habited simply in his surplice with his hood representing his degree of Master of Arts in the University of Oxford.

As soon as he commenced the service there was a hiss, but this soon subsided, and there was no further interruption until the reverend gentleman commenced his sermon. Preparatory to this Mr. King turned his back to the congregation, and, bowing to the altar, said, " In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost," instead of the ordinary prayers. This was followed by hisses, stamping of feet, and the slamming of pew doors. . . .

The Bishop of London's decision was that the afternoon lecturer's service should take place at half-past three, and that the rector's afternoon service should precede it. . . . When the reverend gentleman appeared with his choristers in the church, a loud determined shout of disapproval burst forth. Unmoved, however, by this violent demonstration, the rev. gentleman knelt before the altar and went through the Litany service. He was hissed, hooted, and yelled at during the whole of the service, and at its close made his way with difficulty to the vestry. . . .

Observer, November 7.

MULTITUDES ON THE ICE

SKATING AND THE PARKS.—Yesterday the scene in the several parks was one that almost defies description, for owing to the fineness of the day, countless numbers from an early hour contrived to flock into the parks, the vast multitudes each hour increasing until the banks of the Serpentine and the other waters, as well as the carriage drives, became almost impassable. It is, however, unfortunately again our duty to state that very numerous accidents, though none of them of a fatal character, took place.

Observer, December 19.

1860

John Bull at Home

Lola Montes lectured to a very numerous audience at Mozart Hall, New York, on the evening of the 15th, on the subject of "John Bull at home." Some 3,000 people were present, and the lecture was listened to with marked attention. Her picture of English life was humorous and amusing, but free, as a general thing, from ill-nature and abuse.

Brighton Examiner, January 10.

Birth of a Princess

The announcement of the accouchement of the Princess Frederick William of Prussia on Tuesday was telegraphed direct to Her Majesty at Osborne, from the Palace at Potsdam, without any break or interruption. The young Princess was born at 10 minutes past 8 a.m., but the fact was known at Osborne at 5 minutes past 8 ! This apparent paradox is explained by the difference of longitude of the two places.

Times, July 28.

Trickery at Goodwood

Goodwood Races.—A very clever capture was effected on Thursday last (the Cup day), at the grand stand. For several meetings past it has been surmised that the pass tickets have been surreptitiously issued and sold. As, of course, a great many men are employed in taking and issuing the admission tickets, it was exceedingly difficult

to attach suspicion to any one. During the last week, however, Mr. Superintendent Everett, of the city police, was employed by the Duke of Richmond for the purpose of detection. After watching for two days he succeeded in discovering the manner in which the peculation was effected. The man whose place it was to issue the pass tickets at the centre gate, opposite the grandstand, was observed to pass a package to a young man, who, to all appearance, seemed casually to come to talk to him. This was repeated on Thursday. The quick eye of the superintendent at once detected that some transaction had passed between them. He instantly followed the youth, who made for the booths, took him into custody, and upon searching him found his suspicions verified—100 pass tickets were found on him. He was then given into the custody of the police.

West Sussex Gazette, August 2.

THE NEW TRANSPORT

A NEW STEAM CARRIAGE. . . . On Friday the Earl of Caithness, accompanied by the Countess and by the Rev. William Ross, of Kintore, started from Inverness in his steam-carriage, built under his own direction, and though, owing to its being the market day there, the road was filled with horses and conveyances of all kinds, his lordship passed through them all without any more inconvenience to the general traffic or alarm to horses than if he had been in his carriage and four. So perfectly had he the whole moving power under his control that he stopped more quickly than an ordinary carriage and horses could draw up, and this he did as often as he saw the least

danger of any horse being frightened. He reached Beauly —a distance of 14 miles—in an hour and 20 minutes, notwithstanding the frequent stoppages, and 15 minutes lost in getting water.

Banff Journal, August 7.

Departure of the Liverpool Garibaldi Excursionists

For some time past Captain Hampton has been in Liverpool using what personal interest he possessed, and also availing himself of the popular favour which exists towards the cause, to obtain volunteers to join the army of the Italian liberator. His efforts have been to a considerable extent successful, and on Friday Major Styles arrived in the same town to complete arrangements for the conveyance of the men to London, as a preliminary to their embarkation for Naples. In the evening there was a muster of the " excursionists," as they are called, which took place in No. 2, Devon-street, the drilling-place of the Highland Volunteer Rifle Corps, which was kindly lent for the occasion. Soon after 8 o'clock Major Styles, accompanied by Captain Hampton, entered the room set apart for the inspection, and was received with loud cheers. The major was dressed in the Garibaldi uniform, and his breast was decorated with several medals . . . He . . . explained to them that their conveyance from London to Naples would be paid; that they would be provided with plenty of provisions; that when they landed they would receive their uniforms and accoutrements; and that their pay would commence from the day of disembarkation. . . . On Saturday evening they again paraded in the same place, when Captain Hampton met

them, and said he hoped they were now all ready to take their places in the railway train that night for London, intimating that each would have to pay his own fare, and to keep himself in London during the following day. He exhorted them to patience and obedience, and after telling them they must, like himself, prepare to rough it in Italy, they prepared for their departure. . . . As they marched along their appearance attracted great crowds, who rushed to the railway station to witness the departure of the "excursionists." This was about 20 minutes past 10 o'clock, and by half-past 10 they had all taken their seats in the carriages. Here the first difficulty presented itself. No previous arrangement had been made for securing tickets or otherwise satisfying the railway company as to payment of the fares. Each man was to pay his fare himself, and Captain Hampton undertook to collect the money and obtain the tickets. This was a work of time and labour, and it caused great confusion and some delay, the train being detained fully a quarter of an hour after its regular time of departure, and even at the last some six or seven could not obtain tickets, and were left behind, although loudly protesting that they had money and were willing and anxious to pay. At 11 o'clock the train started.

Times, September 24.

GREAT PRIZE-FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPION'S BELT—SAYERS AND HEENAN

April 17. . . . When the two men stepped into the ring they met for the first time, and each scanned the other with intense gaze, seeming to search out the might that lay dormant in the frame and muscles before him. When

Heenan stripped it was impossible to refrain from a murmur of appreciation at the appearance he presented.

In height he is about six feet two, with exceedingly long arms, deep chest, and wide and powerful shoulders. His appearance was truly formidable. Exercise and long training had developed the immense muscles of his arms and shoulders till they appeared like masses of bone beneath the thin covering of skin. . . . His ribs showed like those of a greyhound, save where they were crossed by powerful thews and sinews . . . and every gesture was made with that natural grace and freedom which always seem to belong to the highest development of physical power. Sayers looked at him long and earnestly; and as one who saw in his every movement a dangerous customer, and he too stripped in turn. . . . Sayers, too, looked hard as flint, but his deficiencies in regard to his antagonist in height, weight, and strength, and above all, length of arm, made it almost a matter of surprise how he could hope to contest with him at all. . . . At the outset, then, the American's imposing height and immense stretch of arm gave him such conspicuous advantage that the Englishman was repeatedly dashed down to the ground; whence, however, he rose smiling and confident like a new Antæus, and then exerting all his skill of arm and leg, went in under his opponent's guard and administered such terrible punishment that Heenan's face was cut up and swollen, until he in some degree lost the power of sight. About the eighth or ninth round it was observed that Sayers had ceased to use his right arm, and that in order to steady it he placed it across his chest. It then became known, that in stopping one of Heenan's terrific blows one of the bones of the fore-arm had been broken, and that Sayers was now fighting with his left arm only! . . .

Heenan was half-blinded by the swelling of his cheeks and the bruised condition of his muscles, so that he could not well see where to hit or parry . . . but he still retained his terrific muscular power, and like a purblind Samson could annihilate his antagonist if he could succeed in grappling with him. . . . In the thirty-eighth round Sayers came within Heenan's grasp . . . in the struggle that ensued Heenan got Sayer's neck over the rope, and bearing his weight upon him so nearly strangled him, that his life was saved only by the umpires cutting the ropes. . . . The fight lasted two hours and twenty minutes. After a great deal of squabbling, the question was compromised by the purchase of two special belts, one of which was given to each champion, Sayers throwing up the champion's belt to public competition, and retiring from the active practice of the " profession."

Annual Register.

1861

The Income Tax

Expired on the 5th inst. the Income-tax, the seventh holder of the title and estates. The first made its appearance in 1842, and lasted for three years, taking from us 7d. out of every sovereign. It was succeeded in 1845 by another of three years, which again was followed in 1848 by a third : an attempt by Lord J. Russell's Government on this occasion to raise the tribute to 1s. was very soon disposed of; 1851 gave us a one year's tax, Mr. Hume beating the same Government on the question of the

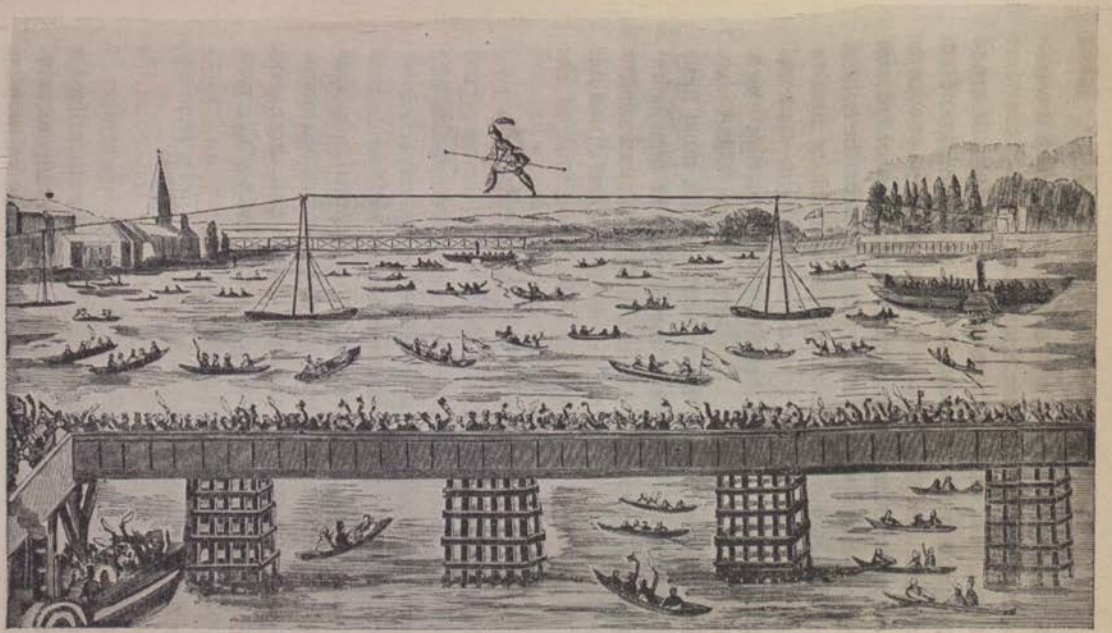
number of its days; and 1852, in prospect of a dissolution of Parliament, brought a successor of only the same brief existence. In 1853 came Mr. Gladstone's grand and comprehensive creation, the longest-lived Income-tax of the series, extended also to Ireland and (but at a lower rate) to incomes of 100*l.* a year, the rate to be 7d. for two years, 6d. for two more, 5d. for three more, and then to cease. This tax saw many vicissitudes of fortune in the course of its seven years' existence, its rent-roll was doubled for a while, then had 2d. more added to it temporarily, and finally, when at its lowest ebb of 5d. and almost *in extremis*, it was raised to 9d. It came to its end in April, 1860, and a temporary tax—a new rate—was granted for one year. That period expired on the 5th, and the family is at this moment extinct. . . . Since 1842 Income-tax has got hold of 140,000,000*l.* of the public money.

Times, April 11.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION

The metropolis on Saturday evening was visited by one of the most terrific conflagrations that has probably occurred since the great fire of London. Certainly for the amount of property destroyed, nothing like it has been experienced during the last half-century, the loss being moderately estimated at more than half a million.

The scene of the catastrophe was on the waterside portion of Tooley-street, nearest London-bridge, a locality which has been singularly unfortunate during the last 25 years, some of the largest fires having occurred there. The outbreak took place in the extensive range of



THE FEMALE BLONDIN (MISS A. YOUNG) CROSSING THE THAMES FROM CREMORNE TO BATTERSEA

Miss A. Young, the heroic performer of this grand, daring, and novel feat, is not yet twenty years of age. Having already studied the art of tight-rope vaulting and dancing under the most talented artistes, both in England and on the continent, she had already arrived at such a state of proficiency and grace as to draw down the plaudits of crowded and fashionable audiences, when M. Blondin made his début before an English audience. Determined to equal, if not out-do the great American, she had a rope stretched across the Thames, from Cremorne to Battersea, three-quarters of a mile in length, and at a most terrific height, which she traverses with the greatest self-possession and assurance, in presence of some 20,000 spectators ; to behold her, as she stands in the centre, mid-way between either shore, the sun shining full upon her gorgeous dress, and Old Father Thames rolling sedately beneath is at once a grand and fearful sight ; but her steady step, her complete self-possession, and her determined courage, banish at once all fear for her safety, and show that she is completely master of her position.

premises known as Cotton's Wharf and the bonded warehouses belonging to Messrs. Scovell. . . .

Perhaps, however, the most awful view of the destruction going on was to be seen from London-bridge. Half the inhabitants of the metropolis were thronging towards this centre on Saturday night, for from the bridge was to be seen such a spectacle as we trust will never be beheld again. The north side of the Thames, with all its massive buildings, seemed red hot in the dreadful light, while on the south the glare and heat from the blazing ruins seemed almost blinding. . . . When Hay's Wharf was included the river sweep of the conflagration must have been 300 yards, with a deep foreground of blazing oil and tallow.

Times, June 24.

Famous Fireman Killed

The melancholy death of Mr. Braidwood, the respected Chief of the Fire Brigade, has produced a profound feeling of regret among all classes. He was highly respected by a very large circle of friends, and his sad end has excited much grief among his men. He was appointed Superintendent of the London Fire Brigade on its establishment in 1833, and it was through his ability and unwearied exertions that the force attained the efficiency which now so prominently distinguishes it.

Globe, June 24.

A £2,000,000 Loss

Where Mr. Braidwood and Mr. Scott lost their lives a whole warehouse seems mined at its foundation and beetles over the spot at a fearful angle, and the entire mass

may come headlong over at any instant.... The loss and destruction of property it is now calculated will amount to the stupendous sum of 2,000,000*l.* sterling. To rebuild the landing wharves and warehouses alone will cost, it is stated, at least 500,000*l.*, and of course the value of the warehouses bears but a small relative proportion to that of their contents.

Times, June 25.

PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG GIRL

To our thinking there is no more exquisite creature on the earth than a girl from twelve to fifteen years of age.... There is at least full promise of the dazzling noon; but yet the dewdrop glistens on the half-opened flower, and yet the birds sing with rapture their awakening song. So, too, in the morning of a girl's life there is a time like this, when the rising glory of womanhood sparkles from the thoughts of an infant, and the elegance of a queenly grace adorns the gambols of babyhood. Unimpeded by the sweeping raiment to which she foolishly aspires, she glides among her grosser playfellows like a Royal yacht amongst a fleet of coal-barges. Unconsciousness (alas, how soon to depart!) has all the effect of the highest breeding, freedom gives her elegance, and health adorns her with beauty. Indeed, it seems to be the peculiar province of her sex to redeem this part of life from opprobrium.

Good Words, October.

LUNATICS IN SURREY

In consequence of the enormous increase of lunatics in Surrey the magistrates have determined on building a

second asylum at Woking, where they have bought 150 acres of land from the Woking Cemetery Company, at £70 per acre. The building is to be capable of holding 1,000 patients.

Illustrated London News, October 26.

THEATRICALS

As a drama there is not much to be said for Mr. Tom Taylor's American comedy, *Our American Cousin*, played for the first time in this country, at the Haymarket Theatre, on Monday evening last. . . .

It would, however, be unjust to represent *Our American Cousin* as a practical failure. It is anything but this. The laughter of the audience . . . comes out in roars as hearty as they are spontaneous, and as loud as they are incessant. . . . Lord Dundreary is such a specimen of an English Nobleman as, we suppose, the conventional imagination of a Yankee is in the habit of picturing. That is, he is a combination of the quintessence of languid egotism, the lassitude of utter selfishness, the effeminacy of absolute snobbishness, and the imperturbable drollery of absolute silliness. Mr. Sothern, who played the part, had, we are told, rehearsed it more than 300 times in the United States, where it made for him quite a celebrated name. . . . The portrait was egregiously extravagant; yet it was so finely finished and truly complete as not to offend in the slighest degree by its monstrosity. Every theatre-goer should see it once, and not one will fail to be struck with the artistic mastery by which it is distinguished.

Sunday Times, November 17.

The Prince Consort

The booming of the great bell in St. Paul's Cathedral at midnight on Saturday, and the ominous tolling of all the church bells in the metropolis, which startled Londoners out of their sleep yesterday morning, will have prepared many of our readers for the announcement which it is our sad duty to make this morning, that his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, for nearly 22 years the devoted husband of our Sovereign, expired after a brief illness on Saturday night. The tidings of this event have, ere this, created a painful sensation throughout the metropolis. The omission of the Prince Consort's name from the Litany, the prayers for the Queen offered up in every church in London, and the very general allusions to the melancholy event from the pulpit were received with manifestations of the deepest grief in all our congregations. Nothing could more plainly show the respect and esteem in which the Prince Consort was held by the English people of all ranks than the universal expression of anxiety on Saturday, and the sorrow and sympathy manifested yesterday on all faces. During a residence among us of nearly 22 years' duration his Royal Highness had, in spite of many difficulties and annoyances, so earned the good wishes of Englishmen by his abstinence from the intrigues of political factions, his patronage of art, science, and literature, his able management of the Duchy of Cornwall, and his earnest advocacy of all charitable and philanthropic movements, that his loss will be most severely felt throughout the whole extent of the country of his adoption.

Morning Post, December 16.

1862

Terrible Colliery Accident

The greatest anxiety has prevailed in this district* during the past 24 hours for the fate of 215 men and lads buried in Hartley New Pit, belonging to Carr and Co.

Yesterday the beam of the pumping engine broke in two, and one-half of it, weighing 20 tons, fell down the pit shaft, carrying timber, brattices, and everything before it. Of eight men who were being drawn out of the pit at the time it fell, five were thrown out of the cage and killed. Their bodies were not recovered. The timber and other *débris* choked the shaft half-way down, and cut off the 215 men and lads in the pit from communication with the bank. Since yesterday the ablest mining engineers and pitmen in the coal trade have been engaged in attempting to force a way through the obstructions in the shaft, to reach the men and boys below, but . . . at 6 to-night, they had not succeeded in doing so.

The pump of which the shaft has broken pumped 1,250 gallons of water a minute out of the pit, and, as that is stopped, the working seam will be drowned out by this time, and the horses, worth 500*l.*, lost. . . . The buried men have been distinctly heard to-night working in the shaft from that seam, trying to clear away the obstruction in it from below.

Times, January 18.

The sad tragedy at Hartley Colliery has been revealed to us in all its horrors this evening.

* North Shields.—Ed.

The cloth brattice was completed this afternoon, and cleared the shaft to some extent of gas. . . .

Mr. Humble, viewer of the colliery, and Mr. Hall immediately went down, and returned in an hour and a half. Both had to be taken off the sling, seriously affected by gas. They have been all through the works, and found no living man, but a hecatomb of dead bodies. The bulk of the bodies are lying in the gallery near the shaft. An affecting report, which has touched all hearts, has been made by them. Families are lying in groups; children in the arms of their fathers; brothers with brothers. Most of them looked placid as if asleep, but higher up, near the furnace, some tall stout men seem to have died hard. The corn-bins were all cleared. Some few of the men had a little corn in their pockets. A pony was lying dead among the men, but untouched. . . .

It will be some time before the bodies can be brought to bank.

Times, January 23.

SANDRINGHAM INSPECTED

On Monday his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by two or three members of his suite, visited Norfolk, for the purpose of inspecting Sandringham-hall estate in that county, with the view of purchasing it for shooting purposes, for which it is well adapted. The Prince's visit was rather hurried, his Royal Highness returning to town in the evening.

Times, February 7.

MR. PEABODY'S BENEVOLENCE

Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, who has been so long known in the city as an American merchant of the highest position, and

who in general society has, during a residence of many years among us, distinguished himself by the kindness and geniality of his disposition, is about to perform a work which will for ever place his name among the chief benefactors of this capital. . . . Desirous of devoting a portion of his wealth to purposes of charity, and anxious to testify his good will to the country where he has lived surrounded by the respect of so many friends, Mr. PEABODY has determined to give the sum of 150,000*l.* to " ameliorate the condition of the poor and needy of this great metropolis, and to promote their comfort and happiness." He has placed this great sum in the hands of a committee . . . who are to determine in what way it may be used. . . . Only one condition of importance is attached to this gift—namely, that " now and for all time there shall be a rigid exclusion from the management of this fund of any influences calculated to impart to it a character either sectarian as regards religion, or exclusive in relation to local or party politics."

Times, March 26.

AN AID TO EATING

OSTEO-EIDON.—WHAT IS IT ? . . . GABRIEL'S self-adhesive patent indestructible MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, without palates, springs, or wires, and without operation. One set lasts a lifetime, and warranted for mastication or articulation.

Advertisement, *Illustrated London News*, June 21.

THE COTTON FAMINE

In the twenty-five unions chiefly affected by the " cotton famine," there was an increase of 220 paupers in the first

week of the present month, as compared with the previous week. The weekly returns of the state of employment in Manchester show that matters are getting worse there. No less than 9,490 operatives are wholly unemployed, and 15,800 are only working short time.

Illustrated London News, July 19.

GARIBALDI'S FEMALE ADMIRERS

One of the gentlemen attendants on Garibaldi in his present calamity was lately describing the daily life and present state of the invalid, and ended by painting one nuisance which was evidently a dreadful trial to bear. The supposed coldness and ingratitude of the Italian Government, the miserable accommodation of Varignano, the sad sight of the wounded hero, all weighed heavily on his spirit. But there was one thing that thoroughly overcame him, and that was, the presence of ceaseless, pertinacious, ardent ladies from Great Britain. They would take no denial; they were strong in the consciousness of good intentions, and in a habit of constant bustling at home; they had come to see the great sufferer, and to show him what the loving pity of the British female was; and they were not to be put off by nonsensical foreigners who could not speak a word of English sense.... They succeeded. They saw the famous Garibaldi and his famous wounded leg; but, as the narrator of the scene maliciously added, this was all. They would sit for hours, open-mouthed, at the bottom of Garibaldi's bed, saying nothing and doing nothing. Then they rushed off, after exhausting the glories of the interview, to make real English broth of that peculiarly glossy and saline kind which is the usual result of amateur cookery, and which

they were convinced was the true specific for an Italian hero with a bullet in his ankle. To us, calmly picturing the scene at a distance, this silent, pushing, warm-hearted British female, with her open mouth and her broth, seems not very unlike her countrywomen as we know them at home, only that she is a little more comic from the oddity of her situation. The mixture of audacity, bustle, and utter impotence in the discharge of self-imposed charitable errands, is characteristic of so large a number of Englishwomen that no one can be at a loss for illustrations in the circle of his immediate acquaintances.

Saturday Review, November 1.

GAROTTERS

The police reports of the present month are filled with complaints of violent street robbery. Piccadilly after midnight is nearly as unsafe as Hounslow Heath was a hundred years ago. . . .

One of the most audacious of the recent outrages was committed in Long Acre about ten days ago. A gentleman was returning home from Pimlico to Lamb's Conduit Street at 3 o'clock in the morning, when he saw three men approaching him. Two of them rushed upon him, and gave him a violent blow in the neck, which knocked him down. Then they kicked him, as usual, and were proceeding to rifle his pockets, until his cries were heard by a policeman. On the approach of the constable, the men ran off, as is also usual. They were pursued, and one was captured in the chase, and the other two afterwards. When brought up at Bow Street, one of them had the impudence to ask, what right had the prosecutor to be out in the streets at 3 o'clock in the

morning? . . . We do not believe the assertion of one of the above-mentioned malefactors, that the gentleman whom they attempted to rob was tipsy; but if he were moderately elevated with the good liquor of his friend at Pimlico, such a slight transgression may be pardoned to one who manfully walked home alone, and was the means of tempting three garotters into the grasp of justice.

Saturday Review, November 22.

The Distress in the North

The destitution in the cotton-manufacturing districts is still on the increase. In eight out of the twenty-seven unions included in the weekly tabular statement of Mr. Farnall an improvement seems to have taken place; but, taking the whole number together, the commissioner has to announce an increase of 3014 persons in receipt of parochial relief. The total amount received by the central committee up to the 10th instant may be given in round numbers at £360,500; and on Saturday last there was a balance at the bank of rather more than £233,500. The weekly loss of wages is now £164,726, that 448,955 persons are dependent either upon parochial aid or on voluntary charity, or on both combined. A large number of grants were made at the central executive meeting on Monday, in response to applications for aid. The Mayor of Manchester has received a cheque from the Europeans in Lucknow, inclosing a cheque for £1,000. . . .

. . . The clothing continues to pour in to the depôt at Bridewell, and during the week 445 parcels of clothing of every description were received, making a total of 3858 parcels since the formation of that establishment.

Illustrated London News, December 20.

1863

Modern English Caricature

The complete re-issue of *Punch*, a publication which has come out consecutively week by week, for upwards of 20 years, is in its way one of the curiosities of Literature . . . the burlesque is so delicate, at least in the drawing, that *Punch's* designs are almost photographs of the ordinary types of Society.

Paterfamilias, for example, in his London home, with mamma and the troublesome olive branches . . . the displays in the hunting field, not forgetting Old Briggs; the plucky boys on their ponies; the rising generation and their precocious audacities, including those who have left their cigar cases in their dressing-room, and are fearful that their young brothers will have all their best regalias . . . the London busmen, so accommodating to matrons elderly and obese; the swells at their clubs contemplating domestic encumbrances or exchanging Dundreary small talk in Rotten-row; the new-married couples, who forget that they have turned on the tea-urn; the lovers, who luxuriate on the balcony under pretence of contemplating the comet . . . all these and a hundred other forms of everyday life are familiar to us everywhere in our going or coming, but in *Punch* they are treated with a mastery of art; and fun, such as no one found in them before, is discovered by the inexhaustible humour of Leech.

Times, January 2.

The Ionian Isles

The conduct of Great Britain, both in the affairs of Greece and of the Ionian Islands, assumes a more *bona fide*

character from day to day. The last week has brought forth the official announcement of the readiness of England to give up the Protectorate of the Ionian Islands, which was almost forced upon her in 1815 by the European Congress, and which duty she discharged with unswerving fidelity. The conditions upon which this trust is to be surrendered to the new Kingdom of Greece are somewhat of the sort that we have endeavoured to shadow forth. The first is that Greece is to abstain from the propagation of aggressive ideas dangerous to the peace of Europe. The second is that the Ionians themselves should desire the change. The third is that the great Powers of Europe, who had settled the Protectorate in the hands of England, should be consenting parties to any new arrangement.

* . . . It is not often that a country or a Sovereign has at once the opportunity of refusing a coveted crown and of abandoning an envied possession.

Observer, January 11.

Reception of the Princess Alexandra

It was not till the Royal yacht was close alongside the pier that she was seen at last, as she came over to the starboard side and stood looking out upon the scene around. She was dressed entirely in white, with the exception of a few light coloured flowers in her bonnet, and wore what was apparently a very warm white shawl, for she is still suffering from the effects of a severe cold. Her colour was heightened as if by nervous excitement,

* Under the Treaty of London (1863), Great Britain ceded the Ionian Is. to Greece; which throne in the previous year had been offered to, and declined by Prince Alfred, afterwards Duke of Edinburgh.—Ed.

but there was an expression of pleasing astonishment at her reception which was unmistakeable, and she did not, or perhaps could not, check the frank display of wondering pleasure with which she looked from side to side bowing her acknowledgments, and every now and then speaking earnestly to her mother, who stood near her, apparently directing her attention also to the extraordinary scene of delight and enthusiasm around on all sides. . . .

At the signal the 60 young ladies who had been chosen to strew flowers before the bride elect filed, two and two, from their waiting-room, and ranged themselves on each side of the path down the centre of the pier. They were all clad in red and white—the colours of the long line of Danish Kings from whom the fair Princess descends—and each carried a pretty basket filled with the earliest flowers of spring. . . . The Prince came at five minutes to 12,—almost instantly after the Royal gangway was fixed to the yacht. . . . The Princess watched his coming from the window, but, as he neared the vessel, first came to the door, and then, after a moment's hesitation, out upon the deck towards the Prince, who hurriedly advanced and, removing his hat, gave her an earnest, hearty kiss, in the presence of all the assembled thousands, who thereupon went into such extacies of delight and applause as made the shores of the river ring again.

Times, March 9.

Deaths from Burning

In the 14 years 1848–61 39,927 persons—about eight a day—were burnt alive in England, or were scalded to death; 1,344 were infants under one year of age; 4,500 were children of one and under two years of age; 9,777

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AT HOME AND ABROAD

Tenniel's Cartoon of the Wedding of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra of Denmark

were between two and four years of age—and in these two years the child, not having learnt to dread the fire, incurs the greatest danger. The boys being, in nursery language, "most mischievous," are up to four years of age burnt in greater numbers than girls; but afterwards the clothes of boys are less combustible than those of girls, and fewer of them are burnt to death.

Registrar-General's Report.

Sale of Valuable Pictures by the Ancient Masters

The choice cabinet of Italian, Flemish, and Dutch pictures, of Mr. Robert Craig, deceased, removed from Glasgow; also some capital Italian pictures from the late Mr. Solly's collection, four grand works of Tintoretto, and a large number of Flemish, Dutch, and French pictures of a high class, were disposed of on Saturday last, at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, in King-street, St. James's. . . . The following were the more remarkable examples:—

76. W. Van der Velde.—A coast scene at the mouth of a river, with figures caulking a stranded man-of-war; several boats in shallow water, and fishermen with a boat in front; calm. A cabinet example of the highest quality—212*l.*

81. Rembrandt.—Portrait of a man in a rich dress, with black cap and gold chain. A splendid work, signed and dated 1646—220 guineas.

83. M. Hobbema.—A richly wooded landscape, with peasants on a road, and a pool of water before a cottage; a very pure and beautiful example of this great master . . .—315*l.*

145. Leonardo da Vinci.—The Madonna and Infant Christ, seated in a rocky cavern . . . St. Jerome sitting and writing; behind him Joseph; a spring of water in the foreground . . .—209*l*.

Times, June 1.

SITE FOR ST. THOMAS'S

Yesterday a deputation from the grand committee of St. Thomas's Hospital had an interview with the Thames Embankment Committee of the Metropolitan Board of Works, at their head-quarters in Spring-gardens, on the subject of a site for the new hospital. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Tite, M.P., who explained the anxiety of the committee to obtain as a site for the hospital a piece of ground opposite the new Palace of Westminster, which would be reclaimed from the river, and might be rendered available by the proposed embankment of the south side of the Thames. The Board of Works Committee discussed the subject with the deputation in a kindly and accommodating spirit.

Times, June 18.

SPURGEON AND MONEY RESULTS

Mr. Spurgeon has just been in the "black country," and a calculation has been made of the pecuniary result. At Birmingham, the collections after two sermons, morning and evening, are stated to have averaged rather more than 5*d*. from every person present; at Wolverhampton, after evening service only, rather more than 7*d*. for each person; at Dudley, after morning and evening service, nearly 8*d*. At Bilston, after morning service only, with a

great pressure for tickets, owing to the insufficient size of the room, the collection showed an average of more than 9*d*. each person.

Times, June 20.

The Prince Albert Memorial at Aberdeen

A special and a peculiar interest attached to the ceremony of to-day—for, on this occasion, for the first time since Prince Albert's death, the Queen presented herself in a public manner before her people, and stood once more, as she used to do of old—the central figure in an imposing ceremony, though in this instance associated with feelings of too personal and too melancholy a kind. . . . It was the prompt and spontaneous energy of the Queen that gave the present ceremonial all its interest, for it necessarily kindled in the breasts of all her subjects a hope that it might be only the first renewal of those associations between sovereign and people which led to such happy results in the past. Her Majesty, it is true, was present at the marriage of the Prince of Wales, but rather in the capacity of the mother than of the Queen, and even then in a very private way. At the great inauguration of the Albert Memorial in the Horticultural Gardens she was not present at all, although previously and subsequently to the public ceremony she took a private view of the statue. . . .

When the Queen was prepared to return, Major-General Hood came to the portico of the club and inquired of General Walker whether he had got a band, as it was the wish of the Queen that the drums should beat and the bugles sound. General Walker asked if her Majesty wished to have " God Save the Queen " played. General

Hood replied, "Whatever is usual when the Queen retires." Orders were immediately issued to have the "roll" beat, and accordingly as her Majesty returned, the sounds of the pibroch, the bugle, and the drum, were heard along the line.... Perhaps those who are disposed to draw conclusions from slight incidents may assume that this order, which issued directly from her Majesty, is an indication of her disposition to appear more frequently in public in future.

Daily News, October 15.

1864

Mystic Apparatus

Funny and Complete Exposure of Spirit and Table Rapping, creating roars of laughter in every happy home, its deception laid bare, causing fun and merriment to all who engage in the sport. Mystic apparatus perfect and modus operandi, how to make the comic spirits knock and answer any questions you like to ask (such fun). Free for 30 postage stamps.

Times, January 5.

Street Traffic in London

Various expedients have been proposed for relieving the pressure of the street traffic of the city of London—among the more important of which are new railways, new police regulations, and new streets. The difficulty of satisfactorily solving of this problem will be obvious from a mere

statement of the facts of the case. On every business day in London upwards of 700,000 persons enter the city by its various approaches, and leave it again in the evening for their homes, at the West end, in the suburbs, or in the country. 700,000 persons represent a population equal to the whole inhabitants of South Wales, or of the city of Manchester. . . . The closeness with which the vehicles follow each other in the streets may be inferred from the fact, that between 10 and 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 19th of November, 1862, it was ascertained that the total number passing Bow Church, in both directions, was 1,255 ; of which 348 were omnibuses, 584 cabs, and 282 carts, drays, vans, and waggons, besides 41 trucks and barrows.

Railway News
reprinted in the *Times*, January 13.

Pursuit of the Alabama

It was currently reported on 'Change at Liverpool on Wednesday afternoon that in a few days one of the fastest screw steamers afloat would leave a British port on a cruise after the Alabama. This new steamer has been purchased, and is being fitted out at the sole expense of two first-class English houses—one in London and the other in this town,—both of whom have suffered heavily in consequence of the depredations of the famous Confederate cruiser. The new vessel, it is expected, will steam three or four knots faster than the Alabama ever could do, besides being much stronger, and when armed carrying guns of such a calibre and construction that the chances of the Alabama being able to cope with her will be hopeless. She will be commanded by a man who has already gained

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"A COURT FOR KING CHOLERA"

Leech's Cartoon

much notoriety in connexion with ocean navigation, and in whom Captain Semmes will find a foe " worthy of his steel." The mission of this new steamer, while it will be chiefly to hunt and catch the Alabama, will also be directed against the other Confederate cruisers—Georgia, Florida, Rappahannock . . . and Tuscaloosa. . . . We may here repeat that this action on the part of British merchants is prompted by heavy combined and personal losses in the destruction of neutral goods in American bottoms, and also from the fact that hitherto all the efforts of the Federal navy to capture the Alabama have been fruitless.

Times, February 12.

Unruly Infants

Boarding Schools Wanted, in London, for a boy, nine years, and two girls, six and seven years old, requiring firm discipline, having become wild and unruly, through neglect occasioned by family misfortunes. No holyday could be given, as holydays destroy any good effected at school. The father, quite a gentleman, can only pay 20 guineas each. This advertisement is only intended for schools of preeminent efficiency for such cases, and prosperous enough to be able and willing to accept such terms, and undertake the needed task of reformation for the sake of the school's own additional credit of success.

Times, February 16.

America

Mr. Lincoln, under date of the 1st inst. has ordered a draught for 500,000 men to serve for three years, or during the war, to take place on the 10th of March. From this

number are to be deducted all volunteers and draughted men not accredited upon any other call. The proclamation has taken the public by surprise, and is asserted to have been rendered imperatively necessary by recent news received from the South, or by the probability of a war with France and England. . . .

The Southern renegade General Gautt addressed a meeting at the Cooper Institute last night, at which he declared himself to be a subjugated Secessionist who had renounced his advocacy of slavery. After all his slaves had been confiscated, he had come over to the Federal side when the prospects of the Confederacy became doubtful, and hoped before long to see the Southerners and their slaves driven from their homes and their plantations occupied by Northern soldiers.

Times, February 16.

THE PERFECT SKIRT

CRINOLINES—THE PATENT ONDINA, or Waved Jupon, does away with the unsightly results of the ordinary hoops, and so perfect are the wave-like bands that a lady may ascend a steep stair, lean against a table, throw herself into an arm chair, pass to her stall at the opera, or occupy a fourth seat in a carriage, without inconvenience to herself or others, or provoking the rude remarks of the observers, besides removing or modifying in an important degree all those peculiarities tending to destroy the modesty of Englishwomen; and lastly, allows the dress to fall into graceful folds.

Advertisement, *Times*, April 21.

Abolition of Turnpikes

The New Act to Abolish Turnpikes.—On the 1st day of July "The Metropolis Turnpike Road Act Amendment" will take effect, when twenty-five toll-gates and fifty-six side bars will disappear from the metropolis, as far as the tolls are concerned. The statute will set free from toll-gate obstruction about fifty-one miles of road on the Middlesex side of the Thames. At Fulham, including Walham Green and Earl's Court, all the gates and side bars are to be removed; also at Kensington, Hammersmith, and Notting-hill.... Further removals will take place at Holloway, Islington, Ball's Pond, Kingsland-road, Cambridge Heath, Hackney, Twickenham, and Teddington. All the gates and side bars of the City-road are included.

Observer, June 12.

Bishop Colenso in Leicestershire

An announcement that the Bishop of Natal had agreed to preach a sermon for the village schools in the church of Claybrook on Sunday afternoon, and a rumour that the Bishop of Peterborough would exercise his episcopal authority and prevent the sermon being preached, created considerable excitement in Leicestershire last week....

At 6 o'clock the village schoolroom was crowded, and a large number of persons were outside unable to get admission.

Dr. Colenso addressed those assembled on "Our Father in Heaven." The crowd outside became so impatient to hear the Bishop that an adjournment to the green was resolved upon, and Dr. Colenso continued his

address standing upon a table in the open air . . . At the conclusion of the address the people assembled sang the "Doxology," at the Bishop's request, and he then bade them affectionately "Good-bye."

Manchester Guardian, September 14.

LORD BROUGHAM'S BIRTHDAY

Lord Brougham . . . completed his 86th birthday on Monday last. To commemorate the event, and as a tribute of admiration to the venerable peer, Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, of Bonscale, Ullswater, a veteran politician, who in former days took a very active part in his lordship's Westmorland contests, erected a stone memorial pillar upon the beautiful mountain called Hallen. All visitors to Ullswater will remember the dark bold breast of Hallen Hag which overhangs the lake immediately above Howtown. The mountain of the same name rises immediately above the Hag, and commands one of the most beautiful views of the lake and its surroundings which it is possible to obtain. Upon the summit of this mountain the Brougham pillar was erected on Monday last. It stands 12 feet high, and is an object conspicuous enough to be seen from Cross Fell with the aid of a good glass. The day was not very favourable for the inaugural ceremony, but still a few ardent admirers of the noble lord assembled, and enthusiastically drank his health.

Carlisle Journal, September 23.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN LEECH

John Leech, known to the public as one of the most kindly and the most graceful humorists that ever lived,

known to his friends for a peculiar gentleness and refinement of character that at first sight seemed as it were in opposition to the robustness of his judgment, and therefore took many people by surprise, died on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.

. . . It is not a year since he stood in tears by the grave of his schoolfellow, Thackeray, and now his friends will follow *him*, too, to his long home. They were schoolfellows together, they were fellow-workers together in *Punch*; both had something even of womanly gentleness intermingled with the strength of their characters; and both were in their styles of working classical. . . . A good, great man, of fine and rare genius has gone from among us, and we shall not know how much he was to us until we discover by his loss that nature does not often produce such artists as John Leech.

Times, October 31.

1865

Trial of a Bishop

The case of the Bishop of Natal has been determined in his favour upon the question of jurisdiction. . . .

Our readers will recollect that at the outset of the proceedings and pretended trial of the Bishop of Natal for heresy by the Bishop of Cape Town, the Bishop of Natal protested against the whole proceedings, denied the jurisdiction *in hâc re* of his metropolitan, and announced his intention of appealing against any sentence that might be pronounced against him. . . .

By permission of the Proprietors of "Punch"

THE ENGLISHMAN ABROAD

Bishop Colenso has succeeded in completely destroying the ecclesiastical pretensions of Dr. Gray, and so far the public will rejoice at his success. . . . It follows that if the Bishop of Natal should return to Natal, and if the clergy there should refuse to render him the obedience which they have undertaken to render to their bishop, he will be unable to visit them with ecclesiastical punishment. The only remedy against a rebellious clergyman will be in the civil courts of Natal, upon the grounds that by his disobedience to his ordinary he has violated the trust upon which he has contracted to hold the property of the Church. But the spiritual functions of Bishop Colenso remain unaffected by this decision so long as his letters patent are unrecalled.

Observer, March 26.

Death of Mr. Cobden

Intelligence of the death of Mr. Cobden was received in Manchester on Sunday, but did not become generally known till yesterday morning. The feeling of sadness and sorrow with which it was received was almost universal, and on the Exchange the loss which the community have sustained by the death of a statesman so much honoured and appreciated in the commercial as well as in the political world was a subject of frequently-recurring conversation throughout the day.... It was in the Chamber of Commerce he made some of his earliest efforts on behalf of free trade, and he was one of the first and leading advocates for incorporating Manchester, and initiated the proceedings which led to the procuration of a charter of incorporation from the Crown.

Times, April 4.

Mr. Cobden's Fatal Delivery

On the occasion of his visit to his constituents last November, he spoke to an unusual length, his speech occupying nearly seven newspaper columns, and more than two hours in delivery. Though apparently in an improved state of health, the exertion required in making that speech, coupled with the heated condition of the room, produced the illness that ended in Mr. Cobden's death.

Manchester Guardian, April 3.

The Road Hill Murder

Yesterday afternoon Sir Thomas Henry, the chief magistrate of Bow-street, received information that Miss Constance Kent, formerly of Road-hill House, near Frome, had arrived in London from Brighton for the purpose of surrendering herself to the officers of justice as the perpetrator of the above memorable crime.

Times, April 26.

President Lincoln Shot

President Lincoln is dead. He was shot through the head while at Ford's Theatre, at Washington, shortly before 11 o'clock last evening, and died at 22 minutes after 7 this morning.

The assassin procured admission to the President's private box on the pretence of being the bearer of despatches from General Grant, and deliberately shot him from behind with a common one-barrel pistol. He jumped from the box to the stage, flourishing a dagger, and

exclaimed "*Sic semper tyrannis.*" He then made his escape through the back entrances of the stage, and got off before any one had presence of mind to pursue him. . . .

An actor named J. Wilkes Booth, together with his horse, has disappeared from his home, and is supposed to be the assassin of the President. A letter found in his trunk makes it evident that the assassination was planned previous to the 4th of March, but was not carried into effect owing to the faintheartedness of the accomplice, who is supposed to have made the attack upon Mr. Seward.

The calamity has excited intense indignation and horror in this city.

Business is almost wholly suspended.

Times, April 27.

CONSTANCE KENT

CONSTANCE KENT has achieved a celebrity which eclipses the pacification of half the world, and will certainly last as long as the English language is spoken. . . . There is a splendid and almost crystalline consistency in the young lady's horrid career. This girl of sixteen, at home, we believe, for the holydays, rose from her bed early one fine Midsummer morning, stole downstairs to the nursery, crept up to the cot of her half-brother, near four years old —a fine, lively, romping boy, very fond of her—griped his throat till his colour and obtruded tongue showed that he was dead, or insensible ; then, carefully extricating a small blanket, wrapt him up in it, carried him—no small burden—into the garden, almost cut his head off, gashed and stabbed his body elsewhere, and returned to her bed, carefully opening and shutting the doors and

windows she had to pass and repass, and observing, as the result shows, every precaution necessary to safety. Having made up her mind that the evidences of the murder, its manner and circumstances, were to remain, and that all the world would do its best to link them with the perpetrator, she coolly confined her attention to isolating herself from them. Not a footmark could be traced, not a soiled shoe or stocking, and the assembled country could only throw ridicule on the incident of a nightgown alleged to be missing, and a small piece of flannel found near the dead body.

Times, April 27.

Miss Kent at Bow Street

After the examination at the Bow-street police court Miss Constance Kent was taken, in the custody of Inspector Williams . . . to Trowbridge. During the down journey the unfortunate young woman did not speak a word, but remained in a state of deep dejection; and although once or twice addressed in a kind manner by the officer in charge, she returned no answer. Upon arrival at Trowbridge . . . she was provided with lodgings. The news that Miss Constance Kent had confessed to being the author of the long-mysterious crime became known, and great excitement was exhibited by the inhabitants of that usually dull place. Early on Wednesday morning a large crowd assembled in front of the Sessions House in the hope of seeing the prisoner, but the opening of the court was delayed for some time through the non-arrival of the Rev. Arthur Douglas Wagner, of St. Paul's, Brighton. . . .

The moment Miss Kent appeared there was a deep

silence, and she calmly and firmly walked to the place pointed out to her in the dock. She was dressed in mourning, her dress and bonnet being of plain but good materials. She is of the full average height, and, for a person of her age, rather stout. Although she wore a thick veil throughout the examination, it could be perceived by those near that she was apparently in robust health, and that her cheeks had a ruddy look. . . .

A paper was put in by the prisoner, and she was asked by Sir Thomas Henry whether it was in her handwriting, and she said it was. The paper contained the following confession :—

I, Constance Emilie Kent, alone and unaided, on the night of the 29th June, 1860, murdered at Road Hill House, Wiltshire, one Francis Savile Kent. Before the deed no one knew of my intention, nor after it of my guilt. No one assisted me in the crime, nor in my evasion of discovery.

Observer, April 30.

BIRTH OF ANOTHER PRINCE*

Intelligence of the safe confinement of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and the birth of another prince, reached Windsor Castle and the town at an early hour on Saturday morning. The news, as might be expected, was joyfully received by the Crown *employés* and the loyal inhabitants of the royal borough, where the Prince and Princess of Wales are greatly beloved. The bells of the parish church of St. John and the Chapel Royal of St. George were immediately rung, and during the day and till late in the evening continued to peal

* Now King George V.

merrily in honour of the event. A royal salute of 21 guns was fired by the town bombardiers from the artillery in the Long Walk.

Morning Post, June 5.

CONSECRATION OF DR. MANNING

The mass was announced to commence at 10 o'clock, but it was quite half an hour later when the first of the long line of clergy entered the chapel. They came in almost by the score. The secular priests came first, in twos, until there were at least three hundred of them within the altar rails. These were followed by the representatives of the various religious bodies in England, each order sending three or four of its chief members to the ceremonial. There was Dr. Newman from Birmingham, and some two dozen of the Oratorians, of which he is the head. . . .

When the mass was ended, Dr. Manning was invested with the mitre, and with staff in hand, whilst the *Te Deum* was being sung, he walked in procession down the church, giving his blessing to the people as he went along. We should have mentioned that at what is called the Offertory of the Mass, the archbishop elect presented, according to custom, to the consecrating bishops, two large wax candles, two loaves of bread, and two small barrels of wine, on each of which were painted the arms of himself and of the consecrating bishop. . . .

Dr. Manning is the first Roman catholic archbishop who has ever been consecrated in England since the Reformation, for the late Cardinal Wiseman had that dignity conferred upon him at Rome. It is singular enough that the first archbishop who is thus consecrated

should be an Oxford man, and not the less curious that of the many priests who stood round the high altar of St. Mary's, Moorfields, yesterday, there were not less than a hundred who had either been in orders of the church of England, or had been fellows of English colleges in their day.

Daily News, June 9.

Mrs. Gladstone's Dancing Party

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was present at Mrs. Gladstone's dancing party last night, at the Chancellor of the Exchequer's private mansion on Carlton-house-terrace.

The whole of the principal rooms were thrown open, the south drawing-room and adjoining gallery being appropriated for dancing. In an ante-room Coote and Tinney's band was stationed, and played during the night some of the best dance music. . . . Immediately after the arrival of the prince dancing commenced with a quadrille, the Prince of Wales and Mrs. Gladstone opening the ball with Miss Agnes Gladstone and Lord Eliot *vis-à-vis*.

Morning Post, June 29.

A Ballet on Skates

Royal Alhambra Palace.—A new *divertissement* was produced at this place of entertainment in the early part of the week, entitled " The Skaters ; or, the Pleasures of Winter "—a ballet—which scene is supposed to represent winter in Russia, and the sports upon the ice. A corps of skaters comes on to the stage, where they perform their graceful evolutions, and are joined by others from time

to time in the costume of ladies, gentlemen, Cossacks, etc. The arrangement of the ballet is very pretty and graceful, and the principal parts are well sustained by Madame Boleno and Madame Frederique.

Observer, September 3.

1866

Mr. Gladstone's Announcement

On Monday evening Mr. Gladstone pronounced a few words, which, no doubt, he will amplify hereafter into a grand oration, but which no feats of language can surpass in importance and significance . . . he announced that he would have to propose to-morrow the withdrawal of the four Reform Bills which have occupied the entire heart of a critical Session . . . wrecked a strong Government, stranded a popular party, and deprived some forty gentlemen of their important and lucrative positions at the head of this great Empire.

Times, July 18.

The Rioting in Hyde Park

Yesterday morning Hyde Park presented along its eastern extremity a pitiable spectacle. Between the Marble Arch and Grosvenor-gate the railings were entirely demolished and the flower beds were ruined. Between the Grosvenor and the Stanhope gates, moreover, not a railing remained erect, those not actually levelled being forced considerably out of the perpendicular. This had been done out of

mere wantonness, after ingress had been effected at other points, as was evident from the fact of the flowers and shrubs having escaped damage. . . . Waggons were engaged yesterday in removing the broken railings and shattered masonry, and a considerable sum will certainly be required to restore the park to its original condition.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock a number of the lowest rabble of the metropolis assembled in the park near the Marble Arch, and as time wore on their ranks were swelled by fresh arrivals until they presented a very formidable appearance. They evinced their zeal for Reform by doing as much injury to the park as they possibly could, and by insulting everybody who appeared to be more respectable than themselves. . . .

In the course of the evening a party of about 100 "roughs," being doubtless an offshoot of the choice company in Hyde Park, made their appearance in Pall-Mall and broke a number of windows at the Athenaeum and United Service Clubs, and several private residences. Windows were also smashed in various other parts of the metropolis.

Times, July 25.

The Disturbances in Hyde Park

Forty-eight persons sought relief at St. George's Hospital for various injuries, and 12 at St. Mary's, in all 60 persons out of the enormous crowd assembled were so far injured as to desire hospital assistance. . . . St. George's Hospital was very favourably placed for the occasion. The summit of the building commanded a fine view of the field of battle, so that the resident medical officers were able to combine a sight of the conflict with strict attention to the

somewhat onerous duties which devolved upon them during each evening.* . . . Just about the time of the riot a boy of 17 got himself entangled in the springs of a brougham which was passing along Grosvenor-place, and was crushed to death. This case has been mentioned in some of the journals as occasioned by the disturbances, but it was an accident which cannot fairly be placed to their account. At St. Mary's Hospital ten cut heads, a fractured patella and a spike wound received every attention from Mr. Webb, house surgeon.

Lancet, July 26.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH HONOURS

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The report that honours are about to be conferred upon some of those who have shared in the successful completion of the Atlantic Telegraph is well founded, and the interest which Her Majesty has expressed in the undertaking will be manifested in an enduring way. The delay which is taking place arrives from an excellent reason, and we are sure that no one will complain of it when we say that it is for the purpose of ascertaining to whom honour is more particularly due. It would be a pity if the highest forms of skill and energy brought to bear upon so grand a work were passed by in favour of the mere capitalist, and we have little difficulty in predicting that Mr. Canning and Captain Anderson, as the representatives of those qualities which should especially be associated with a mark of Royal favour, will find their claims regarded as they deserve.

Sunday Gazette, September.

* Monday and Tuesday, July 23rd and 24th.—Ed.

Gun Powder Outrage

This morning, between 5 and 6 o'clock, one of the most fearful outrages which have been committed in this town* for some years was perpetrated upon a house in New Hereford-street, Sheffield, which is occupied by a man named Thomas Fearneyhough. Fearneyhough is a saw grinder, and not a member of the Saw Grinder's Union. At about half-past 5 this morning Fearneyhough and his family were awakened by a loud report resembling the discharge of a piece of artillery, and immediately afterwards their house was shaken as if by an earthquake, and it seemed as if it was falling to pieces. They, of course, immediately rushed out of their beds, and on hastening downstairs they found that the wall of their sitting-room had been blown almost in one huge mass away from the house to the other side of the passage which leads to the yards of several of the houses in the row.... The cause for the whole of this scene of disorder was soon afterwards found by one of the detectives, who, on going into the cellar beneath the sitting-room, discovered a tin can similar to those which are used by workmen for drinking their tea out of. The can it was supposed would hold about a quart. The sides were tightly secured with cords, so as to prevent it from bursting. This can must have been filled with powder, and then dropped into the cellar grating, where it was ignited with a fuse, and left to do its deadly work. Fortunately, although there were seven persons in the house, no one was injured.

Times, October 9.

* Sheffield.

THEATRICALS

There were several first appearances last evening, two of which deserve particular mention: Mr. Henry Irving,* who played Doricourt, is an easy, gentlemanly, and to our own mind thoroughly intelligent actor. He is a most valuable addition to the St. James's company, and we welcome him with all sincerity. Doricourt's feigned mad scene was most artistically played, and quite devoid of exaggeration. Mr. Irving was summoned back on the stage in the middle of a scene to receive the congratulations of the audience.

Sunday Times, October 14.

ON DITS

Mr. George Henry Lewes retires, on account of ill-health, from the Editorship of the *Fortnightly Review*. No one is as yet appointed in his place.

A letter from Rome states that the last three English books on the list of *The Index Expurgatorius*, suspended on the door of St. Peter's, are *Ecce Homo*, Dr. Pusey's *Eirenicon*, and *An Essay on Pantheism*, by the Rev. John Hunt.

Sunday Times, November 18.

* Irving made his first appearance in London in *The Belle's Stratagem* by Mrs. Cowley.—Ed.

1867

A Skating Calamity

A terrible calamity took place in Regent's Park last Tuesday evening, just as it was growing dark, a little before four o'clock. The frost was not so keen as it had been, and the ice had been weakened by being cut round the shore near private houses, in order to prevent skating trespassers from invading the gardens. A great many fortunately had already left the ice as dangerous, but there were still probably 200 skaters and sliders upon it, when it gave way all at once in a hundred different places, and most of those then on the ice fell into water twelve feet deep. Much the greater number were eventually either able to escape for themselves or were rescued, but no less than thirty-seven corpses have been already found. . . . One lady saw her husband drown, while two others were screaming in the greatest agony for someone to save their brother. Children went down crying to their mothers for help where none could be given. The ice was too rotten to hold and too thick for swimmers to penetrate. The boats crushed their way through it at a snail's pace with the greatest difficulty. . . . It was more than an hour before all those who were clinging to the floes were rescued.

Spectator, January 19.

The Cab Law of London

If Lord Belmore would like to "leave his mark" in the Home Office, a thing which nobody has of late years

succeeded in doing, let him give Londoners a decent cab.... The *prima facie* case for reform is, indeed, quite perfect. The cabs, by everybody's admission, are the worst in the world, badly built, badly fitted, badly horsed. London is the richest of all cities, yet if a woman wishes to drive a mile she must get into a box on wheels, with doors no woman can open from the inside, with seats which ruin her dress, with draughts which give her the face-ache, and with a floor often like that of a badly cleaned stable. This last evil is the worse, because a mat could be easily made which would last for years, yet be cleaned every time the cab returned to the stand. These cabs are drawn at about five miles an hour by horses often unfit to work, driven by men who have been taught to look on the public as their natural foes. No rests are provided for the arms, no support for the back, and by a refinement of cruelty no means of communicating with the driver. The passenger in a new bonnet must put her head out in the pouring rain, crane her neck round the intervening space, and shriek out directions for the edification of the Street Arabs as well as the driver.

Spectator, February 9.

PORTRAITS DE FAMILLE

HOME GALLERIES of PORTRAITS.—The new PORTRAITS de FAMILLE just introduced by Monsieur ADOLPHE BEAU will enable every home to possess a gallery of portraits of the members of the family and friends. Atelier of artistic photography, 283, Regent-street.

Times, April (repeated).

RP

A Sensational Derby

The Derby day in 1867 will long be remembered by all turfmen, not only by reason of the astounding vicissitudes in the betting, but for the triumph of " poor Hermit," as he was derisively called only a few days since, when his chance seemed forlorn indeed. The air on the Downs from noon was at times piercingly raw and cold, and the holyday makers were suggestively silent by the time they reached Epsom. . . . When the lot got to the post three-quarters of an hour elapsed before they were despatched on their eventful journey, but the interest attaching to the actual start was considerably marred by the delay and the biting wind, sleet, and snow which swept over the downs. There were at least half a score of false starts, and these were in some degree caused by the fractiousness of D'Estournel, who exhibited some of the wild freaks of Tambour Major a few years ago, despite the reports of his improved temper. In the mean time, the spectators were becoming so accustomed to the false starts that they were scarcely prepared for the tremendous shout of " They're off," and the familiar clanking of the starting bell. From the second tremendous shout which followed it was evident that some favourite had been left at the post, and in an instant the animal was recognised in the now notorious D'Estournel, who reared up on his hind legs, and the moment the flag was lowered darted off in an entirely opposite direction, and actually attacked the people who were on the rails next the post. . . . From the distance only Vauban, Marksman, Hermit, and Van Amburgh appeared in the struggle, and loud cheers were raised when Marksman was seen on the " Thormanby side " of the course. On breasting the hill Vauban

was beaten, and Hermit won after a game and determined race. . . . Thus ended one of the most sensational Derbys on record.

Times, May 23.

A New Dominion

The Canadian Ministers have been attending at public dinners given in their honour on their return from London. Mr. J. A. Macdonald, at an entertainment at Kingston, stated that the mission of the delegates had involved much hard labour. . . . He said, that in all probability, before he again left Kingston, the news would be flashed across the Atlantic that Her Majesty had been pleased to issue her Royal proclamation, proclaiming the new dominion. . . . The duties of the first Parliament would be enormous in amount, and of immense importance; but with care in the selection of representatives, and on their part with moderation, prudence, and disinterestedness, the work of laying the foundation of the new dominion would be well completed.

Times, June 7.

Abhorrence of Ritual

A large meeting was held at the Assembly-rooms, Bath, on Tuesday afternoon, to express, on behalf of the laity of the city and neighbourhood, their abhorrence of the ritualistic practices which have been recently the theme of so much discussion. . . . The first resolution expressed sorrow and indignation at the introduction into places of worship of the United Church of England and Ireland of ornaments, practices, and doctrines contrary to Scripture

and to the general tenour of the Prayer-book, and repugnant to the authoritative teaching of the Church in its Articles. The second expressed attachment to the doctrinal statements as expressed in the Thirty-nine Articles; while the third desired the success of the Clerical Vestments Bill, expressing the gratitude of the meeting to the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.G., for the zeal and perseverance he had shown in introducing and conducting that measure in the House of Lords. All the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Times, June 20.

EIGHT-YEAR-OLD LABOURERS

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BILL.—The Bill before the House of Lords proposes to enact that, after the close of this year, no boy under 8 years of age, and no girl under 13, shall be employed in agriculture for hire, and that no girl under 18 shall be employed in a public gang. The Bill also directs the Quarter Sessions to make by-laws, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, requiring the attendance at a proper school of boys between 8 and 13 as a condition of their employment in agriculture for hire, the attendance to be for 400 hours in the winter half of the year, and 200 hours in the other half, between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m.; less than two and a half hours on one day not to be reckoned, nor attendance beyond five hours on one day. Powers are given to magistrates, guardians of the poor, and constables to demand from the employer information necessary for ascertaining whether the Act is observed. The Bill is to be enforced by penalties.

Times, June 22.

THE LATE OUTRAGE AT ST. JAMES'S HALL

The conduct of the Reform Leaguers at the Conservative working men's meeting, in St. James's Hall, has been condemned by a portion of their own body. The Paddington branch of the league adopted the following resolution at their weekly meeting on Wednesday last :—" Resolved, that in the opinion of this branch, composed mostly of working men, the conduct of the secretary, and of the various members of the Executive Committee and Council of the Reform League . . . who took part in the meeting of the Conservative Working Men's Association, held at St. James' Hall, on Monday evening last, was disgraceful in the highest degree. That the meeting was not an open one, and that it was most unmanly to steal into the place and endeavour to stop the speakers by brute force. That conduct of that description cannot be too severely reprobated, and this branch hereby calls upon the presidents and vice-presidents, and all respectable members of the league, to take the first opportunity of publicly denouncing it."

Edinburgh Evening Courant, June 25.

1868

MR. CARLYLE AS MAGISTRATE

Some odd characters will be " drawn " on Monday night, but nothing in the Twelfth-night budget will fall so curiously as the distinction which has just been allotted to Mr. Thomas Carlyle. He has been made a magistrate for

Dumfriesshire, his native county. I dare say that there is nothing in the least extraordinary in the fact, and that the appointment is the most natural thing in the world, and probably the consequence of Mr. Carlyle having property in the county. It would be perfectly absurd to express any surprise at what is possibly matter of course, and perfectly ill-bred to wonder that one of the greatest men of the day should take an old and honourable office . . . we do not want to hear that the philosopher of Chelsea has been taking himself away from his own work, which nobody but himself can do, in order to improve the morals of Dumfriesshire. And yet it would be no ill sight to behold Mr. Carlyle presiding at a session, and infusing sound sense, wrapped up in humour, into the proceedings. The shrewd wisdom which he showed in advising the men who rallied round Mr. Eyre, to prevent his being hounded to death for saving Jamaica, will not be forgotten, and it afforded another answer to the cant that insolently assumes that because a man can do something extraordinary he cannot also do the business of ordinary life.

Illustrated London News, January 4.

Lord Brougham in Trouble

Gallant old Lord Brougham seems fated to strife with somebody. We all pictured him in repose in his beautiful villa at Cannes; and lo! nothing of the kind. Not only has he been compiling his memoirs, but he has been in contention with a literary gentleman who assisted him, and who claims a remuneration which Lord Brougham's friends deem enormous. Dr. Chauvin, the accomplished assistant in question, has read, he says, thirty thousand letters, besides arranging them, and making suggestions

for dealing with the vast mass of material out of which Lord Brougham proposes to construct his pyramid. No bargain was made in the first instance. . . . Dr. Chauvin conceived that the whole work, which assuredly would have been most laborious, entitled him to 1000 gs; but he assented to a reduction should the memoirs not be completed . . . the whole dispute is another illustration of the non-wisdom of treating business as other than business.

Illustrated London News, February 29.

Professor Longfellow

Dinner to Professor Longfellow.—On Thursday evening a select party, consisting of some 80 noblemen and gentlemen, assembled at a grand banquet at the Langham Hotel, Portland-place, on the invitation of Mr. Bierstadt, an artist, to do honour to professor Longfellow, who is personally known to a large number of them. Many of the poet's fellow-countrymen were present, but the great majority of the guests were Englishmen.

Observer, July 12.

A Terrible Explosion

Owing to the numerous accidents which have been occasioned by nitro-glycerine, the Belgian government have determined, it is said, to prohibit the manufacture, storage, or transport of that dangerous compound in Belgium. It will be recollected that a terrible explosion, resulting in the death of ten persons, recently occurred at Quenart, and to this circumstance the prohibition is no doubt mainly due. M. Nobel, the inventor of nitro-glycerine, is

said to be himself convinced of its extreme danger, and it is announced that he has produced a new substance, equally powerful, which may be handled without any risk.

Paris Times, July 15.

BURKE'S PARAMOUR

It would seem that Helen M'Dougal, the paramour of Burke the murderer (and who gave origin to the word "burking"), was living in New South Wales until the other day, when she was accidentally burned to death at Singleton. . . . It is stated in the message that the miserable woman was sent out many years ago to the colony in which she has at length come to a tragic end. It may be added that her maiden name was Dougal. Burke met with her shortly after she became a widow, in a rural part of Stirlingshire, where he was working as a labourer on a canal. This happened a few years before he and Hare engaged in that fearful series of murders in the West Port of Edinburgh which made their names for ever infamous. Helen was tried along with Burke before the High Court of Justiciary in 1828, and, thanks to the powerful pleading of her Counsel, Henry Cockburn, she escaped the doom which overtook her partner in crime. . . . On her liberation from prison she returned to her old haunts, and being at once recognised, was set upon, and narrowly escaped death at the hands of the mob . . . and nothing has been heard of her till now, when this story of her death comes from the Antipodes. She must have been upwards of seventy years old when she died.

Paris Times, October 17.

MR. GLADSTONE AT WINDSOR

The Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone arrived at Windsor Castle yesterday afternoon, in obedience to a Royal summons, as the future Prime Minister, to receive Her Majesty's commands, with respect to the formation of a Liberal Ministry, in succession to the Administration of Mr. Disraeli. . . . There was an immense assembly at the Great Western Railway Station at Windsor throughout the afternoon, in the expectation of seeing the new Premier; but his arrival and departure were as unostentatious as possible, and were only witnessed by the few people who were confidentially made acquainted with the route to be taken to and from Windsor Castle.

Times, December 4.

TRAFFIC LIGHTS

The regulation of the street traffic of the metropolis, the difficulties of which have been so often commented upon, seems likely now to receive an important auxiliary. In the middle of the road, between Bridge-street, and Great George-street, Westminster, Messrs. Saxby and Farmer, the well-known railway signalling engineers, have erected a column 20 feet high, with a spacious gas-lamp near the top, the design of which is the application of the semaphore principle to the public streets at points where foot passengers have hitherto depended for their protection on the arm and gesticulations of a policeman—often a very inadequate defence against accident. The lamp will usually present to view a green light, which will serve to foot passengers by way of caution, and at the same time remind

drivers of vehicles and equestrians that they ought at this point to slacken their speed. The effect of substituting a red light for the green one and of raising the arms of the semaphore—a simultaneous operation—will be to arrest the traffic on each side . . . A more difficult crossing-place could scarcely be mentioned, and should the anticipations of the inventor be realised similar structures will no doubt be speedily erected in many other parts of the metropolis.

Express, December 8.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS

That one-and-twenty men with blackened faces should succeed in making their entertainment a permanent one in London, and should draw to St. James's-hall two audiences of 3,000 each on Boxing-day is a fact which seems hard of explanation. When you find, however, that the greatest pains have been taken to hit the popular taste, and that the entertainment is of its kind excellent, the solution becomes less difficult than it appears to be.... Somehow, the negro melodies now sung do not come up in merit to the old favourites.... Probably the explanation is that the mine has long since been worked out, that all airs which could claim a pure negro origin have long since been appropriated, and the melodies heard to-day are a more or less feeble attempt to stick to the old model.

Times, December 28.

NEW LONDON STATIONS

On Wedenesday Colonel Yolland, of the Board of Trade, accompanied by Mr. Fowler, the engineer in chief, and Mr. Myles Fenton, the general manager, made a

minute inspection of the new line from Kensington to Westminster, and gave authority for its being opened for traffic on Thursday. This important work gives to the Metropolitan Railway one additional station (South Kensington) for its Western Extension, and to the Metropolitan District Railway five stations, including Westminster, which is conveniently placed for the Houses of Parliament and the Thames Embankment. Trains to and from the City commenced running on Thursday morning by way of Paddington and Notting Hill.

Observer, December 27.

1869

A Pathetic Ballad

Just Before the Battle, Mother.—The beautiful and pathetic Ballad, originally introduced by the Christy Minstrels at St. James's-hall, Piccadilly, in 1865, will be sung at every performance until further notice. No other company can possibly give the thrilling effect to this lovely ballad that the magnificent choir of the Original Christy's, at St. James's-hall, are capable of doing. Vide entire public press.

Advertisement, *Times*, January 20.

Living Curiosities

The Siamese Twins.—These wonderful living curiosities will make their First Appearance in London at the Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly, on Monday, February 8th.

Advertisement, *Times*, January 30.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN

The Lord Chamberlain has sent the following warning to the managers of all the theatres :—" The Lord Chamberlain presents his compliments to the manager of the ——. He has learned with regret, from observations in the press and from other sources, that there is much reason to complain of the impropriety of costume of the ladies in the pantomimes, burlesques, etc., which are now being performed in some of the metropolitan theatres. He has noticed for some time past that this evil has been gradually on the increase, but he has been most unwilling to interfere in a matter which he considers ought more properly to be left to the discretion and good taste of the managers themselves. Now, however, that the question has been taken up by the press, and public opinion is being expressed upon it, he feels himself compelled to call the serious attention of the managers to the subject; for he cannot but remark the discredit that now justly falls on the stage, and the objections which are being raised against it by many who have hitherto frequented the theatres, but who now profess themselves unwilling to permit the ladies of their families to sanction by their presence such questionable exhibitions. . . . Lord Chamberlain's office, January 28, 1869."

Times, January 30.

THE RITUALISTS PERSIST

Yesterday the leading Ritualists, so far as we could learn, adhered, on the whole, to the mode of celebrating the service which they followed on the previous Sunday. It is, however, their opinion, as a body, that they ought to

wait before making any important alterations in their ritual until they can receive some special instructions on the subject from their diocesan. Mr. Bennett, at Frome, and one or two extreme Ritualists at the east-end of London, no doubt still do and will offer every resistance to the recent judgement being carried into effect, and will keep their candles lighted on the altar until actually extinguished by an authority which they admit to be binding on their consciences. Mr. Mackonochie, in the same spirit, will persist in burning seven lamps, instead of candles ; and in those assigned a different symbolism from that which was set forth by his curate.

Times, February 1.

ENTHUSIASM IN THE COMMONS

In the House of Commons crowded benches and overflowing galleries testified to the anxious interest excited by the great business of the night—the introduction of the Irish Church Bill. Long before the SPEAKER took the chair every seat in the House was retained, and the influx of strangers, " distinguished " and ordinary, was far in excess of the accommodation provided. In Committee of the whole House, after the heads of the Acts relating to the Established Church of Ireland and Maynooth, and the first Resolution of last year had been read.

Mr. GLADSTONE, who was vehemently cheered by his supporters, proceeded to unfold his plan, prefacing it by a long exordium, in which he glanced rapidly at the previous stages of the question, and answered by anticipation some of the principal objections to his policy.... Mr. GLADSTONE concluded his speech, which occupied upwards of three hours, in a powerful peroration, which was cheered loudly

and long, and while sympathizing with the sacrifices the Irish clergy were called on to make, he claimed for the Bill that, though it loyally carried out all his pledges, it treated them in a liberal and indulgent spirit.

Times, March 2.

Emigration for Paupers

Lord Houghton on Friday week "ventilated" a very important subject in the Lords. He wishes, in presence of the rapid growth of pauperism, that Government should aid emigration to the colonies, or at all events should appoint a Commission to inquire into the subject. His speech was an able *résumé* of the well-known facts that while labour is redundant here, there are countries where it is scarce; but he failed to anticipate the crushing objections instantly made to the scheme; such as those of Lord Granville, who asked how aid could be granted to English emigrants and refused to Irish, whose friends now paid for them, but who would clutch at any Government money; or how the Colonies were to be induced to take paupers of whom we want to be rid? or that of Lord Carnarvon, that labour in England was rather locally congested than redundant? or that of Lord Grey, that if Australia wanted labour, Australia would aid emigration much more effectually than we could! The truth is, this scheme of aided emigration for paupers is like transportation, an effort to be rid at others' cost of our own responsibilities. We must extinguish pauperism, not export paupers, and the way to do it is to establish compulsory education throughout the kingdom. Till the people know something, they will neither emigrate nor save.

Spectator, April 24.

MR. TENNYSON

Our proposition is that he is not a great poet, unquestionably not a poet of the first rank, all but unquestionably not a poet of the second rank, and probably—though no contemporary perhaps can settle that—not even at the head of poets of the third rank, among whom he must ultimately take his place.

Temple Bar Magazine
May.

REHEARSAL OF THE "RHEINGOLD"

Munich.

Everyone turns round, so do I. In the large centre box, a slight, tall figure, full of buoyant, youthful grace, is bowing to the crowd below. In the box on the right we recognize a pale, earnest face. Subdued, admiring murmurs welcome the two royalties "Der König!" "Liszt!" But the ambassadors of a third majesty, with Herr Richter for plenipotentiary, have already begun to give us a message from Richard Wagner....

The execution of the "Rheingold," announced for the 29th, has been put off by royal command. The orchestra and singers were surely not to blame. Herr Richter is reported to have been discontented with the working of the complicated stage business, but I hear the worst of all was that the gods refused to walk over the rainbow.

Spectator
September 18.

Inauguration of Blackfriars Bridge and the Holborn Viaduct by Her Majesty

The formal opening of these works took place on Saturday. The whole line of route from Paddington to Blackfriars-bridge, and from the Viaduct at Holborn back to Paddington, was lined with never-ending crowds of people. In the parks there were many more spectators than is usual when the Queen goes in state to open Parliament; and within the City not an inch of ground or a window from which the spectacle could be viewed was vacant. The Queen appeared to be in admirable health and spirits, and was manifestly delighted with the cordial reception she everywhere experienced. In the evening at a grand banquet at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor read a letter from Her Majesty, expressing her great satisfaction, in answer to the loyal addresses presented in the earlier part of the day.

The Rock, November 9.

The Suez Canal

The telegrams from the East announce that a fleet of fifty ships have completed half the voyage by the Suez Canal, and are anchored in Lake Timsah, and the Imperial yacht L'Aigle, with the Empress of the French on board, has actually cast anchor in the Red Sea. We are also told that some ships have advanced from the southern end of the canal, and have met the convoy of ships from the north. The complete passage through the canal has, therefore, been made by ships, and the great work of connecting the two seas has been accomplished. . . .

There are not a few persons who have watched with

great interest the progress of this work who will consider that the expression of a wish for the success of the Suez Canal on the part of Englishmen must be sheer hypocrisy, and that if there is one thing more than another of which England is jealous and afraid it is the success of this grand scheme of M. de Lesseps. . . .

We only hope that the report to be presented next year will show results as satisfactory as M. Lesseps and the debenture shareholders desire, if they do not anticipate.

Observer, November 21.

Free Trade in Cabs

On the first of January next there is to be a perfect free trade in the cabs of the metropolis. Each vehicle may adopt its own tariff of fares provided the rates are legibly painted on the panels of the doors, at which the whole vehicle may be hired. The Commissioners of Police are to publish the full details of the plan, which does away with the extra charge when more than two passengers are carried, but leaves the present coercive regulations in regard to drivers intact. It is said that the London General Omnibus Company are so much alarmed at the prospect of competition which this new scheme opens out, that they are taking steps to put much more comfortable omnibuses in the streets, and are revising their tariffs of fares on the different metropolitan routes.

Observer, December 12.

Mr. Tennyson's Poems

The new volume of Mr. Tennyson, at present preparing for publication by Messrs. Strahan, will contain the completion of *Idylls of the King*, and has the prefix of a [illegible]

LIBRAF

stating the mode in which the laureate, would have the *Idylls* already published, and the new work read. . . .

Mr. Richard Bentley announces an important elucidation of the Byron Mystery, *Medora Leigh*, by a New Witness. Edited by Dr. Charles Mackay.

Observer, December 12.

Oxford Follows Cambridge

Oxford has at length followed Cambridge in admitting girls as candidates at the local examinations. The delegates require to be satisfied that a local committee of ladies will make all necessary arrangements for conducting the examination with propriety, and bear the expenses incurred in providing suitable accommodation for candidates coming from a distance.

Observer, December 26.

1870

Charles Dickens

There are probably no readers of this journal unacquainted with the fact that on Thursday evening last the greatest novelist of his age, the man who, beyond all English writers, with the single exception of Shakespeare, had the largest and most widespread grasp upon the hearts and human sympathies of his fellow countrymen, departed suddenly, but peacefully, to his rest in his 59th year. . . .

On Wednesday last, while sitting at dinner with his sister-in-law, Miss Hogarth, a change came over the

expression of his face, which alarmed his companion. She proposed to send for medical assistance, but he refused, putting his hand to his face, complaining of toothache, and desiring that the window might be shut. It was shut at once, and he rose to leave the room, but after taking a few steps, he fell heavily on his left side, and remained unconscious until his death, which took place at 10 minutes past six on Thursday, just 24 hours after the attack.

Observer, June 12.

Mr. Charles Dickens

He was, without any exception, or any chance of approach, the most popular author of the time.

Daily News, June 10.

The greatest humourist whom England ever produced—Shakespeare himself certainly not excepted—is gone. . . .

Spectator, June 11.

Much of the liberalism of the present day in England, and of its peculiar type, is due to Mr. Dickens.

Saturday Review, June 11.

Dickens is a common property.

Observer, June 12.

The slang and vulgarity in which some of his favourite and most popular characters indulge, have contributed to deprave both the thoughts and the language of English

readers. . . . There is too little refining influence in his works; there is very much that is altogether the reverse.

Watchman and Wesleyan Advertiser, June 15.

M. DE LESSEPS

Last evening the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained a select company at dinner, which was served in the Egyptian-hall. It was the customary banquet given annually to the Archbishops and Bishops, and the guests were about 230 in number. M. Le Vicomte de Lesseps was also present. . . . The LORD MAYOR next said he was about to ask the company to drink what he would call a real toast. They had previously been listening to matters connected with the spiritual good of themselves and their fellow men; but there was a gentleman present who had been long engaged in advancing their material interests, and who, by persevering labour during many years, and through evil and good report, had overcome difficulties which had long been regarded as insuperable. (Cheers.) He had saved our seamen from the perils of the stormy Cape, and had made Madras within 21 days' journey of England. (Cheers.) He (the Lord Mayor) had been accustomed to repose implicit confidence in our great engineers, but he believed that in this case they were wrong, and that M. de Lesseps was right, and that the Suez Canal was a thing accomplished. (Cheers.) . . . He asked the company to join him in drinking "The health of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, and success to one of the greatest triumphs of engineering skill in modern times—the Suez Canal."

The toast was received with acclamation.

Times, July 7.

FAITH IN THE LORD

"THE PECULIAR PEOPLE."—On Tuesday night an adjourned inquiry was held at the Sir Robert Peel Tavern, Plumstead, before Mr. C. J. Carttar, coroner for West Kent, relative to the death of George Walker, a labourer, aged 48, who expired on Saturday, the 25th ult. The deceased belonged to the sect known as "the Peculiar People," who held the doctrine that faith in God alone will heal the sick. . . . On the Friday night before his death a prayer meeting, attended by the elders, was held at the house where the deceased lodged, at 141, Sandy-hill-road. One of the sisters asked deceased if he would have a doctor, and he replied, "No," he had every faith in the Lord. The oil used was olive oil. The elders received no pay; it was quite sufficient honour to be a servant of the Lord. The number of the peculiar people at Woolwich was about 80. . . . Mr. J. B. Riley, a surgeon, who made the *post mortem* examination, proved that death had resulted from a long-standing disease of the lungs. Medical aid at an earlier period would have been of service.

Times, July 7.

AFFAIRS ON THE CONTINENT

Up to last night no official notification of the declaration of war with Prussia had been received at the Foreign Office from the French Government. Until the receipt of that notification, or the intelligence of some overt act of war, it is impossible for our Government to issue any proclamation of neutrality. The terms of this proclamation formed the subject of discussion at the lengthy Cabinet

Council held yesterday, and the document then issued will, we believe, be found to be identical with that proceeding from the other neutral powers of the Continent.

Observer, July 17.

War in Europe

Mr. Disraeli has given notice that he will call the consideration of the House of Commons, on Monday next to the position of this country with reference to the War on the Continent of Europe.

We hear on good authority that a large section of Roman Catholics in Austria have made up their minds to secede to Protestantism unless Cardinal Rauscher promptly repudiates the dogma of Papal Infallibility. This is a startling comment on Dr. Manning's declaration in the Vatican Council, that the immediate effect of proclaiming the dogma would be to induce a large secession from Protestantism to Roman Catholicism.

Times, July 29.

The War

(*By Telegraph*)

There has been a great battle around Sedan all to-day. Marshal Mac-Mahon has been utterly defeated, with great loss, and driven into and within the walls after a desperate resistance to a combined attack from the Crown Prince and the Prince of Saxony.

Sedan is on fire upon two sides.

There were attacks on three sides. After ten hours' fighting the French were utterly beaten.

The Emperor surrendered to the King of Prussia, and 80,000 men capitulated.

Marshal Mac-Mahon is wounded.

The Prussian losses are not very heavy.

The Crown Prince is well.

Reuter, September 1.

After Sedan

Queen Augusta has received the following telegram from the King :—

"... What a thrilling moment, that of my meeting with Napoleon ! He was cast down, but dignified in his bearing and resigned. I gave him Wilhelmshöhe, near Cassel, as the place where he will stay. Our meeting took place in a small castle in front of the western *glacis* of Sedan. From there I rode through the ranks of our army round Sedan.

"The reception by the troops—thou may'st imagine it—indescribable. I finished my five hours' ride at nightfall, at half-past 7, but only arrived back here at 1 a.m. May God aid us further !

WILLIAM."

Times (Reuter), September 5.

Germans Still Advancing

The Germans are still advancing ; they crowd down every valley, along every road and railroad converging on the capital. They are nearing Troyes, Rheims, and Soissons. At the moment we are writing their scouts are within fifty miles of Paris. The Provisional Government is pledged to go on with the war, and to drive the Prussians beyond the borders of the Republic. The military resources of France

are still unexhausted; they are inexhaustible. There is still such a thing as an Army of Paris; there is a flying army outside, somewhere about Laon, under the command of General VINOY, a Crimean veteran, who was too late to join MAC-MAHON at Sedan, and who, after the downfall of his chief, had to fall back on the Aisne with his 40,000 or 50,000 men. Then there is the Army of the Rhone, 100,000 strong, and the army "behind the Loire," almost of equal force. Paris reckons, besides, on a body of 150,000 National Guards, whose numbers may be doubled and quadrupled by bringing in the Mobile Guards of the uninvaded Departments. The levy *en masse*, we are also told, will give a muster of 600,000 men, half of them old soldiers.

Times, September 7.

A BABY-FARMER

*Margaret Waters has been convicted of wilful murder, and, although no doubt efforts will be made to save her life, there yet is but little to be urged in her behalf. The evidence for the prosecution, although weak here and there, was, as a whole, cogent, and pointed irresistibly to but one conclusion. It appeared that for the last four years the prisoner had been in the habit of inserting in various papers an advertisement, in which she offered to adopt a child for a small premium of £4 or £5. Five such children were discovered at her house, dirty, starved, and drugged. All these children have since died, in spite of all efforts to save their lives; and it is a significant fact that no one of the poor little sufferers weighed, after death, more than half the weight of a healthy child of the same

* The Brixton baby-farmer.—Ed.

age, and that all were comatose from the effects of some narcotic poisoning. The number of children and the system of advertising are proofs that the condemned woman carried on the business as a regular source of profit.

Observer, September 25.

Regulations for Frenchmen

Lloyd's agent at Calais reports that the regulations relating to Frenchmen leaving France have been modified. No Frenchman between 20 and 35 years of age is now allowed to leave the country.

Times, September 30.

Indecent Performances

British morality—always successful in hitting the happy mean—has drawn the line at the can-can, and we confess that it was certainly high time that the line should be drawn somewhere. At the same time the refusal of the Middlesex Magistrates to relicense the Alhambra and Highbury Barn is not altogether satisfactory. . . . Messrs. Strange and Giovanelli must have known perfectly well that their performances were indecent; but at the same time it would perhaps have been fairer—seeing that the can-can is allowed in " Orphée aux Enfers " at the St. James's and prohibited at Leicester-square—that some sort of notice should have been given of the intention to appeal against a renewal.

Observer, October 16.

An Infuriating Review

Has it been clearly ascertained that the late Lord Brougham was the real writer of the review of Byron's *Hours of Idleness*?

*In a critique of the *Literary Gazette* of March 27, 1852, p. 298, it is asserted that Jeffrey was not the author of that review, which inflamed Lord Byron into so much rage and contemptuous bitterness against him. And in the *Edinburgh Observer*, quoted in the *Mirror* of July 20, 1833, was the following :—

> "It may not be generally known that the present Lord Chancellor Brougham is the real author of the famous article in the *Edinburgh Review*, on Byron's juvenile production, *Hours of Idleness* . . . we have this fact from authority on which we can place the utmost reliance."

Notes and Queries, October 29.

Lord Brougham's Dictum

It is beyond all dispute that the late Lord Brougham did write the "famous article in the *Edinburgh Review*" alluded to by F. C. H. In a Paris edition of Byron, edited by Galt, this is not only asserted, but we have also quoted a dictum of Brougham made many years after Byron's decease. It is to the effect that there was not one word in that review which he (Brougham) was ashamed of.

Notes and Queries, December 3.

1871

Clever Trading

Furs from Paris.—One large case of skins has just turned up, after three months' passage, escaping the perils of flood and field and the vigilance of Messrs. Bismarck,

* See p. 41 above.—Ed.

By courtesy of the Proprietors of the "Illustrated London News"

OPENING OF THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL BY THE QUEEN.
THE PRINCE OF WALES DECLARING THE HALL OPEN

Moltke, and Co., arriving late, and sent expressly for money. The whole lot has been sacrificed. Seal Jackets very finest quality, beautifully lined and finished, are selling at six guineas.

Harvey & Co. [etc.]

Advertisement, *Observer*, January 1.

The Great European Revolution

Compared with what is now passing, the wars of our own time—the Crimean siege, the Indian mutiny, the campaigns of Solferino, and even that of Sadowa, which was the preface of the present—appear almost insignificant. This is the great European revolution of which an uneasy foreboding has long possessed the world, though the most farsighted politicians could not predict its direction and extent.

Times, January 2.

A Horrible Menu

(*By Balloon Post.*) *Paris, Dec.* 27.

Here is a *menu* sufficiently barbarous to horrify those of your readers whom it does not amuse. Yet it was given . . . on Christmas Day by a gentleman not unknown to the world of fashion and art, Mr. Louis Wingfield, and a party of apparently civilized Americans and Englishmen contrived to eat heartily of it :—

Potage.—St. Germain.

Entree.—Cotelettes de Loup Chasseur.

Rotis.—Chat garni de rats rotis, sauce poivrade, rosbif de chameau.

Entremets.—Salade de légumes, cêps à la Bordelaise, plum pudding au rhum.

Times, January 9.

Corresponding Cards

Postal Cards.—Corresponding cards are visibly extending. Besides Germany and Austria-Hungary, where they originated, they have already been introduced into Denmark, France, Great Britain, Holland, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, and the United States. They are about to be adopted in Belgium and Italy.

Carlsruhe Gazette
reprinted in the *Times*, January 10.

Bust of Dean Stanley

A small bust of Dean Stanley has been executed by Mr. J. W. Rowe, F.S.A. The artist has faithfully represented the features of the distinguished scholar and divine. Dean Stanley's face is one of those which derive much of their expression from the play of the features, and it is impossible to recall bright and dark eyes by any work of the sculptor. For this reason the bust at first sight may not appear a striking likeness. But the artist has evidently studied with care the expression which much study and varied cultivation, literary and social, have left on a naturally fine face. In other respects the work displays artistic talent. The surplice and riband worn by Dean Stanley as Dean of the Order of the Bath have been arranged so that they at once suggest classic drapery and modern costume, and thus meet the requirements of the sculptor's art.

Times, January 11.

Bismarck and Favre

The capitulation of all the Paris forts, and an armistice of three weeks by land and water, has just been signed by Count Bismarck and M. J. Favre.

The army of Paris remains as prisoners of war in the city.

Observer, January 29.

Paris Relief Fund

A public meeting, convened by the Mayor, was held in the Council Chamber, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Saturday afternoon, when a large and influential committee was appointed to co-operate with the London Mansion House Committee in raising funds for the relief of the destitute population of Paris. An interesting conversation arose with regard to the prospect of forwarding coals to Paris. It was suggested that Newcastle merchants might send coals to Paris. But it was explained by Mr. Abel Hunter, one of the leading fitters in the town, that it was impossible to get English coals to Paris at present, and that the coals which were now going to that city were from Belgium. He said that it was possible the 10,000*l.* which the Mansion House Committee intended for the purchase of fuel for Paris would have to be expended in the purchase of Belgian coal.

Times, February 20.

Popish Mummery

Have we not heard enough of the Ammergau Mystery Play, and has not the puffery of this show been carried to an undue height? May not Joseph Mair be spoken of

as if he were mortal and an actor? And why, after all, should one get into ecstatic raptures over a play which in this country would be regarded as somewhat profane? . . . It is difficult to suppose that there can linger much religious feeling in what has become a public exhibition, and the knowledge that a man is hired at so many thalers a day to exhibit superhuman virtue and meekness is not conducive to religious awe. This rage of a Protestant and religious public for a mimetic representation of the Passion is somewhat mysterious. Our fathers would have treated as a Popish mummery what is now the favourite spectacle of the British tourist.

Observer, July 23.

THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES

The first step in the great military experiment which we are about to try was taken today. . . . A considerable amount of foolish criticism has been expended on the choice of ground for the strategical campaign, founded on a total misconception of the function and capability of the Control Department, and plenty of depreciatory comparisons are sure to be drawn by people who are still suffering from the recent severe epidemic of Prussia on the brain; but every fair witness of to-day's operations will admit the wisdom displayed in the choice of *terrain*, and have very little fear of the honour of the country being perfectly safe in the keeping of such a force as that which moved out from Aldershot, even if matched . . . against the troops whose military supremacy on the Continent now stands undisputed. . . .

After a brief inspection, the advanced guards of the two divisions moved off in diametrically opposite directions,

the 2nd marching North-westerly in the direction of Farnborough Station, and the 3rd about nine miles South-easterly towards Farnham. . . . And this morning they will march about the same distance to Woolmer, where they will remain until the manœuvres proper commence. The force moved by the ordinary column of route, the artillery being in column of sub-divisions, the cavalry and infantry in fours, and the transport waggons—each hired carter wearing a linen *brassard* indicating his brigade and division—in single file. . . . The regular troops of all arms looked admirable. . . . If the Militia would not bear an equal comparison with their comrades of the line, it is only fair to say that they were very little inferior in appearance. . . . A General Order requires that officers are on no account to appear in plain clothes—a regulation which will commend itself to good sense, though running counter to a much cherished military fashion. This sumptuary edict is capped by a prohibition against officers providing themselves with champagne during the manœuvres. As night drew on, the cavalry videttes were called in, and the duty of watching over the safety of the camps was entrusted to outlying and inlying pickets from each battalion, whose functions, though strictly performed, were not called into play, during a wet unpleasant night, by any more formidable intruders than hares and rabbits.

Daily Telegraph, September 9.

Close of the Campaign

Although the march-past was not announced to take place until twelve o'clock, neat waggonettes early began to hurry hither and thither, picking up from various houses

smartly attired ladies, most of whom had a suspicion of the *chique* style which generally characterises the wives and female relatives of military men. The early trains from London brought well-laden freights of Londoners, and as the morning wore on vehicles of all kinds—from the four-in-hand to the tradesman's cart—continued to dash along in the direction of the Long Valley, the *locale* selected, after much deliberation, for the march-past. . . . The Duke of Cambridge, with his staff, came on the ground soon after twelve o'clock, and was received with a Royal salute, the massed bands playing the National Anthem, and the whole force presenting arms with a precision hardly to be anticipated in so large a body. . . . The Duke was supported on his right by Mr. Cardwell, whose Parliamentary countenance veiled the satisfaction which the War Minister, however unmilitary may be his appearance, must have felt at the sight of the superb material it is his privilege to mould into shape. . . .

But see, scarcely has the dust of the cannon cleared off than the polished helmets rise to view of the huge Life Guardsmen, whose wide-spreading squadrons break of a sudden into light, just as a towering wave, cresting above its fellows, breaks into sparkling foam. . . . The Blues look, if possible, more imposing, the darker hue of their tunics showing up with yet fuller effect the dazzling brilliance of their steel armour. . . . After the splendid regiments which had preceded them, the Hants horsemen, who wear a becoming uniform of blue and silver, and are all men of varying size and ages, were seen at some disadvantage; but of their eminently serviceable character there could be no doubt. . . . For many weeks and perhaps for months to come, Army reformers will be invited to lay their schemes of amendment before an interested and

attentive public; and in every rank of the service zeal and thoughtfulness will be actively stimulated by the general success of our first great military experiment.

Daily Telegraph, September 23.

Illness of the Prince of Wales

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever. There are no unfavourable symptoms.

Official Bulletin, November 23.

Dangerous Relapse of the Prince of Wales

The heavy news which the nation has waited in the few hours that have elapsed since the last five o'clock bulletin was issued by the physicians at Sandringham House must soon be told. Though still breathing at the time I left Sandringham, a little before seven o'clock, the Prince of Wales appeared, looking at the worst of his symptoms, to be so near his end that there would even then have been warrant in saying he could not live many hours. . . .

Her Majesty, on being made aware of the sad tidings, gave instant command that preparations should be made for her journey to Sandringham. . . . The night . . . was bitterly cold, and the scene of the snow-covered tract of country round about was the very picture of desolation. Very few people had assembled at the little station, and they were fain to keep themselves from being actually frozen by running to and fro. . . . General Sir William Knollys and Captain Ellis came down in one of the

broughams to receive Her Majesty at the station. The former handed Her Majesty a paper containing the latest medical report, which evidently caused her deep anguish.

Daily Telegraph, December 9.

1872

The Prince of Wales's Health

The public will be delighted to hear that Drs. Gull and Lowe have determined that there will no longer be any necessity for daily bulletins as to the health of the Prince of Wales. That of Monday was as follows :— . . . "His royal highness goes on favourably in all respects. The convalescence being so far established, no bulletin will be issued until Saturday next."

Sunday Times, January 14.

Parliament Street Mystery

Mysterious Disappearance.—The "indicator" at the end of Parliament-street has disappeared. It was removed the other night and its place filled by a lamp-stand.

Times, January 29.

Lord Mayo Assassinated

A shocking crime has been committed in India. Lord Mayo, the Governor-General, has been assassinated by a convict in the Andaman Islands. It seems that Lord

Mayo was on his way to Rangoon when the tragic event occurred. His assassin, a Mahommedan fanatic, under sentence of imprisonment for life for murder, stabbed his lordship twice in the back. The murder took place at the convict settlement of Fort Blair, and was committed on Thursday sen'night, just as Lord Mayo had concluded his inspection of the station, and was about to embark in the man-of-war. The Andamans will be remembered as the penal settlement which was some months ago the scene of drunken orgies resulting in fatal fights among the convicts, who include many of the worst desperadoes of India.

Sunday Times, February 18.

THE NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY

Her Majesty acknowledged the loyal salutations of her people with gracious and unwearied courtesy. Traces of the fatigue undergone during this most trying day could not now, perhaps, be altogether concealed; but through the pensive and chastened expression which has now become habitual to the Royal mourner there shone a sweetness and constancy that gave assurance that Her Majesty would not only bear up till the end, but that the Queen felt strengthened by these manifestations of her people's love and loyalty. The Princess of Wales took a quiet and somewhat reserved part in acknowledgment of the popular loyalty, as if content that the Queen and Prince should be the objects of the popular demonstration, but her Royal Highness surveyed with motherly pride and satisfaction the graceful little courtesies of her eldest son, Prince Albert Victor. The Prince of Wales was deeply moved by the enthusiasm of the dense masses

in both parks. He lifted his hat without cessation, and if an extent of caducity ill-suited to his youth betrayed itself at such moments the crowd had only to remember the Prince's severe and wasting illness to discover the cause of his unhappily increasing baldness.

Times, February 28.

OUTRAGE TO THE QUEEN

The announcement that a pistol was presented yesterday evening at the person of HER MAJESTY will provoke a universal thrill of horror and indignation; but when the details are known this feeling must pass into mere disgust. A boy of 17, who may be charitably supposed to be lunatic, and whose brain is clearly overbalanced, seized the moment of the return of the QUEEN to Buckingham Palace from a drive to rush to the side of her carriage, and point at her an old unloaded pistol, of most primitive make and with a broken lock—in short, one of those weapons which may be picked up in a curiosity-shop, and at such places only. The object of the unhappy wretch seems to have been to obtain from the QUEEN, under the influence of Terror, an order for the release of the Fenian prisoners, and he had with him a paper or brief for that purpose, with places for the names of witnesses. HER MAJESTY was not in the least flurried by the appearance of the boy at the carriage door, and he was seized and disarmed in an instant by the attendants. . . . We do not like to pronounce the lad mad . . . but no sane creature could have embarked in such an enterprise as this miserable fellow conceived, and the sole effect of it is to make us all indignant that the QUEEN should have been exposed to

outrage and insult and the grand manifestation of loyalty on Tuesday in any degree dimmed by the prank of a half-witted boy.

Times, March 1.

THE TICHBORNE CASE

The great Tichborne Case ended yesterday morning in a nonsuit, which differs from a verdict for the defendants chiefly in that it leaves the plaintiff technically free to commence proceedings afresh upon the same cause of action. Such is the conclusion, apparently lame and impotent, but really most decisive, of a trial which has lasted no less than one hundred and three days, extending over a period of nine months and a half.

Times, March 7.

ARREST OF TICHBORNE CLAIMANT

They found him in a sitting-room, which he has occupied there for some time, and he was joined after the arrival of the officers by one of the firm of solicitors by whom his case has been conducted and by a friend—a gentleman of some position. The Superintendent told him that it would be his duty to apprehend him on a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury committed in the trial of the suit of " Tichborne v. Lushington," at Westminster, and he read to him the warrant of the Lord Chief Justice—a lengthy document—under which he was committed for trial on that charge at the next Sessions of the Central Criminal Court, and ordered to be detained in the Gaol of Newgate, failing his entering into recognizances to the

amount of 10,000*l.* The Claimant, who displayed considerable *nonchalance*, expressed his willingness to accompany the officers, adding that it might cause him some temporary inconvenience, and that it was hardly fair that the case should have been stopped at that juncture. He was then taken into custody. He and the Superintendent went to Newgate in the Claimant's brougham, and the other detectives followed in a cab. There was very little stir either at the hotel or in the neighbourhood, and it was not until the carriage reached Ludgate-hill, where it was stopped by the traffic, that the now well-known form of the Claimant was recognised, and cries were raised of " Sir Roger," " Arthur Orton," and " Wagga-Wagga," causing considerable commotion. . . . Inside the gaol he was asked his name in the ordinary way, and he replied, " Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne," although upon the warrant he was described as Thomas Castro, in which name he appears on the prison books . . . he handed over a quantity of jewelry which he was wearing, including a handsome watch and chain, and snuff-box, all engraved with the Tichborne coat of arms. He also gave up 73*l.* odd in money. He was then taken to one of the cells.

Times, March 7.

Fame by Failure

Sir Charles Dilke is apparently determined to win fame by failure. On Tuesday night he was the hero of the hour. He was unsuccessful ; still he was a hero. Whatever may be the number and nature of his deficiencies, he is not wanting in courage. He is bold as he is clever. Unrestrained by the decided demonstrations of a hostile assembly, his eloquence maintains the even tenor of its

course. Fluent in speech, dauntless in spirit, confident in his own resources, he stood before the House on Tuesday to denounce what he considers abuses of the Civil List. Opposition, interruption, and derision had no effect upon the resolute bearing of the member for Chelsea. From first to last he must have been conscious of the impossibility of convincing his audience. When he rose to speak, he was threatened with complete suppression. Lord BURY asked the House if the member for Chelsea was not about to abuse its privileges; but the Speaker ruled that there was no technical objection to Sir CHARLES'S motion . . . out of 278 votes two only could be found in favour of Sir CHARLES'S motion.

Sunday Times, March 24.

STRIKE OF GAS-STOKERS

The difficulties experienced by the various gas companies in maintaining the requisite supply of carburetted hydrogen in the face of the strike of their stokers became unpleasantly apparent at a tolerably early hour last evening. The management of the St. James's Theatre were compelled to close the house in consequence of the impossibility of obtaining light. At the Adelphi, in order to throw as much light as possible upon the stage, the audience were favoured with but a small modicum of illumination, while at the entrance the usually brilliant light was changed for that afforded by some rows of thick candles placed in the necks of stone jars of that peculiar pattern used for containing ginger beer. . . .

The streets presented a dingy aspect, as in many of the leading thoroughfares not more than half of the lamps had been lighted, while those which were alight burned

with a flame so feeble as scarcely to do more than " render darkness visible." In most of the shops the condition of things was similar, while those establishments generally to be noted for their external illuminations were last evening conspicuous by their darkness. . . .

The most noticeable official feature as a result of the strike was the strange appearance of the letter-carriers, who very inconveniently carried " bull's-eye " lamps in one hand, and their bundles of letters in the other. The Post-office authorities took this precaution, lest by reason of the metropolis being left in darkness the letter-carriers could not find out the addresses where letters should be delivered.

Morning Post, December 4.

An Organised Strike

Of the 1,200 men usually employed at the principal works of the Chartered Gas Company at Beckton . . . 500 are stokers, and the whole are out on strike, and refuse to go to work until they have orders to do so from the Central Committee, although the bulk of them confess that they have no complaint whatever against their employers, the directors of this company being in no way responsible for the causes which have led to the strike.

Morning Post, December 4.

1873

The Wagner Society

The Wagner Society and the disciples of the " Music of the Future " are bestirring themselves in earnest, and the

musical public of London will soon have an excellent opportunity to pronounce their verdict upon the much-debated merits of Wagner's works. The first orchestral concert of the Wagner Society will take place on the 19th instant, and its programme will be made up entirely of selections from Wagner's greatest works. Amongst these several, such as the grand overture and introduction to the third act of "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," the prayer from "Rienzi," and Siegfried's Liebeslied from "Die Walküre," are entire novelties to the English public, and others have been but rarely and sometimes very inadequately performed. It is to be hoped that, as sufficient means for a proper number of rehearsals are at the Society's disposal, the conductor, Mr. Edward Dannreuther, will be able to obtain thoroughly correct and efficient performances.

Observer, February 9.

The Great Coal Question

The great coal question* is undoubtedly the most important home topic of the hour. The price of coal increases daily, and the British householder looks anxiously to his morning paper for the latest quotations, only to find announcements of a further rise. And there appears every prospect of a continued increase, 12,000 colliers of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire having now demanded 1s. per day more. This demand will probably be acceded to, at least in part, but there is a tacit understanding throughout the trade that the selling price of coal will have to be put up. What will be the result of this particular drain upon the pockets of coal consumers

* On February 12 the price of coal advanced to 52/- a ton.—Ed.

it is not easy to foretell. Probably the return of warm weather may bring the coal tariff to its proper level, but in the meantime thousands are suffering from a deprivation which is almost worse than starvation . . . various causes have contributed to bring about the present dearness of coal, the greatest of which, perhaps, has been the continual demand of the colliers for shorter hours of labour, and the consequent decrease of the " output."

Observer, February 16.

An Unsuitable Day

A large meeting of the general council recently formed for the purpose of establishing a " Hospital Sunday " in London was held at the Mansion-house on Monday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor. The Lady Mayoress, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and Mrs. Gladstone—all of whom are members of the council—were present. . . . It was resolved to fix June 15 for the collections, and, to meet the difficulty felt by the Bishop of London, it was resolved, on the suggestion of the Rev. Canon Miller, that the clergy should be informed that if it might be impracticable, owing to previous arrangements, for some of them to make the collection on the day suggested, the committee would receive very gratefully the assurance of their co-operation on some convenient day this year.

The Watchman, February 19.

A Cause Célèbre

On Wednesday next the Tichborne Claimant will be put on his trial for forgery and conspiracy, and the old

interest in this gigantic *cause célèbre*, which has for a while lain dormant, will be again revived.

Observer, April 20.

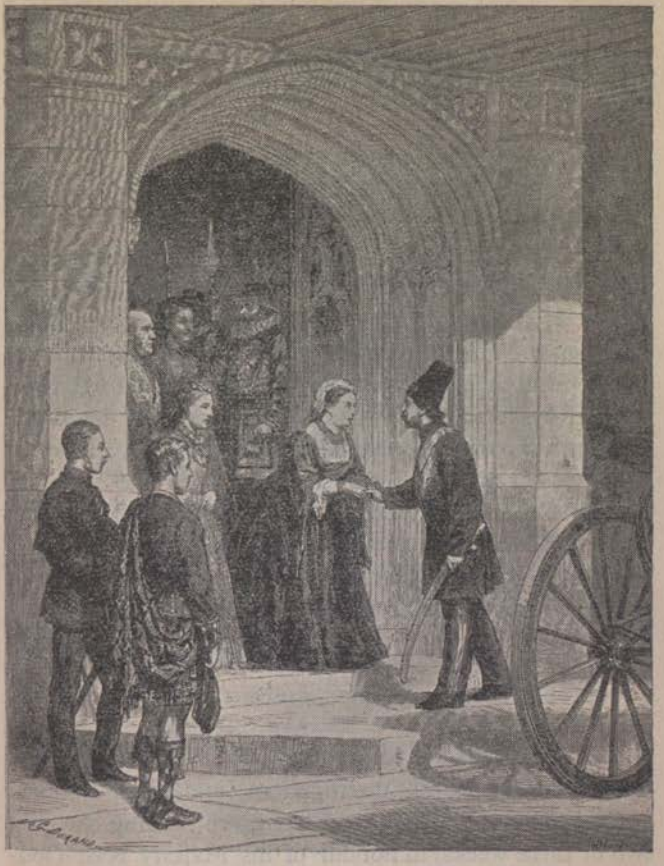
Five Shillings or Five Days

Female Drunkenness.—At Worship-street police-court on Wednesday, there were several charges of drunkenness, and, as is not infrequently the case, every prisoner so charged was a woman. On more than one occasion the magistrates have remarked that there appears to be more drinking and intoxication among females than men. One of the women, decently dressed, excused herself on the ground of excitement. She had been, she said, to the Britannia Theatre to see the Claimant, and fell down when going home. She was fined 5s. or to be sent to prison for five days.

The Magnet, June 16.

Annexation of the Fiji Islands

The question of adding the Fiji Islands to the Colonial Empire of Great Britain is not unattended with difficulty. When the project was first suggested a dozen years ago, it was regarded with favour by the Duke of Newcastle, then Colonial Secretary, but on the earnest opposition of Mr. Gladstone, it was disapproved by Lord Palmerston's Cabinet. . . . The difficulties and objections which were suggested by Mr. Gladstone undoubtedly deserve serious consideration. It would probably become necessary to conquer as well as to govern the indigenous tribes; and modern opinion is adverse to the employment of Imperial troops in colonial wars. On the other hand a



By courtesy of the "Graphic," which is now incorporated in the "Sphere."

QUEEN VICTORIA RECEIVING THE SHAH OF PERSIA AT WINDSOR CASTLE

white population can generally defend itself if it is not taught to rely on the assistance of regular forces. Before the next session the Government will probably have arrived at some final determination.

Saturday Review, June 21.

ACTION AGAINST THE "TIMES"

Yesterday week Captain Hunt, ex-honorary secretary of the Tichborne Defence Fund, brought an action in the Court of Common Pleas for libel against the *Times* newspaper. The action was based on an assertion in that journal that he was not and had never been a Captain in the Royal Artillery, as had been erroneously described. Evidence showed that Captain Hunt had been appointed a Paymaster in the Royal Artillery, with the honorary rank of Captain ; but Lord Chief Justice Bovill held that this entitled him to be described in strictness only as a Captain in the Army, and not in the particular branch of the service to which he happened to be attached.

Illustrated London News, July 5.

HIS MAJESTY NASR-OOD-DEEN

The series of Royal, metropolitan, and other national entertainments which have been given, during the past two or three weeks, in honour of his Majesty Nasr-Ood-Deen, Shah of Persia, while the guest of her Majesty Queen Victoria, fill in the present Number, as in our last publication, all the space devoted to Engravings that illustrate the passing events of the day. We have now to deal with the most elaborate acts and scenes in this

grand pageant of British wealth and power, which is certainly more significant as an exhibition of what England herself is, what she possesses, and what she can do, than important as a mere complimentary demonstration to the Shah—no very great personage, after all, either in Europe or in Asia, compared with some other potentates we have seen coming and going in London.

The Naval Review at Spithead on Monday week—the Review of the Guards and other choice troops by the Queen next day in Windsor Park—the visits of the Shah to the Royal Italian Opera, and to the Royal Albert Hall, with the adjoining International Exhibition—his sight of the shipping in the Thames and the West India Docks, on the Wesnesday, with the Admiralty luncheon for him at Greenwich Hospital—his journey to the North, where he saw the town and port of Liverpool on the Thursday, and the town and factories of Manchester on the Friday, being the guest of the Duke of Sutherland at Trentham—and his return to London on Saturday, after which he went to the garden party of the Prince and Princess of Wales at the Chiswick villa—these proceedings of last week afford such a variety of subjects for our illustrations that there is no fear of sameness in following the steps of the Shah on English ground.

Illustrated London News, July 5.

1874

THE SIAMESE TWINS

The result of the preparatory autopsy of the Siamese Twins shows the existence of a peritoneal connexion

extending into the band. Although not continuous, an intimate visceral connexion existed, as shown by the fact that on a fluid being injected into the mesentric vein of the one it passed into the vein of the other. The liver in Chang was in its normal position, but in Eng it was on the left side and the spleen on the right. There was a common umbilical cord, and the umbilicus being situated in the middle of the band proved that separation during life would have been fatal.

Times, February 21.

A Discredit to the Palace

For several years past there has been an increasing traffic through the Park from Buckingham-gate across the front of Buckingham Palace to St. James's Palace, and also by way of the footpath leading to the steps opposite Devonshire House, Piccadilly. This open space by Buckingham Palace is as disagreeable as could possibly be for foot-passengers, always either mud or dust. It is worn into ridges and furrows and hollow places; in wet weather the surface is probably the dirtiest in London; in dry windy weather it is all dust and grit, when watered in Summer it is mud again. . . . The footpath to Piccadilly is used more than any other in the Park, yet it is the very worst for mud, etc.; and, though used necessarily long after dark, there are no gaslights, and very frequently there are disagreeable people loitering about. The lights are in those paths where few persons ever walk. If our new Government will make this thoroughfare safe and agreeable, they will confer a public benefit and remove what is now discreditable in front of a Palace,

which should set an example to owners of property in London.

Builder, February 21.

End of the Tichborne Trial

One Hundred and Eighty-Eighth Day

This protracted trial has at last concluded in the conviction of the defendant on all the charges in the indictment and his sentence to 14 years' penal servitude. There were two distinct counts in the indictment, each constituting in effect a different indictment—the first founded upon the statements of the defendant in his examination at the trial, the second on his affidavit in Chancery in 1868. The first count contains about 24 distinct charges of perjury, 12 of them on the Tichborne part of the case and 12 on the Orton part of the case. . . . The learned Judge sentenced him on each of the two counts to seven years' penal servitude, making together 14 years' penal servitude.

Times, March 2.

Roger Tichborne's Career

The most prolific and inventive writer of romances has been surpassed by the Tichborne cause. Though the second trial has necessarily been a repetition of the first, and the same ground has been travelled over and over again by witnesses, Counsel, and Judge, the interest grew day by day and sustained itself to the last. Certainly no one human career has ever been so universally and thoroughly known as either that of the true or false Roger Tichborne.

Times, March 2.

Prince Louis Napoleon's 18th Birthday

The eighteenth birthday of Prince Louis Napoleon was celebrated yesterday by an imposing demonstration at Chislehurst. Special trains were despatched from Charing-cross and London-bridge in quick succession from 10 o'clock until noon, and the road from the Chislehurst railway station to Camden Place was filled by a stream of carriages and pedestrians. Many French ladies were among the visitors, but the large majority were Frenchmen, no inconsiderable number being *décorés*. The ladies usually carried bouquets of violets, and violets were in great request for the button-holes of the other sex. . . .

The proceedings commenced with the religious service at the little Catholic Chapel of St. Mary, in the mortuary chapel of which the remains of the deceased Emperor are deposited.

After the sermon several members of the Imperial family and household visited the mortuary chapel and passed in front of the beautiful sarcophagus, presented by Her Majesty the Queen, in which the mortal remains of Napoleon III are enclosed. A brass plate has been attached to the side of the tomb, containing the following inscription :—

> "This sarcophagus was offered to the Empress Eugénie as a mark of affectionate sympathy by Victoria R. 1873."

. . . Before leaving the chapel grounds the chapel walls were partially stripped of their growing ivy, which the French pilgrims turned into garlands and carried away as souvenirs of the mausoleum of the late Emperor.

Times, March 17.

NEWS FROM FIJI

The following telegram from Sir H. Robinson, dated Fiji, 30th September, and sent from Sydney, 15th October was received by Lord Carnarvon, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, yesterday :—

"*Fiji, Sept. 30.*

"The King has this day signed an unconditional cession of the country. I am leaving to-day on a tour through the islands to obtain the signatures of Maafu and other ruling chiefs."

Observer, October 18.

MR. IRVING'S CONSUMMATE ART

Last night there occurred at the Lyceum an event whose interest and importance have not for some years past been paralleled in the dramatic world. It would, in fact, scarcely be an exaggeration; it would, at any rate, not be an unwarrantable one to speak of this "Hamlet" as the theatrical event of this age. The excitement with which it was anticipated is, even in these days of theatrical enthusiasm, unexampled. . . . The little eddy of critical interest caused by the announcement months ago that the vigorous hero of the "Bells" was about to exercise his new-found power over his audience in the grand tragedy of Shakespeare, has spread out in fast-flowing rings of popular discussion till every one who knew anything of the stage of the day and many who confessedly knew nothing, had an opinion to give, a fear to hint, or a conviction to emphasise concerning the Hamlet of Mr. Henry Irving. . . .

The Hamlet, then, of Mr. Irving, as a performance,

is one upon which some, at least, of the functions of the criticiser must not be wasted. It is an accomplished whole, not to be modified, not to be altered, not to be retouched for better or for worse. Some of the features in it which may perchance militate most against its general popularity do it the most credit. It will be said that it smells of the lamp, that it is over-elaborated, that its subtlety is too refined, that its motive is occasionally lost in the details. But all this is only saying that the performance is, as it were, too intellectual for thorough stage usefulness. Granted that the study has been almost too deep, that the actor has striven to illustrate upon the boards of the theatre more of the inner workings of the Soul than can profitably be disclosed save in the closet, that the constant changes of tone and of manner are difficult to follow and more difficult still to understand—granted all this, and is not the fault, if fault it be, a noble fault? The dreamy philosophy of Hamlet's nature could not well be more perfectly depicted; and if only for this fact last night's delineation would be of infinite artistic value. The man's distrust of himself, of his own motives and capabilities, is indicated by Mr. Irving with consummate art.

Observer, November 1.

1875

Messrs. Moody and Sankey

Revivalists. Messrs. Moody and Sankey commenced their mission in Sheffield last night. They took part in two services, one at 9 o'clock in the Temperance-hall,

By permission of the Proprietors of "Punch"

A DU MAURIER CARTOON: "SWEET GIRL UNDERGRADUATES"

and another at 11 in the Albert-hall. Both places were filled. Messrs. Moody and Sankey were supported by several of the principal clergy and many Dissenting ministers. The utmost interest is being felt in the visit, and there is a degree of religious feeling in the town which has not been equalled for many years. Yesterday evening, on account of the year drawing to a close, most of the Churches and chapels were open, as well as the Temperance-hall and Albert-hall. At all of them there were large congregations.

Times, January 1.

Protection for Cabmen

Cabmen's Rests.—At the sitting of the Marylebone Vestry yesterday, Admiral Oliver in the chair, a report was presented to the Board from the Paving Committee, relative to an application from Mr. Macnamara, Q.C., and Colonel Sir F. Fitz-Wigram, for leave to place a "Cabmen's rest" at the cabstand in Langham-place, Regent-street. Mr. Edwards on behalf of the Committee, said that they were prepared to recommend the granting of the request providing the "rest" did not interfere with the traffic. Mr. Davies seconded. After some opposition, Sir F. Fitz-Wigram said the rests would not be more than 13ft long by 6ft. wide, about the size of a horse and cab. He considered London Cabmen were very hardly treated. They had to put up with all sorts of weather at all times, and were not allowed by law to take shelter in their own conveyances. The proposed rest would protect them when waiting for hire, and, if adopted generally, would keep the men from the public-house.

Mr. Galsworthy, J.P., supported the motion, which was adopted by a large majority.

Times, January 8.

A Free Trade Breakfast

Paris, Jan. 10.

A breakfast was given yesterday at the Grand Hôtel by the British Chamber of Commerce to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. Mr. R. B. Murray presided. M. Michel-Chevalier, who was one of the speakers, said it had become impossible for France and England, whose interests were now so interwoven, to go to war. The extension of Free Trade was the annihilation of the causes which led to war. He hoped that in three or four years the two countries would be bound by an unbreakable bond, the Channel tunnel. Friends might then breakfast in Paris and dine in London the same day. M. Léon Say said it was a rare pleasure to find himself in so large a company of Freetraders. He and his friends were preparing for the Free Trade campaign of 1877, when, in spite of strong opposition, he hoped they would obtain, if not Free Trade, reduced tariffs. M. Wolowski said he agreed with what his friend Léon Say had just said. . . . The other speeches were of a complimentary character, and the proceedings terminated with an invitation to the Mansion-house from the Lord Mayor to all present.

This evening the Lord Mayor dined with Marshal MacMahon.

The *Soir* gravely informs its readers that his Lordship's mace is the bauble which Cromwell flung passionately on the floor, and that it still bears traces of the fall.

Times, January 11.

Mr. Gladstone's Retirement

We publish in another column a letter addressed by Mr. Gladstone to Lord Granville, in which the right hon. gentleman announces his retirement from the leadership of the Liberal Party.

Daily News, January 15.

Mr. Gladstone at 65

Mr. Gladstone says "at the age of sixty-five, and after forty-two years of a laborious public life," he thinks himself entitled "to retire on the present opportunity." It is rather too soon for a statesman to talk of "the closing years of his life" at the age of sixty-five. This is not the kind of language we used to hear from Lord Palmerston; and Lord Russell, old as he is, would, we believe, accept the Premiership to-morrow if it were offered to him. Even Mr. Disraeli is four years older than Mr. Gladstone, and what with literature and politics he has been as hard-worked in his time as the would-be hermit of Hawarden. . . . It is, indeed, a very long time since there have been in the arena of English politics two such antagonists as Benjamin Disraeli and William Ewart Gladstone.

Sunday Times, January 17.

Case of Brutality

A Brutal Son.—Among other cases of brutality before the Liverpool magistrates on Friday was one in which the prisoner had knocked down his mother and stamped upon her until she became insensible.

Sunday Times, January 17.

Amateur Bicycling Match

On Monday afternoon an interesting match took place at Lillie Bridge between Mr. Keith Falconer and Mr. H. P. Whiting. Mr. Whiting has long been recognised as the amateur champion, but when it was stated that Mr. Keith Falconer, of Trinity College, Cambridge, had ridden ten miles under thirty-five minutes, there was but little difficulty in arranging the present match, which was for a Silver Cup of 25 guineas value, over a distance of 25 miles. . . . Soon after the appointed time, 2 o'clock, the competitors showed on the path, Mr. Falconer bestriding a machine built by Humber, of Nottingham, with a driving wheel of 60 inches diameter, while Mr. Whiting was mounted on one of J. Keen's manufacture, which had a wheel of 54 inches in diameter. Mr. J. Inwards, captain of the London Bicycle Club, acted as starter, and Falconer at once went in front. . . . In going along the second lap of the fourteenth mile Whiting put on a spurt, and once more went in front, but slipping one of his feet off the treadles, Falconer again gave him the go-by . . . in the last lap Whiting left his man as though he were standing still, and, finishing at a tremendous pace, won by quite 100 yards, his full time being 1 hour 41 min. 16½ sec., Falconer taking 1 hour 41 min. 28 sec. to complete the distance.

Sunday Times, January 31.

Captain Boyton's Invention

Captain Paul Boyton yesterday made a series of experiments with his life-preserving apparatus from the Medina, at East Cowes. These were witnessed by the

Queen and Princess Beatrice from the deck of the Alberta. When the experiments had been brought to an end, Her Majesty sent for Captain Boyton, assured him that she was much pleased with what she had seen, and ordered a suit of the dress for use on board the Royal yacht. On Friday Captain Boyton will make an attempt to cross the Channel, starting from the Admiralty pier at Dover at ten o'clock at night.

Daily News, April 6.

The Roman Catholic Hierarchy

On Thursday, the day appointed for the annual meeting of the Roman Catholic Bishops of England, the entire hierarchy, with the single exception of the Bishop of Shrewsbury—who is at present seriously, although not dangerously ill—assembled at an early hour at the residence of Cardinal Manning, Vauxhall Bridge Road, and were received by his eminence. The meeting, which was of course, strictly private, was continued the following day. The bishops were entertained at dinner by his eminence, and at nine o'clock the cardinal held his first public reception of the clergy and laity since his elevation to the cardinalate. His eminence did not wear his state robes as cardinal, but a tightly-fitting black soutane, with scarlet buttons and sash, scarlet stockings and black shoes, a loosely-fitting scarlet outer garment, and a small scull-cap of the same colour and material (silk). Between three and four hundred presentations took place, the names being called out by Mr. Newman, his eminence's chamberlain, and each person presented knelt and kissed the cardinal's ring, but beyond this very little formality was observed.

Sunday Times, April 11.

LIFE-SAVING DRESS TESTED

Captain Boyton's venture across the Channel in his life-saving dress was made on Saturday. He was in the water 15 hours, namely, from three o'clock in the morning until six in the evening. At the hour last mentioned, when the Captain and the attendant steamer were still some distance from Boulogne, the French pilot declined the responsibility of further conducting the voyageur after dark. There was a considerable sea on, with a prospect of the wind increasing, and under these circumstances it was the unanimous opinion of those on board the tug that Captain Boyton, having fully demonstrated his ability to perform his allotted task, ought to finish his journey with them. He was strong and vigorous on leaving the water, and declared that he could have kept up for another twenty-four hours. Boulogne was reached by boat shortly after eight o'clock, and there Captain Boyton met with an enthusiastic reception. A telegram stating the result was despatched to the Queen at Osborne, and a reply of congratulation was received yesterday.

Daily News, April 12.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY

Answering Mr. Sullivan, the Prime Minister said it was not the intention of government to introduce any measures for the purpose of altering the present relations between the House and the Press; in consequence of which reply Mr. Sullivan gave notice that he should every night during the session, if he saw "strangers" in the house, call the Speaker's attention thereto—the effect

of which proceeding, unless the standing orders are suspended, will be a holiday for the reporters, as they will be excluded from the House. Answers were given to questions relating to the recent cock-fight, the murder of Mr. Margary in China, the Friendly Societies Bill, gun licences, and the Civil Service Estimates. Mr. Parnell, the new member for Meath, took his seat, and the House then went into committee on the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill.

Sunday Times, April 25.

Capt. Webb's Great Feat

Captain Webb succeeded yesterday in accomplishing the most wonderful swimming feat ever known, having swum across the channel, from Dover to Calais, in twenty-one hours and forty minutes. He landed at Calais yesterday soon after eleven, and though at first unable to stand, afterwards walked ashore and went to bed, returning to Dover in the afternoon. He crossed in two hours less time than Captain Boyton.

Daily News, August 26.

The Khedive's Shares

A telegram from Cairo confirms the intelligence already published that the Khedive has sold his shares in the Suez Canal to the British Government for four millions sterling. Our correspondent in Berlin telegraphs that the news, though not unexpected, has excited keen interest there. All the evening papers comment upon it, and the *North German Gazette* says that by this acquisition, and by the introduction of English officials into the financial administration of Egypt, Great Britain has taken up her position with great promptness.

Daily News, November 27.

1876

Reforms in Turkey

An article on the present state of affairs in the East appeared in yesterday's *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, which, after referring to the adhesion of the English Government, under reservation, to Count Andrassy's note, adds that the fact is now on all hands recognised that the reforms promised by Turkey are insufficient for the pacification of the insurgent provinces; and that, therefore, it becomes the duty of the Powers, in the interests of European peace to ascertain the most suitable guarantees for carrying out the required reforms.

Daily Telegraph, January 22.

The Sovereign's Title

"I am deeply thankful for the uninterrupted health which my dear son, the Prince of Wales, has enjoyed during his journey through India. The hearty affection with which he has been received by my Indian subjects of all classes and races assures me that they are happy under my rule and loyal to my throne. At the time that the direct Government of my Indian Empire was transferred to the Crown no formal addition was made to the style and titles of the Sovereign. I have deemed the present a fitting opportunity for supplying this omission, and a Bill upon the subject will be presented to you." Speech from the Throne.

. . . . . .

The public will be quick to credit Mr. Disraeli with this happy idea. *Times*, February 9.

THE GLACIARIUM

On a plot of land behind the old-clock-house in the King's road, Chelsea . . . is situated the Glaciarium, the real ice skating rink. This rink is the result of Mr. John Gamgee's long and persevering labours to produce artificial cold at a low cost, his primary proposition having been to apply the cold so produced to the preservation of meat in carcase during its transport from the Colonies and elsewhere to England. . . .

Mr. Gamgee began his work in connexion with the present rink at Chelsea about two years ago, and in 1874 he designed a rink in which the ice was carried on an iron plate or floor supported on iron girders, which rested on a floor of wood, and this on a concrete bed. The spaces between the girders, the wood, and the iron plates served as conduits for the freezing liquid. This form, however, he subsequently improved upon until he so far perfected his designs as to produce the rink which we recently visited, and on which several noblemen and gentlemen—members of the London Skating Club—were skating with expressed satisfaction. The rink is an experimental one, and is to be supplemented by a larger one which is in the course of construction.

Times, March 10.

THE ALBERT MEMORIAL

The uncovering of the central figure was not attended by any public ceremonial; but on Thursday afternoon Her Majesty, as she drove past on her way to Paddington, stopped to see the final result of the work, and even yesterday, notwithstanding the thick falling snow and

rain, there were numerous spectators within the railings, or seeking at greater distances to obtain the most advantageous points of view. When the first gloss of newness has somewhat departed from the principal figure, and especially when summer brings a background of foliage, and sunshine to develope and exhibit colour, the Albert Memorial will for the first time be seen under conditions which will display its manifold splendours to full advantage.

Times, March 13.

CONSOLIDATED FUND BILL

In the House of Commons, the Consolidated Fund Bill (£10,029,550, 5*s*. 1*d*.) was read a third time. The report of the select Committee on Acts of Parliament, and the subject of the removal of the grating in the Ladies' Gallery in the House, were considered; but no results were come to.

Daily Telegraph, March 25.

PROTEST AGAINST "EMPRESS"

A public meeting has been organised to be held in St. James's-hall on Saturday evening, to protest against the assumption by the Queen of the title of Empress.

Times, March 28.

A DUKE'S SCORN

The Duke of SOMERSET observed that when the Indian dominion was transferred from the East India Company no such title as Empress was added to the titles of the Crown,

and at that time the QUEEN had in the PRINCE CONSORT one of the best Counsellers any Monarch ever had; but now it was proposed to give the SOVEREIGN a new-fangled title, which, if it meant anything, meant military power. Referring to what had fallen from Mr. DISRAELI as to the expediency of the QUEEN assuming the title of Empress in order to stop the approach of the Russians to India, he sarcastically observed that this appeared to him to be the cheapest defence of nations that could possibly be conceived, adding that the QUEEN on assuming the title, would then be the newest Empress and the lowest in the scale, while she was now the first Queen in the world.

Times, March 31.

LORD GREY'S ADVICE

Lord Grey strongly urged the Government to pause before advising the Queen to assume a title which had been selected by a barbarian like the Emperor Soulouque for its tawdry grandeur. . . .

Spectator, April 1.

MR. DISRAELI NOT ENGLISH

Under the chairmanship of the Mayor, Mr. Jason Saunders, a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Oxford, yesterday, for the purpose of adopting a petition to the Queen, praying her Majesty not to assume any other title than that of Queen. Professor Rogers, in moving a resolution to the effect that the title of Empress is foreign to the spirit of the British constitution as defined by the Act of Settlement, alluded to the Premier as "a

man who is not English in race, sentiment, or character." The remark provoked hisses and a general uproar, in the midst of which three cheers for Mr. Disraeli were proposed and given.... The original motion was passed by a large majority.

Daily Telegraph, April 13.

A Sale of Pictures

Upwards of £32,200 was realised by the sale by auction of the first portion of the collection of modern pictures, chiefly of the early English school, formed by the late Mr. Wynn Ellis. The sale took place yesterday at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods; and the chief feature was the purchase by Mr. Agnew of Gainsborough's portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire for 10,100 guineas.

Observer, May 7.

Situation in Turkey

A Reuter's telegram from Berlin, dated last evening, states that the Conference of the leading Ministers of Russia, Austria, and Germany has led to an immediate and complete understanding with regard to the necessary steps to be taken by the Powers in view of the situation in Turkey. The decisions arrived at have been already communicated by the Chancellors to the accredited ambassadors of England, France, and Italy at a meeting to-day. It is considered improbable that a general conference of the six guaranteeing Powers upon a fixed programme will be held; but nothing is as yet decided, either with regard to date or form of meeting. It is confidently expected that

the remaining Powers will give their adhesion to the arrangements arrived at by the Northern Emperors.

Observer, May 14.

A Trade for Cheats

Cheats have formed a new and lucrative trade. There is a rage for " old plate " just now, and preposterous prices are given, especially for old silver, which is occasionally sold, according to a recent article in the *Quarterly Review*, at four or five hundred times its value as metal. The age is tested by " Hall " marks, and some of the dealers have taken to the practice of welding bits of metal so stamped into larger articles, which are then sold to connoisseurs who know nothing except the marks as antique specimens. The Goldsmiths' Company, which might be much more energetic than it is in putting down cheating in gold and silver articles, is now prosecuting a case, still undecided, in which it alleges this to have been done.

Spectator, May 20.

Women's Suffrage

There was a grand muster of the friends of women's suffrage at St. George's Hall this day week, under the Presidency of the Recorder of London, Mr. Russell Gurney. Evidently the word had gone forth to be very prudent, and not only the chairman, but even Miss Becker, indignantly repudiated ulterior views, and the latter professed that she should be content when once women are enfranchised under the same terms (nominally) as men are now. Miss Cobbe, in a speech of some ability,

though some bitterness, some of the arguments of which we have examined elsewhere, maintained that women are really oppressed, and not only oppressed, but morally injured, by their inferior status,—that in the higher classes at least they are more or less turned into toys and creatures of luxury, whereas in the lower class, " tens," nay " hundreds of thousands " of women suffer grievous burdens from the inequality of the law as regards the sexes. If that be so, which we do not believe, all we can say is that the remedy proposed is almost as disproportionate as the mountebank's pill " which was very good against an earthquake." Miss Tod concluded her speech with an extract from the " The Hunting of the Snark," and we cannot but fear that this is what these ladies are about, and that their Snark, too, will turn out a " Boojum."

Spectator, May 20.

FAMOUS PICTURE STOLEN

The famous picture of the Duchess of Devonshire, for which the Messrs. Agnew recently gave no less than £10,000, has suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. It was kept in a room at the top of a house in Bond-street, and in the middle of the night someone seems to have made his way into the house, cut the picture out of the frame, and decamped with it. . . . The matter is in the hands of the Detective Department at Scotland-yard, but at present nothing seems certain beyond the fact that the picture has disappeared, and that the thief, whoever he was, must have been intimately acquainted with the premises. It is idle to suppose that he will attempt to sell the picture. His object obviously is to extort blackmail

for its recovery. The Messrs. Agnew have already offered £1,000 reward, which will probably have the desired effect.

Observer, May 28.

THE CANTERBURY WEEK

On Monday last the thirty-fifth annual festival of Kentish was commenced on the St. Lawrence Ground . . . and has been continued throughout the week, under a most favourable condition of weather. Notwithstanding the fact that the price of admission to the ground was doubled, the attendance has been large, and it is a question whether the company patronising one of the prettiest cricket arenas in England throughout the week will not be found to be more numerous than on any previous anniversary. Three cricket matches are usually played, viz. Kent and Gloucestershire v. England . . . Kent v. M.C.C., and Gentlemen of Kent v. I Zingari; but this year, owing to the perfect state of the ground, which had undergone a vast amount of persuasion by the application of a steam-roller, the bat had a considerable ascendancy over the ball, and so many runs were made that each of the first-named contests occupied three days. In the first no less than 1,132 runs were made, 345 and 206 being credited to the combined team, and 226 and 355 to England. . . .

Play began yesterday morning at twelve o'clock, the not outs, Messrs. Grace and Crutchley, opposing the bowling of Mr. Foord-Kelcey and Captain Fellowes. So persistently did they maintain their stand that eight changes in the bowling had been tried before the luncheon bell rang at two o'clock, both being then well in. Mr. Grace had by this time scored 225 and Mr. Crutchley 58.

Several alterations in the method of attack were tried on the resumption of play, but it was not until 430 had been placed upon the telegraph that a dissolution of the partnership could be effected, Mr. Crutchley, who had been at the wickets while 227 runs were accumulating, being caught at the wicket, having made eighty-four, in which thirteen fours and four twos formed the chief hits. Mr. Turner was then in, and another stand was made, changes in the bowling being frequent. Mr. Grace soon exceeded Mr. Ward's celebrated score of 278, and at five o'clock 500 went up, the Gloucestershire batsman having by this time scored 315. At 507 Lord Harris bowled vice Captain Fellowes, and with his first ball disposed of Mr. Turner, and Mr. Clarke and Mr. Grace remained together until two more changes had been effected, when the great Gloucestershire batsman, who had been in occupation of the " debateable " for six hours and twenty minutes, had scored no less than 344 runs without a positive chance. His best hits were fifty-one fours, eight threes, and twenty twos, the finest innings ever played in a first-class match. Mr. Clarke and Mr. Cottrell also went from Lord Harris's bowling, and play ceased at six o'clock for 556 for nine wickets.

Observer, August 13.

THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD

Mr. DISRAELI has crowned the edifice of his career by his elevation to the peerage as the Earl of Beaconsfield. . . . And no more becoming ending could well have been devised to the life story of *Vivian Grey*. No title was ever more fairly won, more honourably earned, or more fitly bestowed, than that by which henceforth Mr. BENJAMIN

DISRAELI will be known to history. . . . In his own line he stands apart; and it seems as natural that he should end as one of England's peers as it is that the hero of a novel should be rewarded with the hand of his lady love when the word Finis is written on the closing page. . . . Lord BEACONSFIELD will perform the part of Peer as he has enacted the personage of Premier, as one to the manner born; and the public will watch his performance with the same odd mixture of admiration for his ability, amusement at his success, and sympathy with his prowess, with which they have followed the varied phases of his progress since he first made his mark upon the world.

Observer, August 13.

1877

DELHI

Last night there was a brilliant and successful display of fireworks, witnessed by an immense concourse of people, on the plain between the Fort and the Jumna Musjid. It is understood to have been the largest and grandest spectacle of the kind ever seen in India. The chief feature of the display was a set piece having reference to the proclamation of the Queen as Empress of India. Delhi was brilliantly illuminated.

Sunday Times, January 7

REJECTION OF THE PROPOSALS OF THE POWERS

The *Daily News* correspondent, telegraphing from Constantinople on Thursday night, says that the Great

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"A BLAZE OF TRIUMPH"

Tenniel's Cartoon of Peace with Honour

National Council was held at the Porte to-day. Two hundred and thirty-seven dignitaries and officials of the empire were present to decide on the expediency of accepting the project contained in the ultimatum of the conference. The council was addressed in a long discourse by Midhat Pasha, who reviewed the history of the present crisis from the beginning of the outbreak in Herzegovina down to the present moment. He spoke of the consular commission, its failure to accomplish anything, the Andrassy note, and its failure, the Berlin memorandum, the insurrection in Bulgaria, its suppression, the declaration of war by Servia and Montenegro, the success of the Turkish arms everywhere, the Russian ultimatum, just at the moment when Turkey was on the point of crushing her rebellious vassal as she had already crushed the Bulgarians, and the unjustifiable interference of the Powers through the conference. Then he stated the demands of the powers, which he would leave the Council to pronounce an opinion upon, informing them at the same time that a refusal might result in war; that in this war they might probably have the whole of Europe against them, morally at least; that old friends like Austria and England showed no disposition to help them; that many millions of cartridges that would be necessary for the war would have to come from America at the risk of being captured by the enemy's cruisers; and that, to conclude, the situation was not favourable for war. Midhat Pasha was answered by loud shouts of "War rather than any interference of foreigners in our affairs. Death rather than submission!"

Sunday Times
January 21.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN TO COURT

The Fourth Session of the present Parliament was opened on Thursday by the QUEEN in person. The procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster presented a brilliant display of pageantry. At the West-end the day was a gala day. All loyal subjects of the crown who witnessed that gorgeous procession must have rejoiced to see her Majesty fulfil her promise to open Parliament this year. Others looked upon the proceeding in a self-interested manner, for we all know that with West-end tradesmen it has for years been a standing grievance that the Sovereign neglects the Court and does not care for state display. Since the death of the Prince Consort her Majesty has not been in a condition to enjoy such scenes of splendour as those to which she was accustomed to when accompanied by her royal husband. . . . But there are far higher reasons than those of West-end tradesmen for us to congratulate ourselves upon her Majesty's return to Court. We regard it not from a commercial but from a political point of view, for it must tend to increase the loyalty of the subject and secure the stability of the throne. The English are essentially a loyal people, and in spite of the ravings of an impotent clique of Republicans it will be long, we believe, before they will discuss the destruction of monarchical institutions in this country even as a matter of possibility.

Sunday Times, February 11.

TURKS CROSS THE DANUBE

The latest telegrams from the seat of war state that the Turks have crossed the Danube near Silistria, that the

Sultan leaves Constantinople to-day to review the army of the Danube, and that afterwards he will proceed to Kars. No engagement has yet taken place on European soil. The weather is again unfavourable. . . . The Russians are marching in force between Batoum and Kars, with the view of isolating the latter fortress, and compelling the Turks to give fight at Erzeroum. Greek troops are marching towards the Turkish frontier. At Athens there is a universal demand for a war with Turkey, and its declaration is only delayed until the Russians cross the Danube.

Observer, April 29.

Uncertainty in the Transvaal

The *Cape Argus* publishes advices from the Transvaal stating that there is no fresh political news of importance to record. The same uncertainty prevailed, and things appeared to be quietly drifting towards the incorporation with British Territory—thought to be inevitable. Ex-President Pretorius and Vice-President Kruger have been travelling through the country, entreating the people to abide by the new Constitution and pay the taxes as the only way of averting annexation.

Observer, May 6.

Welcome to Herr Wagner

Herr Richard Wagner had little reason to be otherwise than satisfied with the welcome accorded to him on Monday night in the Royal Albert Hall, when the first of his projected series of concerts was given. A very large audience greeted him with a cordiality not to be mistaken.

Everybody, in fact, was glad to see the man about whom all musical Europe has been talking, and who, by talking on his own account, has incited all musical Europe to talk for more than a quarter of a century. The particular theories of Herr Wagner with regard to art, however, have been sufficiently discussed, and just now, had we the inclination, we have not the space at command to discuss them again. Enough that in August of last year he persuaded anxious speculators from almost every part of the civilized world to visit an effete town situated in the midst of the Franconian hills, for the purpose of testing the ultimate result of his labours as exhibited in a cycle of four dramas, or "stage plays," performed at a new theatre, built entirely through his own indefatigable exertions....

The programme of Monday night's concert was more immediately interesting on account of the excerpts from *Das Rheingold* than for the miscellaneous selection preceding them....

The immense orchestra, however, under the control of Herr Wagner, who in the course of the performance was assisted by Herr Richter, acknowledged chief of "Wagnerian conductors," worked zealously from beginning to end, the leading of Herr Wilhelmj, the eminent violinist, aiding no little towards the successful result. . . . At the end there were loud calls for Herr Wagner, who came forward, and was enthusiastically applauded.

Times, May 9.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S WORKS CONFISCATED

Mr. Charles Bradlaugh writes to us to complain that he was on Saturday officially informed from the Secretary to

the General Post Office that the Secretary claims the right to open, read, and confiscate, without any intimation to Mr. Bradlaugh, any works posted by Mr. Bradlaugh that the Secretary considered illegal, and he had during the past week seized the "Freethinkers' Text-book," by Annie Besant, and the "Fruits of Philosophy" by Dr. Knowlton.

Times, May 15.

THE FRUITS OF PHILOSOPHY

Last night the New Hall of Science, Old-street, was densely crowded, it having been announced that Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant were to deliver addresses. Of the 600 persons who filled the hall, one-third were women, many of them very young. Prices of admission ranged from 2d. to 2s. 6d. In the street were some 400 people who were unable to obtain admission. Copies of the "Fruits of Philosophy" were sold by the hundred, young women and lads purchasing largely. When Mr. Bradlaugh, Mrs. Besant, and Mr. Truelove, of Holborn, entered the hall they were received with great cheering. Mrs. Besant took the chair. She said that on Thursday Mr. Bradlaugh would move in Court, and on the same day she proposes to move that the verdict should be entered as a verdict of acquittal, as the word "guilty" was really not contained in the verdict. If she did not succeed in that then she would move that the verdict be set aside and a new trial ordered, so that there should be a verdict one way or the other. If they failed on Thursday they should have to abide by whatever punishment the Lord Chief Justice thought fit to inflict. She was as loyal to the cause as ever and would not flinch from the struggle.

Mr. Bradlaugh, who was received with prolonged cheering, said he had received a letter from Joseph Garibaldi, at Caprera, adding his name to the Defence Committee.

Times, June 25.

THE TELEPHONE

Like all telegraphic apparatus this telephone consists of two instruments, a sender and a receiver. On Thursday both these were at the Queen's Theatre, so that both could be examined, and the wire was laid across to the Canterbury Hall and back, a distance in all of some three miles. In the public performances of course, the sending instrument will be at one place and the receiver at the other. Let us consider the receiver first, for it is in it that the greatest novelty of the instrument consists. The only thing visible to the audience is a large drumhead or tambourine, inside which is stretched what appears to be a sheet of tissue paper. . . . Mr. Varley discovered the curious fact that if a pulsating electric current of " high tension " be sent into a " condenser " . . . the plates will vibrate, and if large enough and of proper construction they will produce a musical note. The note thus formed is greatly magnified by the drumhead and can be made to sound quite as loud as the ordinary note, say of a hautboy, which, indeed, it much resembles. . . .

Of the music produced on Thursday it is impossible to speak in very high terms. Some of the notes were good enough, but others were quite false, and the impression it gave was that the instrument was not properly adjusted and tuned. . . .

The whole apparatus has been put up in considerable

haste and under considerable difficulties. The Post Office refused to lend a wire, and so it became necessary to erect a private one. This, involving as it did the getting the permission from the proprietors of houses in the line of route, was a troublesome undertaking; but it was successfully accomplished by the Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Company of Cannon-street, who undertook the work. . . .

Should the present instrument prove all that is expected we are promised a speaking telephone; and it must be confessed that such an instrument would be of far greater utility, as well as of greater interest, than a telephonic organ such as that of Mr. Varley.

Times, July 14.

Lord Beaconsfield Watches the Commons

The sitting of the House of Commons begun at a quarter to 4 o'clock on Tuesday was not ended until 10 minutes past 6 yesterday, having extended to the unprecedented length of 26 hours and a half. . . .

Several Peers visited the Lord's gallery in the Commons yesterday, the most prominent among them being the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury. Lord Beaconsfield remained for a considerable time, and watched the proceedings with much interest.

Times, August 2.

1878

Demolition of Temple Bar

Yesterday afternoon the actual taking-down of Temple-bar was commenced by workmen removing the coping

stones of the central pediment or arch on the Strand frontage. In the course of the forenoon the footpath on the north side of the thoroughfare, from Bell-yard, Fleet-street, to several yards west of the Strand frontage, was enclosed by a hoarding, and pedestrians are now compelled to pass along the already narrow carriage road immediately alongside vehicular traffic, an arrangement which caused repeated expressions of dissatisfaction yesterday on the ground that it is both inconvenient and dangerous. . . . In the meantime several policemen are on duty with a view of preventing accidents.

Morning Post, January 3.

Songs by Telephone

On Monday evening, as announced in the Court Circular, Professor Bell and Colonel Reynolds were presented to the Queen, and exhibited the telephone, being assisted by Mr. C. Wolleston. In a lecture of 15 minutes' duration Professor Bell explained the mechanism of his invention and then held telephonic communication with Osborne-cottage, the residence of Sir Thomas Biddulph. The apparatus there was under the management of Mr. F. C. Ormiston, who was the first to address the Royal party. Her Majesty conversed with Sir Thomas and Lady Biddulph, and later Miss Kate Field, who was at Osborne-cottage, sang " Kathleen Mavourneen," for which Her Majesty returned gracious thanks telephonically through the Duke of Connaught. Miss Field afterwards sang Shakespeare's " Cuckoo Song," and " Comin' Thro' the Rye," and delivered the epilogue to *As You Like It*, all of which was heard distinctly.

Times, January 16.

GLADSTONE, ENGLAND'S TRAITOR

On Saturday a meeting, the numbers of which were variously estimated at from 20,000 to 28,000, was held at Pomona Gardens, Manchester, under the presidency of Mr. J. W. Maclure, and resolutions expressing confidence in the Government and condemning the policy of the Liberal Party in obstructing the most reasonable vote of six millions were passed with few dissentients. An effigy, bearing the inscription, " Gladstone, England's traitor," was carried about some time and ultimately destroyed amid great cheering. A Liberal meeting of about from 10,000 to 12,000 persons was held at the same time in Stevenson-square, Mr. Alderman Heywood presiding. Resolutions were passed unanimously protesting against the war vote and expressing want of confidence in the Government. It was feared there would be some serious disturbance at both meetings, but nothing of the kind occurred, though several bands of persons walked about the streets in the evening singing " Rule, Britannia."

Times, February 4.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY

By a master-stroke of diplomacy, if not of duplicity, Russia has in three short weeks completely outflanked England and Austria. While she had broken down the Turkish resistance to the point of paralysis, she kept the Sultan's Plenipotentiaries almost prisoners, and by a policy of the deepest secrecy concealed from Europe the course of her proceedings and her true objects. In the meantime the English Parliament danced like marionettes while she pulled the wires, and ministers and members

have only just discovered that they are men and patriots a trifle too late. . . .

The votes of the House of Commons*—we record this morning another Government majority of two hundred and four—and the disposition of the English nation are being distinctly pronounced, and are likely to produce a great effect.

Morning Post, February 9.

PEACE TREATY SIGNED

The treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey has been signed. The Grand Duke Nicholas, at the Review of Russian troops held at San Stefano to-day, announced the fact to the soldiers.

Russia has given up her claim on the Egyptian and Bulgarian tributes.

Morning Post, March 4.

EARL OF DERRY RESIGNS

In the House of Lords yesterday, The Earl of Derby . . . announced that he had tendered his resignation, and that her Majesty had accepted it. He added that he had been moved to this course in consequence of certain conclusions of a very important character at which the Government had arrived, and in which he could not agree. These conclusions did not necessarily or inevitably tend to bring about a state of war, but in his opinion they were not necessary for the safety of the country, nor did he think them justified by the circumstances of the case. Further, to prevent misconstruction, he wished it to be

*A supplementary war vote of £6,000,000 was voted by a majority of 204.—Ed.

understood that he did not dissent from the views taken by the Cabinet as to the conditions upon which Europe ought to go into the Congress. He lamented the obstacle to the meeting of the Congress, but the fault did not rest with the English Government, and the dispute in which they had been engaged was not one of form or words, but of substantial reality.

Morning Post, March 29.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE

Yesterday preparations were commenced for taking down the upper portions of the two massive granite pedestals which stand on each side of the spot on which the obelisk of Thothmes, better known as Cleopatra's Needle, is to be erected. A space has been excavated, and will be occupied by a floor of concrete of great solidity and strength destined to support the weight of the obelisk and its massive granite pedestal. The expense of making the foundation will be borne by Mr. Dixon, the contractor. The other expenses will be paid by the Metropolitan Board of Works, including £1,500, the cost of two Sphinxes which are to be placed on the lowered granite pedestals at each side. The plan adopted by the Romans, as well as by the French at the commencement of this century, for raising an obelisk upon its pedestal, was simply that of hauling the end into the air by ropes. This however, required a large number of capstans and ropes, and Mr. Dixon proposes to accomplish the work by means better suited to an age of mechanical ingenuity. He purposes putting round the obelisk an iron jacket, tightly wedged, so as to prevent it from slipping; this jacket having a pair of trunnions projecting at the sides. The

Needle will then be raised by hydraulic pressures, and supported by a strong scaffolding of timber from time to time as the elevation increases until it shall be lifted to the required height above the pedestal. Two iron girders will then be placed under the trunnions, and the obelisk will afterwards be slung into an upright position and lowered upon its resting place.

Times, March 28.

STEPS FOR MAINTAINING PEACE

The Royal Message announcing the QUEEN'S intention to call out the Reserves was yesterday communicated to both Houses of Parliament. It declares that the present state of public affairs in the East, and the necessity in connection therewith of taking steps for the maintenance of peace and for the protection of the Empire, having constituted, in the opinion of Her Majesty, a case of great emergency within the meaning of the Acts of Parliament in that behalf, " her Majesty deems it proper to provide additional means for her military service."

Morning Post, April 2.

CELEBRITIES IN WAX

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.—The superb LYING in STATE of the late POPE PIUS IX., as at St. Peter's ; Portrait models of Pope Leo XIII., King Humbert, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and the late George Cruikshank ; also the War Group, the Czarewitch, Prince Gortschakoff, Osman Pasha, Suleiman Moukhtar, and Mehemet Ali Pashas.

Advertisement, *Times*, May (repeated).

"H.M.S. PINAFORE"

From the happy conjunction of two such wits as Mr. W. S. Gilbert and Mr. Arthur Sullivan an agreeable product may be safely expected; the collaboration of these gentlemen on more than one previous occasion has borne acceptable fruit . . . and there can be but little doubt but that their latest achievement in the domain of so-called comic opera is destined to succeed as thoroughly as its precursors. Mr. Gilbert, besides being a humorist of the first order has a positive genius for travestie. . . . If Mr. Gilbert chose to write his best, and Mr. Sullivan agreed to do likewise, is it not likely that we should get something a hundredfold more artistically valuable than a dozen *Trial by Jurys*, *Sorcerers*, or *Pinafores*? Writing down to the level of the mass is a task which is easy as that *facilis decensus averni* which we have read of, and its result would probably be eventually as disastrous; we do not accuse Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan of misapplying their talent, for that would be to cast contumely upon the amusing and enlightening works they have conjointly produced; but we must confess that comic opera has not been touched by the *confrères* as yet, and the confines of musical farce have scarcely been exceeded.

Sunday Times, June 2.

SUPPRESSION OF SOCIALISM

Prince Bismarck has addressed a Circular Note to the European Powers, requesting them to use all means at their disposal to repress the action of the Socialists and of the Internationals, especially urging the Powers represented at the Congress to give instructions on this subject

to their Plenipotentiaries. The question of the measures required for the suppression of Socialism will not, however, be taken into discussion at the Congress, as the subject is not mentioned in the programme of the proceedings.

The first sitting of the Congress will be held at noon on Thursday, in the banqueting hall in the Radziwil Palace. On Wednesday the Plenipotentiaries will be received in person by the Crown Prince as representing the Emperor. . . .

The Duke of Connaught during his stay in the capital will reside at Gliénicke, a few miles from Berlin.

The Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury, with General Linthorne Simmons, will arrive in Berlin on Tuesday evening.

Observer, June 9.

CONGRESS SATISFACTORY TO BRITAIN

The progress of the Congress has proved so far highly satisfactory for the British Plenipotentiaries, as they have hitherto carried their point upon all questions which they deemed of paramount importance.

Observer, June 30.

CLOSE OF THE CONGRESS

The Treaty of Peace was signed here to-day, exactly one month after the opening of the Congress. . . .

At half-past two the Plenipotentiaries assembled, all attired in evening dress. Prince Bismarck wore his uniform as a Prussian General, and seemed to be greatly fatigued. Lord Beaconsfield, who was still suffering from

gout, leaned upon his stick. Prince Gortschakoff was carried into the room by his attendants. . . .

The work of signature occupied an hour, during which the Plenipotentiaries exchanged photographs and autographs. At half-past five Prince Bismarck made a farewell speech, expressing his deep satisfaction at the auspicious termination of the labours of the Congress and at the consequent preservation of European peace.

Observer, July 14.

RUSKIN *v.* WHISTLER

Yesterday morning, in the Exchequer Chamber, before Baron Huddleston and a special jury, an action for damages for alleged libel was brought by Mr. James Abbott M'Neill Whistler, artist, against Mr. John Ruskin, the well-known art critic and author. The libel was said to consist in a criticism which had been written by Mr. Ruskin upon the plaintiff's paintings at the Grosvenor Gallery, and which on the 2d of July, 1877, appeared in a pamphlet entitled "Fors Clavigera." That criticism was in the following terms :—" . . . For Mr. Whistler's own sake, no less than for the protection of the purchaser, Sir Coutts Lindsay ought not to have admitted works into the gallery in which the ill-educated conceit of the artist so nearly approached the aspect of wilful imposture. I have seen and heard much of Cockney impudence before now, but never expected to hear a coxcomb ask 200 guineas for flinging a pot of paint in the public's face."

The case appeared to excite great interest, the little court in which it was heard being most inconveniently crowded. . . . The jury . . . returned a verdict for the plaintiff with one farthing damages.

Morning Post, November 26.

1879

Charles Peace's Desperate Attempt

The notorious burglar, Charles Peace, who is charged with the murder of Mr. Arthur Dyson at Banner Cross, near Sheffield, two years ago, has added another to the wonderful episodes in his eventful life. Last week he appeared before the stipendiary magistrate at Sheffield, having been brought from Pentonville by two warders under a writ of *habeas corpus*. The case for the prosecution was then concluded, but the prisoner was remanded until yesterday in order to give his solicitor an opportunity of cross-examining Mrs. Dyson, who is the chief witness, and indeed the only one who saw the murder committed. He was accordingly taken back to Pentonville, and yesterday morning he was on his way to Sheffield by the Great Northern newspaper train, due a few minutes before 9 o'clock. The proceedings were to commence at 10 o'clock. Long before that hour, however, there was a crowd of several thousands outside. . . . Suddenly, Mr. Jackson, the chief constable, entered the Court and announced, amid considerable excitement, that Peace had escaped on his way from London. . . . Subsequently, a rumour got abroad that he had been retaken, and soon after 9 o'clock he was brought to the police-station in the prison van in a state of utter unconsciousness. . . . It seems that Peace had attempted to escape by jumping from the train while it was going at the rate of between 40 and 50 miles an hour. Between Shireoaks and Kiveton-park, two stations a few miles from Sheffield, he asked for the window to be opened. Immediately on this being done, Peace jumped

clean through the window.... The attention of the driver was ultimately attracted by the shouts of the warders and other passengers, and the train was brought to a standstill.... Then the warders ran back and found Peace lying where he had fallen, the snow around him saturated with blood flowing from a severe wound in his head.... The attempted escape has caused the greatest excitement in Sheffield and the neighbourhood, and Peace has become more notorious than ever.

Times, January 23.

A Zulu Victory

On the 21st inst. a British column, consisting of a portion of the 24th Regiment, and 600 natives with one battery, was defeated with terrible loss by an overwhelming force of Zulus, who numbered 20,000. A valuable convoy of supplies, consisting of 102 waggons drawn by 1,000 oxen, two guns, 400 shot and shell, 1,000 rifles, 250,000 rounds of ammunition, and 60,000 lb. of commissariat stores, and the colours of the 24th Regiment fell into the hands of the enemy. The engagement occurred about 10 miles beyond Rorke's drift on the Tugela River. The number of Zulus killed and wounded is estimated to have been 5,000, while our force was completely annihilated.

Times, February 11.

Execution of Charles Peace

Charles Peace was yesterday executed within the precincts of Armley Gaol, Leeds, for the murder of Mr. Arthur Dyson at Banner-cross, Sheffield, on the 29th of November, 1876.

Times, February 26.

THE ZULU WAR

Prince Louis Napoleon left Waterloo station yesterday morning by the 9 o'clock train for Southampton, *en route* for the Cape. He travelled from Chislehurst by a special train and was accompanied by the Empress Eugènie and suite. . . .

The Government will provide clothing for the volunteers who are or may be engaged in the operations at the Cape, and a consignment of 150 suits of uniform for the Royal Durban Rifles have been sent from the Army Clothing Establishment at Pimlico to the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for shipment in the transport *Clyde*.

Times, February 28.

ELECTRICITY *v.* GAS

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Colonel Haywood, the engineer to the City Commission of Sewers, has reported to them on the recent experiment in lighting the Holborn Viaduct by electricity. . . . There were 16 electric lamps in all, 15 being placed at intervals alternately on each side of the street and one in the centre of the carriageway at the western end of Newgate-street. . . . The cost per lamp per hour was over 10d., and assuming them to have been lit for the remainder of the night at the same rate the cost for the whole would have been £10 per night. . . . Electric lighting, at present charges, was therefore about 7½ times as dear as gas lighting. . . . The Commission have resolved not to continue the experiment.

Times, March 21.

Mr. Edison's Experiments

Electricity is not likely to supersede the use of gas as a means for lighting public thoroughfares for the present. Mr. Edison's experiments have not been successful, the consequence being a great rebound in the price of gas companies shares in New York. Except in one instance, the shares of these companies have not advanced beyond their former prices. This exception is furnished by the Municipal Company in New York, the shares of which stood in September, 1878, at 95, fell in December of the same year to 80, and rose again in March, 1879, to 115. The experiments with electric lighting in London, undertaken by the French Electricity Company, are to be discontinued on account of the immense disproportion between the cost of gas and electricity. It is doubtful if electricity will ever be used where economy is an object.

American Register, March 29.

La Comedie Française at the Gaiety

There is no company of actors in the world the charm of whose performance consists so much in the perfection of its *ensemble*. . . .

The *Misanthrope* was succeeded by the second act of *Phèdre*, not originally included in the programme, and, it might have been contended, *de trop*, as far as length of performance was concerned, but for the very general and eager curiosity to see Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt in *Phèdre*, and her own desire, it is said, not to make her first appearance before a British public as Mrs. Clarkson, in the *Etrangère*, to-night.

The second act of *Phèdre* gives some opportunity to Mounet-Sully in the *farouche* Hippolyte's avowal of his hidden flame for Aricie; and a great opportunity to Phèdre when, tearing off the thin veil of propriety in which she at first tries to conceal her guilty love, she stands revealed before her horror-stricken stepson, a creature all aglow with the white heat of passion—" toute de larmes et de feu desêchée "—and after pouring out the lava-flood of her unreturned flame, in a transport of shame and despair, snatches the sword from the belt of Hippolyte with a hoarse cry of " Donnez " and tries to thrust it into her heart. This tremendous scene Mdlle. Bernhardt rendered with a self-abandonment that took no measure of her strength. She seemed like a leaf whirled away on the torrent of her passion. And when at last the storm seemed to shatter her being, and she sank inert and insensible into the arms of Œnone, the house seemed rather to be relieving its pent-up feelings in its tumult of applause than offering a tribute to the fair, frail creature, who had so held their breaths suspended on hers.

Times, June 3.

Prince Imperial Killed

The sad news of the death of the Prince Imperial has just been received. He had gone out from Wood's camp with other officers and some Beddington's Horse on a reconnoissance expedition. The party off-saddled in a mealie-field, and were remounting when Zulus attacked them. A volley was fired from among the mealies, and the Prince immediately fell. . . .

At daybreak a cavalry patrol under General Marshall left to search for the Prince Imperial, and went to kraals

10 miles on. The body of the Prince was discovered among long grass in Donga, three hundred yards from a kraal. There was no bullet wound, but 17 assegai wounds were found in front. The clothes had been taken. Round the neck there was a chain with a locket. . . . The corpse leaves with an escort for transport home.

Times, June 20.

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUTE

. . . Mr. Tracy Turnerelli, who originated and carried out a penny subscription for a " People's Tribute " to Lord Beaconsfield, has published a correspondence upon the proposed presentation of a gold laurel-wreath to the Premier. This wreath, " to procure which the people have subscribed 52,800 pennies," was exhibited lately at the Crystal Palace. The following letter explains Lord Beaconsfield's reasons for declining the gift . . .

" Sir,—Lord Beaconsfield desires me to inform you that he has received and carefully considered your letter of the 8th inst., in which you ask him to name a day for the presentation of a laurel wreath procured by the contributions of upwards of 50,000 of the people, which have been collected, according to your statement, with ' immense labour and never-yet-exampled efforts.'

" His Lordship has, moreover, had before him the correspondence which, during the last five years you have addressed to him, and he notices especially your complaints that your services have received no recognition at the hands of the leaders of the Conservative party, and the expression of your hope that ' sooner or later they will meet with reward.'

" Although Lord Beaconsfield would fully appreciate

and value a spontaneous gift from his fellow-subjects belonging to a class in which he has ever taken the warmest interest, he cannot but feel that being himself intimately connected with honours and rewards, he is precluded by the spirit in which you have previously addressed him from accepting a gift thus originated, and proffered in a manner which he cannot deem satisfactory. . . .

Times, June 28.

Female Fashions

Artistic Costumes. Debenham and Freebody invite Ladies to inspect their new and artistic designs in Chintz, Indian Silk, and Hand-Embroidered Pongee Costumes, prepared specially for Tennis, Feté, Croquet, and Garden Parties. Amongst the various models, attention is particularly directed to "The Kensington," "The Sylvia," "The Claribel," and "The Lily."

American Register, June (repeated).

British Army's Decisive Victory

The British Army have gained a decisive victory over the Zulus commanded by Cetewayo in person, near the royal Kraal at Ulundi. The relative strength of the two armies is said to be five Thousand British against twenty thousand Zulus. The number of Zulus slain is stated to be upwards of 1,000, and the loss on the British side insignificant. Sir Garnet Wolseley has written to the British Government stating that the war is virtually ended, and that no further reinforcements either in men or material are needed. Sir Garnet Wolseley likewise

states that he expects shortly to have an interview with Cetewayo in order to sign the preliminaries of peace.

American Register, July 26.

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM CARS

RAILWAY DINING CARS.—Most visitors to Brighton have experienced the luxury of travelling by the Pullman drawing room cars, while the advantages of the sleeping car have for some time been appreciated by passengers on the Midland and Northern lines; but it has been left to the Great Northern Railway company to inaugurate an innovation in railway travelling in the shape of dining cars. In keeping with the modern spirit of progress the idea of these cars is to save time. . . . From the 1st of November next a Pullman palace dining car will be attached to the 10 a.m. up train from Leeds, and to the 5.30 down from London, so that travellers between the Capital and the great centre of industry can while away the monotony of travelling by having a good dinner at restaurant prices, in the car, and have a clear three hours at the end of the journey.

Observer, October 19.

MILITARY SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

The Government of India has published a note explanatory of the military situation in Afghanistan, which commences by showing that General Roberts has now with him 7,500 effective troops and twenty-three guns, with ample transport and ammunition, and five month's supplies.

The troops are in excellent health, and the whole force

is collected and sheltered within a very strong, entrenched position at Sherpur. General Roberts has further 214 guns of various calibres, many being rifled, together with large stores of ammunition for the defence of the entrenchments, which can easily he held by 2,500 men, leaving 5,000 free for offensive action.

Observer, December 21.

CHILDREN AS ACTORS

OPERA COMIQUE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. R. Doyley Carte. . . . First appearance of Miss FANNY HOLLAND as JOSEPHINE on MONDAY next. MORNING PERFORMANCE of H.M.S. PINAFORE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Mr. G. Grossmith's Drawing Room Sketch, *A Silver Wedding*, at 4.30. The Children's Christmas *Pinafore*, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. All the characters represented by children.

Observer, December 28.

1880

HAWORTH CHURCH

Haworth Church, where Charlotte Brontë and her family worshipped, has been utterly destroyed,—the square western tower only having been allowed to remain,—in order to erect a new edifice "in the Perpendicular style." The cost of the new work is to be about 10,000*l*. The destruction of the old church has been ensured

and a new one made possible by the liberality of a Mr. M. Merrall, who has promised, says the *Building News*, 6,000*l.* in aid of the cost.

Athenæum, January 10.

The Landseer Sideboard

Our attention has been called to a large and elaborately decorated piece of furniture called the "Landseer Sideboard," which is enriched with panels enclosing subjects carved in high relief, reproducing designs of popular pictures by Sir E. Landseer. It is the work of a self-taught artisan, Mr. W. F. Jenkins, and executed for Mr. A. W. Tuer. In the centre of the backboard 'Bolton Abbey' is reproduced in a highly spirited and meritorious style. The figures are of considerable size, and the execution is free and correct. 'The Stag at Bay,' 'A Highland Breakfast,' and other pictures, sixteen in all, are represented in this work, which will shortly be exhibited, and deserves such success as may encourage Mr. Jenkins to study the finer models of the art he has so fortunately essayed.

Athenæum, January 10.

Anklets Fashionable

January . . . gives us many novelties in the smaller details of la mode, and certainly the most notable of these is the wearing of anklets. This fashion, so rapidly gaining favour among the aristocracy, owes its introduction to the short ball dresses, and there is no doubt that the two will eventually serve to keep each other in existence. The

elaborately-embroidered stockings and profusely-decorated shoes of the present day are too becoming to the wearers, and far too elegant a finish to the toilette to be lightly discarded, and the *ne plus ultra* of distinction and elegance is reached by the addition of silver and gold anklets, with pendants of the same or of jewels. The long trains are loose from the skirt, and are raised during round dances, either by some arrangement attaching them temporarily to the under-skirts, or by a loop on the train itself through which a hand is passed.

Le Follet, January.

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE

Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera, *The Pirates of Penzance*, has been highly successful at New York, and was performed in the afternoon and evening of New Year's Day to crowded audiences. At the end of February the popular *collaborateurs* will start on a tour to Chicago, Cincinnati, and other great towns in the West; and we have reason to believe that, after making a tour of America, they will return to London before the end of the summer season.

Observer, January 18.

MR. BANCROFT'S BUSINESS POLICY

It is impossible to feel much sympathy with the clamorous crowd who attempted to punish Mr. Bancroft for abolishing the Pit at the Haymarket Theatre, by interrupting the performance on the opening night. The day for that kind of noisy and senseless demonstration has gone by. . . . The public does not support it, and the police

is organised as it was not when Elliston was forced to yield. . . . At the same time, we think the remonstrants had a sort of case, and that Mr. Bancroft pushed his argument about a theatre being " a place of business " a little too far. It is the story of the Midland Railway over again. Mr. Bancroft, mindful of the many pecuniary failures at the Haymarket, and entirely disinclined to give his services as a charitable contribution to the public, wanted to increase the receipts, and, as usual in our day, the burden of increasing them fell on the second-class. . . . There is a large class of theatre-goers who are really interested in the Drama, find in a good new play the greatest of enjoyments, and desire therefore to go frequently, but who cannot spare the stall-money. Ten shillings is to them quite a sum, which they consider it wasteful to spend on a passing pleasure, and they will not spend it. . . . They are injured in a way, inasmuch as they had to give up a privilege they cherished, and had a right to remonstrate; but the remonstrance should have been presented in a reasonable form, by a petition for the withdrawal of the licence to the Haymarket, on the ground of imperfect accommodation to the public.

Spectator, February 14.

MR. GLADSTONE IN MID LOTHIAN

Yesterday Mr. Gladstone addressed four meetings in connexion with his candidature for the county. In the early afternoon he was present at the inauguration of the Liberal Club newly established in Edinburgh, whose premises, occupying a commanding position at the west

end of Prince's-street, were opened in the presence of a large number of the leading Liberals from various parts of Scotland.

Times, March 23.

THE COUNTESS BALMORAL

Darmstadt, March 30.

At ten minutes to 6 this evening, punctual to the time announced, the special train conveying Queen Victoria, travelling under the name of the Countess Balmoral, from the Villa Hohenlohe, near Baden-Baden, glided into the station here. . . . The evening was beautiful and mild, so that Her Majesty, willing perhaps to relax somewhat the intended *incognito* of her visit, caused the closed carriage to be flung open, and as she drove away to the Palace, accompanied by the Grand Duke Louis, his eldest daughter Victoria, and Princess Beatrice, the cheers of the crowd were graciously returned. . . . The German Crown Prince, however, arrived this evening from Berlin, and to-morrow's ceremony promises to be stately and affecting. After the confirmation of her granddaughters, Her Majesty is expected to make a pious pilgrimage to the tomb of their mother.

Times, March 31.

THE LIBERAL MAJORITY

The General Election is now practically over, and the assured result is that the Liberal minority has been converted into a majority larger than that in any Parliament since 1832. The most striking feature in the astonishing Liberal reaction which has thus revealed itself is the change

of feeling in the counties. . . . This change in the county representation would of itself be sufficient to have displaced the Government. It is a second verdict against the Ministry, given by a different class, and as decisive as the first. . . .

...It is no longer possible to tell the politics of the county members by knowing the politics of the great landlords of the county. This is not due merely to the ballot. It is due more fully perhaps, to the agricultural distress. The farmers have come to the conclusion that if there is to be any change in laws which prevent or discourage the free application of capital to agriculture, they must look for it to the Liberal party. The change marks, moreover, the complete disappearance of the last lingering hope of a restoration of Protection. The Reciprocity craze has not appeared in the Elections as a political force. The overwhelming Liberal majority is sent back to Parliament not to reverse, but to carry on to its completion the Free Trade Policy of earlier Parliaments, and to crown the work of Liberal Reform by bringing the laws which concern this land into harmony with the needs and the intelligence of the time.

Observer, April 11.

Mr. Gladstone's Apology

We have received from the Foreign Office the . . . copy of a Despatch to Sir Henry Elliott, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, inclosing copy of a letter from Mr. Gladstone to Count Károlyi. The correspondence is probably without a precedent in the annals of modern diplomacy. It originated in the language which Mr. Gladstone used before the Midlothian electors. He had

declared that " Austria had ever been the unflinching foe of freedom in every country." He affirmed that there was not a spot upon the whole map where one could lay one's finger and say " There Austria has done good " ; he contended that at the Berlin Congress Austrian influence had been opposed to the extension of freedom, and he called upon the electors of Midlothian to give their votes for his opponent " if they wanted to have an Austrian foreign policy dominant in the Councils of this Country." This language was taken notice of by Count Károlyi, the Ambassador of Austria at the Court of St. James's.

Mr. Gladstone to Count Károlyi

". . . Your Excellency says that his Imperial Majesty expressed, in conversation with Sir H. Elliott, " his deep regret at my hostile disposition towards Austria." Permit me to say I have no such disposition towards any country whatever, and that I at all times have particularly and heartily wished well to Austria in the performance of the arduous task of consolidating the Empire."

Magnet, May 17.

THE OBJECTION TO BEND OR

The stewards of the Epsom Meeting again met at Mr. James Lowther's residence, Grosvenor-street, yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, to finally adjudicate on the objection to the Derby winner. Late in the afternoon it became known that the stewards had overruled the protest, so the case is at an end, as Messrs. Brewer and Blanton do not now intend to appeal to a court of law, as was at one time stated. The appended is the official decision signed by Mr. W. G. Craven, Mr. J. Lowther,

and Lord Calthorpe (acting for Sir George Chetwynd) :— " We, as stewards of Epsom, unanimously decide that the chestnut colt Bend Or, which came in first for the Derby of 1880, is by Doncaster out of Rouge Rose, and therefore the objection lodged by Messrs. Brewer and Blanton is overruled."

Observer, July 25.

THE RESPIRATOR VEIL

MARSHALL and SNELGROVE. SMALL WARES and FANCY GOODS. . . . The beaded necklet, at 2s. 11d. . . . a novel jacket, The BIARRITZ, woven specially for misses . . . the gentleman's chest protector, in flannel and perforated chamois, highly recommended by medical men. The large sale since its introduction of the Respirator Veil has firmly established its desirability in the winter season, and in a foggy atmosphere.... Two decided novelties which should be asked for are the Watteau Fan and the Duchess muff.

Observer, October 31.

1881

CHARLES EDWARD STUART

COUNT D'ALBANIE.—The death, in the 82nd year of his age, of Count d'Albanie, (Charles Edward Stuart) occurred suddenly on board a steamer coming from Bordeaux on the night of Christmas-eve. His corpse was taken on shore soon after death, and temporarily interred in a graveyard on the banks of the Garonne, preparatory to being brought

to Scotland, to be placed by the side of his brother, John Sobieski Stolberg Stuart, at the burial ground of Eskdaile on the estate of Lord Lovat. Under medical advice the Count d'Albanie late last year had gone for his health to Biarritz, and had benefited by his sojourn there. It is asserted that his father was born at Vienna in 1773, and as the English authorities had offered £40,000 for the " Pretender's " head, the deceased was secretly committed to the care of Admiral John Carter Allan, Admiral of the White, who died on the 2nd of October, 1800.

Sunday Times, January 9.

THE ANTI-JEWISH AGITATION IN GERMANY

The anti-Semitic petition to be presented to Prince Bismarck is stated to have received 40,000 signatures up to the present. Its presentation to the Imperial Chancellor has been postponed until the middle of March.

Sunday Times, January 16.

AMENITIES OF BROOKWOOD ASYLUM

The Surrey County Lunatic Asylum at Brookwood, near Woking, under the judicious management of Dr. Brushfield, Medical Superintendent, has gained a high reputation in the practice of " psychological medical treatment." A pleasant feature of life at the Brookwood Asylum . . . is the Fancy-Dress Ball which Dr. Brushfield and his assistants get up, as well as theatrical and musical entertainments, to afford the patients an evening of social pleasure. . . . The patients, four hundred in number, had it all to themselves from half-past seven to half-past nine o'clock, after which two hundred visitors were admitted.

. . . The spacious Recreation Hall was beautifully decorated with exotic plants, flags, wreaths, statuettes, mirrors, and Chinese lanterns. Refreshments were provided for the patients at twelve o'clock; but the visitors, among whom were many officers, and ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, kept up the ball several hours after midnight.

Illustrated London News, January 22.

35,000 Miners on Strike

There are now 35,000 miners on strike in South and South-east Lancashire, and the number is every day increasing, with little immediate prospect of a settlement being arrived at. Great inconvenience is being felt owing to the short supply, and many mills will have to close in the course of a few days. The men continue very quiet.

Sunday Times, February 13.

A Coffin by Post

On Wednesday the Home Secretary received through the post a small coffin.

The pistol which was recently sent to the Home Secretary as the " first fruits " of the Arms Act, has been examined at Woolwich, and found to contain nothing but charred paper.

Sunday Times, April 3.

Death of Lord Beaconsfield

With profound grief we record the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield, which took place at the deceased's house in

Curzon-street, Mayfair, at half-past four o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Sunday Times, April 24.

Lord Beaconsfield's Coffin

It is as yet undecided whether Lord Beaconsfield is to be buried in Westminster Abbey with a public funeral, or privately by the side of his wife in Hughenden churchyard. . . . A copy of the extract from Lord Beaconsfield's will has been placed in the Queen's hands ; but it is stated that Her Majesty specially desires that the remains of Lord Beaconsfield should be placed in Westminster Abbey, and be honoured by a public funeral. . . .

Meanwhile, the body of the deceased lies in solitary state in the room in which he died. . . . In the centre is laid a carpeting of black cloth, underneath the trestles, draped in black, upon which the coffin rests in which Lord Beaconsfield lies. The coffin is 6ft. in length, shrouded in a winding sheet of white satin. The body lies incased in a lining also of white satin, the head resting on a frilled pillow of the same material. Hardly any alteration is perceptible in the face, which has not even changed from its complexion during life to the ordinary pallor of death. The curl on the forehead still remains, and it is singular that, notwithstanding Lord Beaconsfield's great age, the hair still remains black with only a few streaks of grey. The hands are crossed above the satin winding-sheet, and during the night wax tapers are kept alight in the room.

Times, April 21.

The Funeral of Lord Beaconsfield

The funeral of the Earl of Beaconsfield, solemnized yesterday on his own estate of Hughenden Manor, in the

midst of the pleasant county of Buckinghamshire, with which he had an association so honourable and so enduring, was a touching and affecting spectacle. On a green hill side there were collected a greater number, perhaps, of illustrious and well-known personages than ever assembled in one place in the open air so far away from the capital. . . .

The Queen had testified her regret and esteem in many ways, and among others by sending a wreath of wild flowers, primroses plucked in the Isle of Wight. . . . On a card affixed to this wreath was written, in Her Majesty's own handwriting, " His favourite flowers ; from Osborne, a tribute of affection and respect from Queen Victoria."

Times, April 27.

Bank Rate 5 Per Cent

For the first time for three years the Bank of England rate has been raised to 5 per cent. *Times*, October 7.

A Classic for a Penny

We have received from Mr. Longley, publisher, of 39, Warwick-lane, E.C., a copy of a penny edition of Mrs. Beecher Stowe's popular book " Uncle Tom's Cabin." It is said to be reprinted *verbatim* from the original edition, nothing being omitted except the chapter headings. The book occupies 29½ pages of folio size, divided each into three columns. The type is necessarily small, but it is clear, and this edition of " Uncle Tom's Cabin " gives such value in the shape of popular literature for a penny as has seldom if ever been given, in this country at any rate.

Times, October 11.

ARREST OF MR. PARNELL

Mr. Parnell was arrested this morning in Morrison's Hotel, where he was staying, and is now an inmate of Kilmainham Gaol. . . . The officers were armed with two warrants, signed by the Right Hon. W. E. Forster (who had arrived by the morning boat from Holyhead), one charging Mr. Parnell with inciting people to intimidate others from paying just rents, and the other charging him with intimidating tenants from taking benefits under the new Land Act. . . . The news of the arrest spread rapidly, and at first caused considerable excitement in the city.

Times, October 14.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S FIRST APPEARANCE

M. CLÉMENCEAU'S public appearances have the interest which always attaches, especially in France, to the doings of the men who are just a little ahead of the dominant opinion of their day. As M. GAMBETTA is to follow the DUFAURES and the FERRYS, so M. CLÉMENCEAU is at some future day to follow M. GAMBETTA—perhaps after first going through the same political experiences and after seeing himself deserted and denounced by his old partisans. As yet, however, he is purely a man of the future.

Times, November 9.

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER

When we say that yesterday's representation was eminently successful, we are paying the highest compliment to the performers who principally contributed to this

result. Foremost among these was Mrs. Langtry, who, it would be affectation to conceal, was the grand attraction of the piece. . . . Even those who came only to look will admit that they had their money's worth. Exquisite purity of complexion (remarkable in this lady) unaided by art is apt to become paleness on the stage : the brightest of eyes are not seen to advantage across the footlights, but the finely-shaped head, the classic profile, the winning expression of the features, the fascinating smile, the musical laugh, the grace of the figure . . . these are gifts which the public in a theatre can appreciate as well as the privileged admirers in a drawing-room, and the enthusiastic applause which greeted Mrs. Langtry on her entrance must be regarded as the willing eager homage to the far-famed beauty as well as a cordial welcome to the *débutante*.

Times, December 16.

1882

Mr. Bradlaugh in the House

Mr. Bradlaugh will be permitted to enter the House of Commons to-day at two o'clock, and take a seat under the gallery below the Bar. It is understood that the leader of the Opposition will be prepared if necessary to move a resolution excluding Mr. Bradlaugh from attending in the House in consequence of his acts yesterday, setting at defiance a resolution of the House. Mr. Bradlaugh having made no communication to the authorities of the House as to his intentions to-day, extra precautions will be taken to preserve order and quiet in the precincts of

the Houses of Parliament. The law officers of the Crown had a consultation last night, when the question of the legality or supposed legality of Mr. Bradlaugh's act at the table of the House of Commons was considered. It is not likely that the legal point will involve much discussion, but a prolonged discussion will probably arise on the punishment to be meted out to Mr. Bradlaugh. His suspension for a fixed period from attendance below the Bar will, it is believed, be proposed by the Government.

Times, February 22.

THE FATE OF JUMBO

The public interest in the fate of the elephant Jumbo is unabated. Yesterday the Zoological Gardens were visited by 3,615 persons against 502 on the corresponding Wednesday last year. Jumbo was out for several hours and carried a large number of children and adults. Buns and cakes continue to be sent to him by post, and offers of money to redeem him from transportation to the American plantations are still freely made. One box containing sponge cakes and gingerbread was received " From some nurses at a London hospital, hoping Jumbo's future will be to remain in London." . . . It is now stated that Mr. Barnum is willing to return Jumbo at Christmas, at which time of year in the United States it is found necessary to house elephants, as the weather is then too severe to allow of their being taken about the country to show. The box in which it is proposed to pack Jumbo has not yet arrived again at the Gardens.

Times, March 2.

OUTRAGE ON HER MAJESTY

The Windsor railway station yesterday was the scene of an outrage on HER MAJESTY, gross and dastardly in the extreme, but, happily, unattended with any evil result.... The QUEEN had crossed the platform of the station, and was just getting into her carriage, when a miscreant in the crowd took deliberate aim and discharged a pistol at her. The shot took no effect. HER MAJESTY, who remained uninjured, and who showed no sign of alarm at what had been done, drove off at once to the Castle. . . .

This is the seventh occasion on which HER MAJESTY has been exposed to danger or outrage by the act of one of her subjects.

Times, March 3.

THE REMOVAL OF JUMBO

The car for Jumbo's removal is at the Zoological Gardens, and it is stated that the men from the United States intend to get Alice, Jumbo's little wife, to enter the box first, and as soon as Jumbo has followed, to let her out, and close her gigantic husband in the box alone. Jumbo, however, is not yet trapped, and may not be; for on Monday morning an injunction will be applied for in the Court of Mr. Justice Fry against the Council of the Society, restraining them from dealing with Jumbo in any way so as to allow of his removal from the Gardens.

Sunday Times, March 5.

DEATH OF MR. DARWIN

Charles Darwin died on Wednesday afternoon, at his residence, Down House, Down, near Beckenham, Kent.

He had suffered but a short illness ; for a few days he had been somewhat seriously indisposed, but was believed to be recovering. Unfortunately the hope was doomed to disappointment. On Tuesday night he underwent a relapse, being afflicted with pain in the chest and nausea, and this continued and grew worse till four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, when he expired. Happily, he continued conscious till within a quarter of an hour of his death. . . . He had continued his experiments almost to the last day, in harmony with an active life, which in its latest year saw that remarkable work upon the production of vegetable mould by worms. . . . Mr. Darwin completed his 73rd year on the 12th of February last, having on that date in the year 1809 first seen the light in the town of Shrewsbury. He was in his own person a striking illustration of his doctrine of descent and heredity, having inherited genius from both sides of the house. On his mother's side he was grandson of the famous Josiah Wedgwood, the founder of the modern English manufacture of pottery . . . while his grandfather was the " poetical, philanthropic, scientific physician," who wrote " The Botanic Gardens," the " Temple of Nature," " Zoonomia," and the " Origin of Society," and who actually held and taught two generations ago the essentials of the doctrine which has made his grandson immortal. Thus there was in the author of " The Origin of Species " a survival of the spirit of philosophic enquiry and daring speculation of his grandsire, and of the inventive faculty, and, perhaps, also the æsthetic and artistic love of beauty that made Nature lovely to him—of Wedgwood.

Daily Telegraph
April 21.

EPPING FOREST FOR THE PUBLIC

An invaluable boon has been secured for the poorer classes of the East End by the Corporation of London, and their public spirit and energy have been graciously recognised by the attendance of the Queen at the dedication of Epping Forest to the public. The forest will now be an open space for ever, but this end has not been gained without time, trouble, and expense; it was only after a long and costly litigation that 3,000 acres were declared to have been illegally enclosed, and an act passed in 1878 which handed over the forest to the Corporation for the enjoyment of the people. That the people appreciate this recreation ground, now some 6,000 acres in extent, is proved beyond doubt by the crowds who on Bank Holidays and Sundays throng it from end to end. . . . This is the most notable of the movements of the last few years to secure open parks and gardens for the inhabitants of London, but we hope it may not be the last. A project to obtain a similar benefit for Paddington has lately failed, but will shortly be revived with more favourable chances of success.

Sunday Times, May 7.

M. DE PACHMANN

Monsieur VLADIMIR de PACHMANN (the Russian Pianist, who created such a sensation at his concerts in Paris) will make his first appearance in England on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, May 20, at three o'clock, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, and will PLAY Chopin's Concerto in F. minor, No 2, and

Fantaisie in C. major (Haydn), Rondo in E flat (John Field), Etude, "Waldesrauschen" (Liszt). Conductor, Mr. Ganz.

Daily Telegraph, May 18.

CETEWAYO IN LONDON

Cetewayo, accompanied by his suite and his interpreter, Mr. Dunn, visited the Zoological Gardens yesterday. The party travelled in two carriages, the first of which was closed, by the Ex-King's desire. They drove by way of Kensington Gardens, Hyde Park-corner, Cumberland-street, and Upper George-street, to the Gardens, where they were received by Mr. Bartlett the Superintendent. The party first visited the bears, then the lion and monkey houses and the seals. Cetewayo and the Chiefs appeared highly amused with all they saw.

Sunday Times, August 6.

TROOPS IN DUBLIN

There are more troops in Dublin at present than there have been at any period since the Young Ireland outbreak in 1848. All the barracks in the city are filled to repletion with every arm in the service. This morning 400 in the Army Reserve arrived to reinforce the 3rd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and three companies of the West Kent Regiment also arrived to join the 2nd Battalion in Ship Street Barracks. It is believed the Government fear an outbreak in the city next week, when great numbers of strangers will be here, owing to the opening of the Exhibition and the unveiling of the O'Connell monument.

Sunday Times, August 13.

Rout of Arabi's Forces

We publish to-day, in their order of time, the telegrams from our Special Correspondent at the front describing the decisive action of yesterday, the rout of Arabi's forces, and the taking of Tel-el-Kebir. Our Correspondent, telegraphing from that place, says that the British success is so complete that the war is regarded as at an end. The enemy fought well behind their entrenchments, but as soon as the 46th Regiment and the Highland Brigade charged them they fled in the wildest confusion.

Our Correspondent adds that as soon as the entrenchments on the front line were taken the capture of Tel-el-Kebir followed as a matter of course. Arabi, who had escaped, was supposed to be at Zagazig, and not at Cairo, as was first reported. The army was to push on to Cairo without delay.

Daily News, September 14.

Intelligence from Egypt

The Victory in Egypt.—In all parts of the country the news of the victory in Egypt created great excitement yesterday, information being awaited with anxiety and received with enthusiasm. At Her Majesy's Theatre the playing of " Rule, Britannia " before the commencement of the performance was received by a crowded house on their feet with cheering. At Balmoral, where an arch had been erected by the Tenantry to welcome the Duchess of Albany on her first visit to Deeside, there was immense excitement. Cheer after cheer was raised for Sir Garnet Wolseley and the British Soldiers, and General Ponsonby, who was present on behalf of Her Majesty, expressed the

Queen's gratitude for the strong display of loyalty. Bonfires were lit, and the dark hills round Lochnagar and Balmoral presented a weird appearance. The Duke of Albany expressed great gratification at the hearty reception accorded him, and much pleasure at the intelligence from Egypt.

Daily News, September 14.

Scented Sachets for Christmas

Christmas Cards, etc.—This branch of industry continues to develop rapidly. The various manufacturers vie with each other to procure the most artistic designs, and the starting of exhibitions and the giving of prizes has given a great incentive to persons of artistic tastes to enter the lists. . . . There are Sachets, richly scented, in paper and in satin, beautiful white satin bookmarks, enriched with artistic drawings of birds, flowers, or figures. . . . Messrs. Philipp Brothers have produced a large variety of cards for Christmas and the New Year, their special novelty being what they call their imperial ornate silk plush cards, which will be favourites with the ladies.

Observer, December 17.

1883

Supposed Plot to Blow Up London

The seizures of nitro-glycerine at Birmingham and London on Thursday last, together with the apprehension of the men in possession of the dangerous compound, have been promptly followed up by two more arrests,

one at Glasgow and the other in the metropolis. . . . It is strongly believed that the police authorities, who naturally and properly maintain the utmost reticence as to their movements, are in absolute possession of some most important information, which will speedily lead to a further development of what is likely to turn out the most hideous and stupendous plot of modern times. No pains are being spared, not only to trace all connected with the affair, but to frustrate any designs there may be of attacking public buildings. Everywhere the police force has been strengthened, and a constant watch is kept both night and day over every place of importance in London, while the Guards have been entrusted with the care of all the Government offices and New Law Courts. This duty is now becoming so severe that it is contemplated bringing a line regiment to London from one of the depôts to assist, all the Guards regiments being considerably below their strength.

Observer, April 8.

Captain Webb Drowned

Captain Webb, the well-known swimmer, was drowned yesterday in his attempt to swim through the whirlpool and rapids of Niagara Falls.

Captain Webb left the Canada side of Niagara below the falls in a small boat, and rowed to a point about 300 yards above the old suspension bridge. He dived into the river at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and on entering the rapids was almost turned over by the force of the water. He swam the rapids, however, with great determination, being now and again caught sight of by a few of the

spectators. When last seen he was entering the whirpool, and at first appeared to be doing well, but very shortly afterwards threw up his arms and disappeared. He was not seen again. Captain Webb was strongly urged not to attempt a feat universally declared to be impossible.

Times (Reuter), July 25.

Echo of the Phœnix Park Murders

Great excitement was caused in London yesterday evening by the publication of the statement that James Carey had been shot while emigrating to South Africa. . . . James Carey first came into the notice of the English public on January 13, when he was arrested in his own house in Dublin on the charge of having, with 16 others, conspired to murder certain public officials. . . . On the occasion of the next magisterial examination the chain around Carey was drawn much tighter, Michael Kavanagh, the carman who drove the murderer from the park and who had previously stood in the dock, deposing to have seen Carey in the park on the evening of the murders and to being told by Brady that Carey might want him. He afterwards saw the latter wave a handkerchief as Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke entered the park. Saturday, February 13, brought with it the most dramatic surprise of the examinations, James Carey, to the expressed consternation of his previous comrades in the dock, now ascending the witness-table, and giving in the fullest detail the whole story of the Phœnix-park assassinations from the incubation of the plot to its execution on the 6th of May, 1882.

Times, July 31.

PARCELS BY POST

The new parcels post came into operation throughout the country yesterday; and in all parts considerable preparations had been made to carry out the service. At the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, a new entrance reserved for posting parcels has been made at the north end of the building. . . . During the first hours of the forenoon the number of parcels posted at the General Post Office, though not large, gave indication that the public were awaking to the advantages of this service. There was a large staff of men, headed by chiefs, not only of that, but of other departments, present. The first parcels were critically handled to see that they complied with the regulations as to size, weight, and amount of postage. Later on parcels came in fast and furious, and kept everybody fully engaged . . . it is estimated by those who are best able to know that from fifteen to twenty thousand parcels had passed through the sorting-room at this office alone by 6 o'clock last evening.

Times, August 2.

SOCIALIST CONGRESS

The National Congress of the Socialistic Working Men's Association is now being held at Pittsburg. Herr Most, of the *Freiheit*, is attending the sittings. Little interest is manifested by the working men of Pittsburg in the convention, which is regarded as a failure so far as the exciting of public interest and the gaining of converts are concerned.

Times, October 16.

Remarkable Phenomenon

Another remarkable sunset was witnessed on the south coast yesterday evening. The sky assumed a splendid crimson hue, which was reflected in the water. Here, as in London, the moon seemed to be of a pale green colour.

Times, December 6.

The Parnell National Banquet

The programme of the Parnell National Banquet has been revised and is now complete. It will be held in the round room of the Rotunda at half-past 7 o'clock to-morrow evening, and as regards its representative character and the number present, will be one of the most imposing exhibitions of Irish Democratic feeling ever witnessed.... The provincial Mayors who sympathise with the cause will be all present, and the assembly will contain contingents from the most distant places.

Times, December 11.

A Famous Singer

... Signor Mario, the famous Italian singer, died yesterday evening. Although having for many years retired from the life of the stage, Mario was not forgotten by his numerous admirers in this and other countries, with whom his name remains a household word, synonymous with all that is best and most finished in Italian vocal art.... It was not till after the death of his wife in 1869 that Mario finally relinquished the stage, his last appearance taking place at St. Petersburg, the scene of many of

his triumphs. He retired to Rome, where he remained with few interruptions till his death.

Times, December 12.

TRIBUTE TO MR. PARNELL

Mr. Parnell received the tribute raised for him by the gratitude of the Irish people,—a sum already over £37,000, and which is expected to reach £40,000 before it closes,—at a banquet given to him on Tuesday night in the Dublin Rotunda. . . . Mr. Parnell was resolved, he said, if he could not govern Ireland as he wished, to punish the Liberals by restoring a Tory Administration, and by inflicting on Great Britain the dangers and the taxation due to Tory foreign policy and Tory wars. "Sea-green Robespierre" himself hardly ever made a more thinly acrimonious speech.

Spectator, December 15.

MR. TENNYSON'S PEERAGE

Mr. Tennyson is, after all, to be a peer, and the fact has gravely disconcerted and depressed many worthy people. Perhaps, however, Mr. Tennyson is the best judge of what will, in the long run, make for the reputation of his name. . . . That some of his lyrics in *Maud* and elsewhere are real gems, and as such will have permanent fame in any case we make no doubt; but that there will be a hundred years hence a figure or personality of Tennyson as there is of Dante or Milton, or Goethe, or even Victor Hugo, we take leave to doubt. Debrett and Burke may serve to keep the name of Tennyson alive when *In Memoriam* is forgotten.

Observer, December 16.

Black Snow

At a meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society on Friday, Mr. Mattieu Williams exhibited a small test tube, containing a black sediment from 75 oz. of snow which fell on the 5th or 6th of this month in the neighbourhood of Harrow, the wind blowing at the time towards London. His object in collecting the matter brought down by the snow was to determine the nature of the small particles floating in the air which have caused the extraordinary sunset phenomena that have recently been observed over a wide area.... Though Mr. Williams's experiments were decisive as to the presence of large quantities of black oxide of iron, he could not speak with equal certainty at present as to the presence of the nickel. He thought it quite impossible that such heavy particles should have remained in the air since the eruption of Krakatoa. Mr. Ranyard said he had examined some of the snow residue collected by Mr. Williams, and found it satisfactorily free from terrestial dust, as there was no indication of carbonate of lime on adding hydrochloric acid, which would cause it to effervesce if there had been any dust picked up from the Weald of Harrow, across which the wind had blown. It was possible that the large black particles might be volcanic, but, if so, it was difficult to conceive how they should have remained, considering their size, in the air so long, and could have been carried round the world from Java to the West Indies in seven days.... Mr. Mattieu Williams ... wished to remark that in the sunsets he had observed there were distinctly two glows, the first evidently similar to the ordinary sunsets, in which the colour was reflected from the under surfaces of the cloud. That faded away, and there was then a

brightening up again of the colours, and the clouds could be seen as dark objects projected on a brilliant rosy background, showing that the matter which caused the second glow was suspended at a great height in the atmosphere, probably far above the region in which clouds are formed.

Times, December 17.

1884

PRINCESS IDA

SAVOY THEATRE.—*Princess Ida*, the new comic opera by Mr. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan, will be given for the first time to-night. For three evenings the theatre has been closed to the public for the preparation of the piece, and the final rehearsal was concluded very late last night, or, to speak correctly, very early this morning. Mr. Gilbert, the most exacting of stage managers, was never tired of discovering a new effect of grouping or a change of exits and entrances; the composer attending with equal care to the minutest *nuances* of the musical rendering. Of the piece and the music we must not disclose anything at present; suffice it to say that none of the points which have secured all but unequalled popularity to its predecessors is wanting. The chief parts are in the hands of Mesdames Leonora Braham, Chard, Jessie Bond, and Brandram, and Messrs. Bracy, Lely, Grossmith, Barrington, Ryley, and Richard Temple.

Times, January 5.

POSITION OF JEWS IN GERMANY

In the capital of the new German Empire, as in Russia, there are prejudices which have long disappeared in France. Among these must be rendered a certain repugnance to shaking hands publicly with a Jew, or even to exchanging visits with him. . . . There is no city in the world where the children of Israel are more shut out of society, and where society makes more use of them.

Nouvelle Revue, January 15.

DEVELOPMENT IN THE SOUDAN

It will be a welcome surprise to the country to learn that GENERAL GORDON started last night, not for the Congo, but for Egypt. Hastily summoned from Brussels by the Government, he reached London yesterday, was received by LORD HARTINGTON and other members of the Cabinet in the afternoon at the War Office, and was there and then intrusted with a special mission, and left England at night by the mail for Brindisi.... His appointment will be received by the country with a certain sense of relief, as showing that the Government has been willing to seek the best advice and to select the most competent agent for the development of its policy in the Soudan.

Times, January 19.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK AND SON

Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, who have the entire control of the steamboat traffic on the Nile between Cairo and the First and Second Cataracts, have been called upon by the representatives in Egypt of both the Egyptian and

English Governments to be prepared for working every available steamer, barge, or sailing boat for the conveyance of troops and stores to Upper Egypt, and to be prepared for the movement of any number of people down the river, in the event of Khartoum being evacuated.

Times, January 31.

Condition of Emigrant Ships

Emigrant ships are not quite the havens of rest for the weary that some people imagine them to be. According to a letter which appeared in an Australian paper, the condition of some of the steamers engaged in conveying emigrants to Queensland is vile in the extreme. Dirt is everywhere, foul smells pervade the cabins, and the faces of the adult emigrants are lean and shrunken with sickness. The children, those who survive the voyage, are pictures of misery, and as a rule in a much worse condition than when they started. Few emigrants are delighted with their lot while on a long voyage, and possibly the statements made may be overdrawn, but the subject is one which should not be lost sight of by those whose duty it is to inquire into it. Emigrants when at sea are not always clean, and the officers of these ships have very unpleasant tales to tell on the other side.

Sunday Times, February 3.

Outrage at Victoria Station

The explosion which wrecked a portion of the Victoria Railway Station at one o'clock yesterday morning bears a strong family likeness to the outrages at Westminster, at

Blackfriars, on the underground railways, and in Glasgow.... No lives were lost, but had the explosion happened half an hour or even a quarter of an hour earlier we should have had to deplore results of a more distressing character. . . . The offices destroyed are a cloak room, a booking office, and a refreshment room, together with the glass-roofed shed outside under which cabs discharge their passengers and luggage.

Times, February 28.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

It is stated that Mr. Woodall, M.P., consulted the Speaker yesterday evening as to whether it would be competent in Committee on the Franchise Bill to move that the power of voting be extended to women, or whether it would be more regular to have a resolution proposed on the subject before the House went into Committee on the Bill. The Speaker ruled that the former course would be quite in order and according to precedent. It is, therefore, understood that in Committee on the Reform Bill, Mr. Woodall will propose an amendment in favour of women's suffrage, following very closely in the terms of his amendment the precedent of the Municipal Corporation Act.

Times, March 11.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL

Yesterday the Merchant Ship Canal Bill was before a select committee of the House of Lords, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon presiding. The Bill authorizes the construction of a canal suitable for the accommodation of vessels of the greatest tonnage, and by means of which

such vessels will be able to reach Manchester. The channel of the Mersey from Garston to Runcorn is to be rendered navigable, and will form the means of access to the canal. At Runcorn the canal will begin, and it is to be carried a distance of 21½ miles to Manchester. . . . There were 26 petitions against the Bill, but of these appearances were only entered in respect of eight, including the London and North Western Railway Company, the Corporations of Liverpool and Birkenhead, the Mersey and Irwell Navigation Commissioners, and the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.

Times, March 12.

Terrible Sufferings of a Ship-wrecked Crew

By the arrival of the barque Moetezuma, of Hamburg, at Falmouth yesterday morning, news was brought of the terrible sufferings at sea of a shipwrecked crew. She landed Captain Dudley, Mr. Stephens (mate), and an able seaman named Brooks, who belonged to the yacht Mignonette. It appears that they, with a lad named Parker, formed the crew of the yacht, and were taking her to Sydney, New South Wales, for a gentleman residing there. On July 5 last they were compelled to abandon the yacht, which was in a sinking condition. They were then in latitude 27 S. and 10 W. They left in a small dinghy, and so sudden was the abandonment that there was not time to save food or water. They only succeeded in getting 2 1lb. tins of provisions and some turnips, which were supplemented by a turtle they picked up on the fourth day after they left the yacht. For twenty-four days they drifted about in the little open boat, enduring indescribable sufferings. On the eighteenth day the boy died, and

the survivors, by eating his body, managed to keep themselves in existence till the Moetezuma picked them up. The captain of the German barque says that " When we fell in with the boat the three men were skeletons, and were horrible to behold." They had not eaten the whole of the body, for a portion of the flesh was in the boat when they were rescued. During the time they were in the boat they had drifted 1,050 miles.

Sunday Times, September 7.

CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST THE SURVIVORS*

The circumstances were these :—

. . . So terrible did their position become that at the end of the eighteenth day they deliberated as to the advisability of casting lots as to who should be killed to supply food for the others. This plan was proposed by the captain, but one of the men objected, saying it was better they should all die together, and the proposal was not pressed. But after two days more of horrible suffering both the captain and the mate suggested that the boy Parker should be killed, especially as his sufferings were so intense that he had become delirious. They also reasoned that he was only a lad, with no responsibilities, while they were married men, with wives and families depending on them. Eventually the captain and the mate decided jointly to kill Parker, who was lying in the bottom of the boat in a state of exhaustion. Dudley, having offered up a prayer for forgiveness for the act, went to the boy and said " Now, Dick, your time is come ! " Parker faintly

* The survivors were condemned to death, the sentence being afterwards commuted to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.—Ed.

cried "What? me, sir!" Dudley replied, "Yes, my boy;" and thereupon ran a small penknife into Parker's jugular vein. The lad offered no resistance, dying almost instantly. The survivors caught the gushing blood in their tins and drank it between them, then stripped the body of its clothes, cut out the liver and heart while yet hot from the body, and devoured them voraciously. . . . On arriving at Falmouth the men were taken to the Sailors' Home, and later in the day they were apprehended under a warrant.

Sunday Times, September 14.

Salvation Army Disturbances

Charges were heard yesterday at Worthing arising out of the Salvation Army disturbances on Sunday last, when eggs, soot, and paint were thrown at the members of the army by persons who constituted the Skeleton Army. Eight persons were charged with offences committed on the occasion, and on their being convicted they were fined various sums, from 10s. to 20s. and costs.

Times, October 2.

Egypt and the Soudan

Major Kitchener reports the story told by the Vakeel at Ambukol. The bearer of the news is a native of Matammeh, near Shendy. He says that he was at Shendy when General Gordon arrived there with four steamers and a number of barges. General Gordon placed placards on the shore, saying that he was unwilling to injure any inhabitant of Shendy if loyal, and passed on leaving the place unmolested. He afterwards arrived before Berber,

which he bombarded for two days, the messenger following him there on the shore. . . . It is not known whether he entered Berber or not. The messenger would seem to have left Berber five days since.

Times, October 6.

GEN. GORDON A PRISONER

According to information received from a trustworthy source, Gordon, accompanied by 2,000 men who remained faithful, left Khartoum at the beginning of September on steamers, towing several boats, and when in sight of Berber was severely cannonaded.

Nearly the whole fleet was destroyed. The steamer which was recently discovered stranded is supposed to be all that was left of the flotilla.

Gordon has been a prisoner of the Mahdi for the last 25 days. . . .

Paris Morning News, November 2.

A FAMOUS PAIR

Mr. Irving and Miss Terry have begun a four weeks' engagement at the Star Theatre, in New York, to-night.

Times, November 11.

GEN. GORDON'S FANATICAL ADMIRERS

. . . In France, as elsewhere, General Gordon has almost fanatical admirers. He is regarded as the last exemplification of adventurous heroism, and as a living proof of the truth of legends of the past which were otherwise scarcely credible. Liberal Catholics characterize his religious views

as bordering on Catholicism. Others think it strange that a man of such temerity should have sprung from a calculating and practical nation.

I have not met a single Frenchman who does not express indignation against Mr. Gladstone for having left General Gordon in the lurch. . . . As for some of the English residents here, indeed, their indignation is excessive.

Times, Paris correspondent, November 15.

PROPOSALS FOR PEACE

At a full meeting of the Executive of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, held at their offices, 38, Parliament-street, on Monday evening, Mr. Martin Wood presiding, Mr. Wilfrid Scawen Blunt attended, and submitted his proposals for the despatch of a friendly mission to the so-called Mahdi, as well as explained the means through which such a mission might be made to secure the avowed object of Lord Wolseley's expedition—viz., the evacuation of Khartoum by General Gordon, and a general pacification of the Upper Nile. After a general discussion of these proposals, and questions had been put and satisfactorily answered by Mr. Blunt, the following resolution, moved by Dr. Clark, seconded by Mr. R. Eve, was adopted :—

" That the Executive, having heard the statement of Mr. W. S. Blunt as to the past and present condition of the Soudan, and believing in the feasibility of the plan proposed by him, considers an immediate effort should be made to bring about a peaceful settlement of the present difficulties in the Soudan."

Times, December 24.

Objections to a Subway

The inhabitants of Oxford-street are up in arms against the proposal to construct a subway or underground railway between the Marble Arch and Cornhill. Their attitude is not surprising. A subway might be a great convenience as soon as it was made, but no one can doubt that it would be a great nuisance and injury to traffic so long as it was under construction. . . . The tradesmen of Oxford-street will directly gain little or nothing by the proposed subway, even when it is made, and they will probably lose a great deal by the disruption and obstruction of the thoroughfare during its construction.

Times, December 13.

1885

A Great Jockey

The rumours about Fred Archer's retirement from the turf appear to be devoid of foundation, as the great jockey is reported to have declared to a St. Louis interviewer that he means to ride Melton in next year's* Derby. Archer seems to be comporting himself in America with praiseworthy modesty, for he attributed his success "to the fact that he can choose his own horses to ride, and always takes those that have the best chances of winning." . . .

Truth, January 1.

* Passage presumably written in December, 1884.—Ed.

Professional Football

I learn that the committee of the Football Association have passed a resolution legalising professionalism "under stringent conditions." This will be submitted to the general meeting on Jan. 19, when the resolution, which consists of nine separate clauses, will probably become law. As I have long advocated this step, I am glad to see the authorities at last adopting it.

Truth, January 1.

Divorce in Scotland

Divorces, by the way, are becoming quite fashionable in Scotland. Last year eighty-nine petitions were granted, being the largest number on record. The highest number of decrees in any previous year was eighty-one in 1880. The average number for the ten years before 1876 was only thirty-five.

Truth, January 15.

Rumours from Egypt

The fact that important despatches had arrived at the War Office became known before 3 o'clock yesterday morning, but on an inquiry being made there at that hour it was stated that nothing would be published yet. Shortly before 8 o'clock, however, a rumour gained currency, and was speedily amplified, that the city which General Gordon had defended for 11 months had fallen. This rumour created great surprise and excitement among all classes, and for some time was received with expressions of doubt and disbelief. By noon, however,

all doubt as to the authenticity of the intelligence was dispelled by the publication of the War Office announcement.

Times, February 6.

GUARDS FOR THE SOUDAN

Yesterday morning the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, under Colonel the Hon. W. S. D. Home, left Windsor for the Soudan. The battalion paraded at the Victoria Barracks at a quarter to 7 o'clock, in the presence of a small number of privileged spectators. The men were in full marching order, wearing the new red serge tunics and dark trousers under their greatcoats. The Mounted Infantry detachment were completely equipped in their fighting costume of Khakee, with Bedford cord breeches, putties, bandoliers, brown belts, etc. All wore Khakee helmets and white puggarees. . . . An autograph letter was sent by the Queen to the officers and men of the battalion containing most sincere wishes for their safety, and assuring them of her prayers for them. . . .

. . . Windsor, however, cannot furnish such a crowd as that which assembled at Westminster on Thursday to witness the departure of the Coldstreams, and the battalion was able to make its way to the railway station without much difficulty. . . . Women and children with husbands and fathers in the ranks struggled on on either flank of the battalion, in some cases clutching desperately at the arm nearest them in their anxiety to keep up. More than one man, relieved of his rifle by a friendly comrade, lifted a little child up in his arms for a final kiss. Meanwhile, the notes of the " Farewell March," the " Young recruit," and " The girl I left behind me " rang merrily

out from the bands as the battalion swept steadily on down High-street, Thames-street, and Datchet-road to the London and South-western Railway Station.

Times, February 21.

Alarm in India

The preparations in India for war on a large scale continue. A strong force is to be concentrated in the neighbourhood of the Bholan Pass, and it is stated that 15,000 additional men are to be sent from this country. The Duke of Connaught, who was about to return to London, has intimated his wish to remain in India, and if hostilities should break out a command will be assigned to him. The position of Turkey in relation to England and Russia attracts much attention, and it is said that both Powers are "bidding" for the alliance, or at least the neutrality of the Ottoman Empire.

Manchester Guardian, March 27.

An Ensemble

Fans Painted, at shortest notice, to correspond with Court, Ball, Wedding, and Fancy dresses, at moderate prices. . . .

Morning Post, May 19.

A Letter from the Mahdi

A messenger who went on the 6th of May to the Mahdi, asking for an exchange of prisoners, returned to Dongola yesterday bringing a very long letter from the Mahdi.

In it he chiefly appeals to the English to embrace Islam, to be warned by the disasters that have befallen Hicks Pasha, Gordon Pasha, and others, which will also be the fate of the English if they refuse to accept the true faith. He then acknowledges the receipt of the letter, saying, "I comprehend your tricking and fraud. It is labour lost, as these persons have repented and have embraced Islam, and are dearer to me than those you hold captive. I will not consent to their return to the land of the infidels. They themselves will not consent. Not even if you hack your captives limb from limb shall these righteous ones be restored to you."

Three other letters accompany this. One is a long letter in Arabic, purporting to be written by the prisoners saying that they are well treated and are happy, and would not return even if sent for. At the end are written in Arabic the names of all the prisoners, set down in columns by the clerk who has written the letter, and under nearly all these the prisoner has signed his name.

There are 96 names, including those of Lupton Bey and Slatin Bey. Nineteen names are those of Italians, 71 of Greeks, Syrians, and a few Jews. . . .

A man who has arrived from Khartoum says that the prisoners are not interfered with, and that they are allowed to earn their own living by working.

He denies that Khartoum was taken by treachery, and says that it fell by a sudden assault, the Garrison being weak from hunger. General Gordon, he says, resisted desperately till his ammunition failed. He then walked out of the house, smoking a cigarette, and was killed.

Morning Post, June 16.

The Eliza Armstrong Case

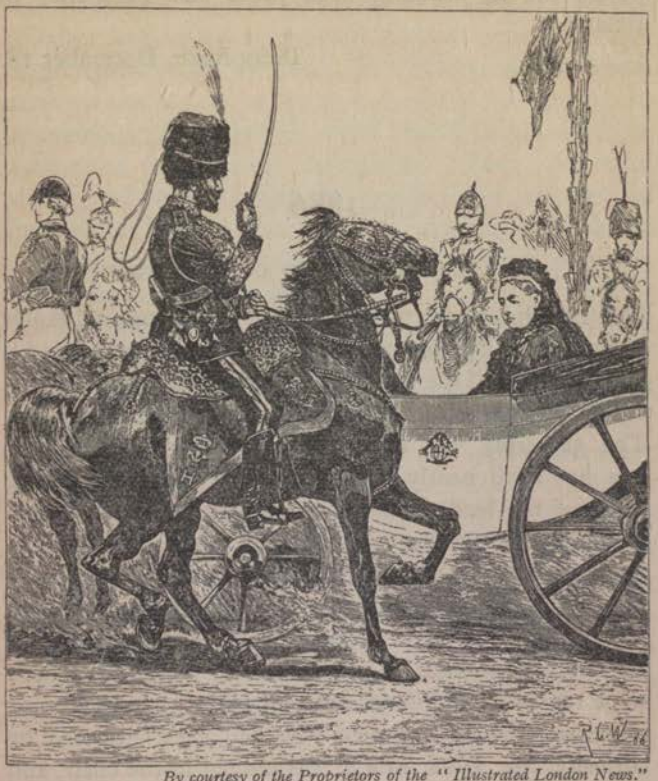
W. T. Stead, Sampson Jacques, Rebecca Jarrett, and Louise Monrey were tried yesterday at the Central Criminal Court for an indecent assault* on Eliza Armstrong. The jury found Madame Monrey guilty, and the other defendants guilty of aiding and abetting. Mr. Stead, on this and the previous conviction for abduction, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, R. Jarrett to six months, S. Jacques to one month, and Madame Monrey to six months, the last sentence only being with hard labour.

Morning Post, November 11.

Banquet to Mr. Chamberlain

Mr. Chamberlain was present at a banquet given by the members of the Birmingham Reform Club in the Town Hall, Birmingham, last night, to celebrate the return of Liberal representatives for the whole of the seven Parliamentary divisions of the borough. In the course of a speech he referred to the Irish question, and said that Mr. Parnell had gone over to the Tories, and must settle his account with his new friends. Let him test their sincerity and good faith and tardy generosity, and if he found that his aid and support had been accepted and used, and that the consideration for them was withheld, then let him approach the Liberal party in a spirit of reason and consideration. In that case it would be their duty to examine with care and impartiality any proposition made by Mr. Parnell. It might yet be that there was still

* This refers to the "test case" staged by Stead to expose the evils of the White Slave Traffic.—Ed.



By courtesy of the Proprietors of the "Illustrated London News."

THE ROYAL REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT : THE PRINCE OF WALES SALUTING THE QUEEN AFTER LEADING HIS REGIMENT PAST

reserved for Mr. Gladstone the crowning glory of his public life in bringing back peace and prosperity to Ireland.

Daily News, December 18.

1886

The Unemployed of London

Last evening, under the auspices of the Battersea branch of the Social Democratic Federation, what was termed a mass meeting of the unemployed operatives of the Battersea and Clapham districts took place in Battersea-square. The gathering was announced for six o'clock, but it was not until nearly half-past that a brake containing some of the leaders of the movement drew up near a gaslight forming the centre of the square. It was announced that the borough members were expected to be present, but to the invitation Mr. Moulton had sent no reply, while Mr. O. V. Morgan intimated that if possible he would endeavour to attend. There might have been some two or three hundred present, but the mass seemed to be well to do workmen who had been attracted by curiosity. Mr. John Burns was elected to the chair, and referred at some length to the present depression of trade, and to the consequent want of employment. He attributed the present condition of the artisan and labouring classes of this country not alone to over-production, but mainly to our fiscal regulations, which permitted the manufactured goods of the foreigner to come into this country free of duty, by which the industrious classes here were

most heavily handicapped. All trades alike were affected; and some steps might be taken, either by the Government or other authorities, to establish public works by which employment could be given. Mr. MANN, of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, moved the first resolution, demanding that immediate steps should be taken by the authorities to organise unemployed labour on useful works, and insisting that the metropolitan members of Parliament, irrespective of party, should obstruct all business in the House of Commons, except that of giving the Irish nation the right of self-government, until a Bill has been passed to authorise the Metropolitan Board of Works itself to undertake, without the intervention of a contractor, the erection of artisans' dwellings on vacant spaces throughout London, and on the sites of the prisons, etc.; to pay the men so employed the wages customary to their respective trades, and to enforce the letting by the Board of such dwellings when completed at the lowest rate possible to cover the cost of their erection and necessary repair. . . . Mr. ROGERS, a bargeman, in moving the second resolution, contended that there ought to be a more equal distribution of labour. . . . Mr. WARD, a navvy, seconded it, and after some strong and exciting language, it was carried.

Observer, February 7.

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND BILL

The FIRST LORD of the TREASURY (Mr. W. E. Gladstone) . . . in rising to move that leave be given to bring in a Bill to amend the provision for the future Government of Ireland, said . . . The two questions of land and of Irish government, are in our view, closely and inseparably

connected, for they are the two channels through which we hope to find access, and effectual access, to that question which is the most vital of all—namely the question of social order in Ireland.... I ask that we should apply to Ireland that happy experience which we have gained in England and in Scotland, where the course of generations has now taught us, not as a dream or a theory, but as practice and as life, that the best and surest foundation we can find to build upon is the foundation afforded by the affections, the convictions, and the will of the nation; and it is thus, by the decree of the Almighty, that we may be enabled to secure at once the social peace, the fame, the power, and the permanence of the Empire.

Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, April 8.

Excitement in the House

Members began to assemble at Westminster as early as half-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning to secure seats for the evening.... Many of them had slept at hotels in the neighbourhood; others had remained up all night.... The lobbies presented a strange spectacle. Some members, bearing evident traces of their sleepless vigil, strolled about in night caps, while their hats kept watch and ward over the seats so hardly won. Wives and daughters of honourable members, fortified with periodicals and buns, had in many instances taken up their positions in the ladies' waiting-rooms, prepared to wait six or seven weary hours.

Crowds gathered in Downing-street and in front of the approaches to the House as early as half-past 1....

Exactly at 24 minutes past 4 o'clock Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, left his official residence

in Downing-street in an open carriage, umbrellas being held up by both. An escort of an inspector and four mounted constables was with the carriage, its object really being to clear the way through the dense mass of people. The moment the Prime Minister entered his carriage a loud cheer was raised, but when the vehicle came to the corner of Whitehall a good many hisses and groans were heard. Mr. Gladstone, notwithstanding the heavy downpour of rain, kept his hat off, and the cheers with which he was greeted were continuously acknowledged....

Mr. Gladstone left the House of Commons ten minutes after the conclusion of his speech, and was met in Palace-yard by Mrs. Gladstone in an open carriage. He drove direct to Downing-street, but there was no demonstration, although a crowd still remained in the neighbourhood of Palace-gates and Whitehall. Mr. Gladstone at once passed to his private room, and although not suffering from any indisposition, was much fatigued, and, after dining by himself, went to bed shortly after 10 o'clock.

Times, April 9.

THE ABBÉ LISZT

The *soirée* given by Mr. Walter Bache at the Grosvenor Gallery last night in honour of the Abbé Liszt was attended by a numerous and distinguished company, including Madame Albani, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Sir Arthur Sullivan, Mr. F. H. Cowen, Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. Alma Tadema, and many other persons well known in art, literature, and society. Liszt arrived a little after 9, and a performance devoted exclusively to the master's works commenced without delay. . . . After

the official programme had been successfully gone through, Liszt himself sat down at the piano, amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the audience, and played, as only he can play, two pieces. In the first he took his theme from the last movement of Schubert's "Divertissement à l'Hongroise," embroidering it with all manner of delicious *fioriture*. In answer to the renewed and enthusiastic applause, he added part of one of his own Hungarian rhapsodies.

Times, April 9.

BIRTH OF A KING*

Spain has again a King. The QUEEN REGENT, CHRISTINA, widow of ALFONSO XII., yesterday gave birth to a son, and, according to the latest accounts which have reached us, both mother and son are doing well.

Times, May 18.

A THANKSGIVING SERVICE

THE INFANT KING OF SPAIN.—A special service was held yesterday afternoon at the church of St. James's, Spanish-place, in thanksgiving for the birth of the King of Spain....

Times, May 24.

447,783 SIGNATURES

It was reported yesterday that 1,518 petitions, bearing 447,783 signatures, had been received against the Government of Ireland Bill, and 41 petitions, with 3,109 signatures, in its favour.

Observer, June 13.

* Birth of King Alfonso XIII.—Ed.

Funeral of the King of Bavaria

The funeral obsequies of the late King Louis took place at one o'clock this afternoon, the ceremony being carried out in accordance with the official programme. . . .

. . . Immediately in front of the coffin came, in accordance with ancient custom, the twenty-five so-called *Gugelmaenner*, who were clad from head to foot in black monks' habits, which completely covered their faces, leaving only the eyes visible. Following the great crucifix, which was carried just behind the coffin, walked the Prince Regent, all the Foreign and Bavarian Princes, and the special envoys from foreign States. The procession occupied a full hour in defiling. The remains, on arrival at St. Michael's Court Chapel, were received by the members of the clergy, and the act of consecration was then performed by the Archbishop of Munich, after which the body was conveyed to its final resting-place and deposited in the ancestral vault. The mourners, who throughout the proceedings displayed the deepest emotion, then dispersed.

Observer, June 20.

Allotments for Working Men

An experiment is being tried at Langford, one mile from Gloucester, by which a piece of ground is being let out in Garden allotments to working men. The field contains about seven acres, and the tenants are charged 7d. a lug for it; the landlords pay rates and taxes. The object of the scheme, which is promoted by the vicar of the parishes and three other gentlemen, is to afford industrious working men an opportunity of providing garden produce

for their families, and perhaps adding something to their incomes. Nearly all the land has been let, some tenants taking 30 or 40 lugs, but the majority only 20. No man is permitted to take more than he is able to cultivate in his spare time. The tenancy is yearly, but may cease on three months' notice being given.

Times, October 22.

THE CROFTERS' COMMISSIONERS

The Crofters' Commissioners continued to hold sittings daily at Dornoch up to this evening. The applications up to to-night from the estate of Mr. Sutherland, of Skibo, have occupied chief attention. . . . It is expected that the commissioners will yet have to remain for a month in Dornoch. The Crofters, who are following the proceedings with much interest, have in many instances to walk long distances to the court. Several female Crofters of advanced years are included amongst the number.

Observer, October 24.

DEATH OF FRED ARCHER

We announce with regret the death of Frederick J. Archer, the well-known jockey, who committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head with a revolver at Falmouth-house, Newmarket. . . . During Sunday he was in a dangerous state from congestion of the lungs. Yesterday morning he was very ill, but there seemed nothing to be done but to await the development of the disease. About 25 minutes after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Archer's nurse left him alone with his sister, Mrs. Colman, in order that the latter might have some private talk with

him. At a moment when Mrs. Colman was looking out of the window Archer suddenly got out of bed and possessed himself of a revolver he had in the room. Mrs. Colman turned at the moment of his rising and sprang towards him, but he was too quick for her, for as she caught hold of him he put the barrel of the revolver to his mouth and fired. He then sank bleeding and dying in his sister's arms. Mrs. Colman was overpowered with the fearful sight, but she was able to totter to the bell and ring for assistance.... When a doctor arrived he pronounced Archer to be dead....

On the whole, he has won the Two Thousand Guineas five times, the One Thousand Guineas twice, the Derby five times, the Oaks four times, and the St. Leger six times.

Times, November 9.

1887

Marriage of Catherine Booth

Yesterday morning the forces of the Salvation Army assembled in large numbers at the Congress-hall, Clapton for the purpose of celebrating the marriage of Maréchale Catherine Booth (the lady who was some months ago imprisoned in and afterwards expelled from Switzerland) with Colonel Clibborn. The ceremony was advertised to begin at 10.30, but long before that hour the Congress-hall, which is estimated to hold 6,000 persons, was crowded in every part, a very large number of the spectators consisting of outsiders who had been attracted by the unusual character of the occasion. The platform was occupied,

in the centre, by the band, who played Salvation hymn tunes while the company were waiting for the arrival of the principals, and, on the right, by the girl cadets in the training home, who wore white scarves over their uniforms, while on the left were posted the officers of the French and Swiss contingent, who wore cream-coloured scarves and tricolour rosettes. There were also on the platform the members of the " Slum and Gutter Brigade " and several representatives of the Indian division, the latter being clad in fawn-coloured turbans and togas. After the singing of hymns, General Booth read the principles and articles of marriage as prescribed by the Salvation Army. . . . After a hymn had been sung the bridegroom addressed his fellow-soldiers, taking off his coat to give greater freedom to his thoughts.

Times, February 9.

A Gunpowder Plot

Madame Adelina Patti appeared in a concert at the San Francisco Opera-house last night. At about 10 o'clock a tremendous explosion occurred in the upper gallery. A temporary panic occurred, but Madame Patti promptly came on the stage and sang " Home, sweet home," thus averting a disaster.

The police captured a man whose face and hands were severely burnt, and who had it is stated, brought in an infernal machine, which went off prematurely, only hurting himself. The fragments collected showed that a can had been filled with powder, a fuse being attached so arranged as to explode it on ignition by means of matches. The man said that he had found the machine under his

seat. The police, however, think he had intended to do harm to Madame Patti, or to the building. They describe him as a " crank."

Times, February 11.

Charing Cross Road

Yesterday the Duke of Cambridge declared open for the use of the public " Charing-cross-road," the new street which runs from Tottenham-court-road to Charing-cross. The new thoroughfare, the convenience of which is marred by a restricted entrance into Trafalgar-square, where it turns a somewhat abrupt corner, is 966 yards in length, and its width is, generally speaking, sixty feet, except at the spot just mentioned. For the purpose of forming this road, and also Shaftesbury Avenue, opened last year, 5,500 people of the working classes were displaced, but a large proportion of these have been accommodated in the enormous block of industrial dwellings known as Sandringham-buildings, which have been built upon a portion of the site of Newport Market.

Observer, February 27.

The American Exhibition

Turning from the Earl's Court Exhibition to what may be known as the Wild West Brompton Show. . . . The enormous grand stand, already described in these columns, is completed, and seating accommodation for nearly 20,000 persons provided. The arena, once a patch of common land, presents the appearance of a well-kept open space, surrounded by a well-laid tan track, while the

Indian village hard by is the acme of order and primness. . . . The " Wild West," which is characterised on the programme as " America's National Entertainment," begins with a " Grand processional review," in which all the members of the company take part. The *mise-en-scène* presented by this march past is exceedingly striking. . . . Mexicans in velvet, cotton, and silk; and Indians in paint, clothes, and every colour in the rainbow. . . . Shooting has its exponents in Miss Annie Oakley, who uses a shot gun, and Miss Lilian Smith, who exhibits a most unerring aim with a pea rifle, and Buffalo Bill himself, who performs some remarkable feats with a rifle on horseback.

Observer, May 8.

The Fire at the Opéra Comique

This morning the clearing began, and by Sunday night it is to be completed. Till then, if even then, the number of victims will not be ascertained. The known deaths have already reached 60, and about 30 persons are missing. . . . Next to the ballet-dancers the largest contingent of victims is furnished by the upper galleries. From these galleries the spectators had the greatest difficulty in making their escape.

Some were blinded by the smoke, which seems to have filled the upper part of the hall with frightful rapidity, and tried in vain to reach the doors until they fell down suffocated. Others in the wild rush to the staircases seem to have fallen, to have been trampled down, and never to have risen again. The greater number of the dead bodies recovered show by lacerations on the face and hands that they have been crushed under the feet of the crowd

passing over them. In general, these victims are women.... The struggle at the doors was evidently fearful. One door seems to have resisted all efforts made to open it, and the bodies collected there have their hands stretched towards it....

...The bodies found on the staircase between the upper and lower boxes show that death was due simply to suffocation. There is no trace of fire on them. Some of the women have their gloves fastened and even their bonnets are still tied under the chin, though displaced and crumpled....

The entire staff of the theatre was convened to-day at the Variétés and the roll was called over, the missing being thus ascertained. There were thrilling exchanges of experiences and sights of anguish when a name elicited no response.

Times, May 28.

MR. H. M. STANLEY

Mr. H. M. Stanley and his gallant band of adventurers are in danger of losing their distinctive character as *the* Emin Pasha relief expedition. An Arab who led a Belgian caravan from Zanzibar to Karema in 1883 has already accomplished the feat of supplying the equatorial garrison with arms, provisions, and other supplies, and is now about ready to set out with a second relief caravan. This Arab went and came by the Uganda (or central) route from the East Coast; and the opinion appears to be strengthening that Mr. Stanley has made a mistake in selecting one of the East Coast routes to Wadelai. The latest news of the Stanley expedition is that the main body left Leopoldville on the 29th of April, and are expected to arrive at Stanley

Falls about the first or second week in June. The expedition left Zanzibar on the 25th of February, so that it will have taken about 100 days in getting over what may be termed the beaten track.

Observer, May 29.

Opéra Comique Disaster

M. Grévy has subscribed 10,000f. for those who are suffering from the effects of the Opéra Comique disaster. The Comte de Paris has already sent a like sum. The deaths are still believed to number 100, though no more bodies have been recovered.

Times, June 1.

A Woman Student's Success

The Great Classical Tripos which was published at Cambridge on Saturday was remarkable for the success obtained by a Girton student. The lady, Miss Ramsay, beat all the male students, she being the only one of either sex to pass in the first division. . . . Miss Ramsay's father, Sir James Ramsay, was distinguished at Oxford, where he took a double first. The present Professor of Latin in the University of Glasgow is her uncle, and her great uncle, who preceded him in that chair, was the author of Ramsay's "Roman Antiquities."

Times, June 20.

Placidity of the Peers

Under the full influence of the approaching Jubilee the two Houses of Parliament were placid and cheerful, each evincing an unusual amount of amiability of temper. The

Peers, soothed with an assurance that the police would facilitate the approach of their carriages to Poets' Corner on their way to the Abbey, relegated a smoke nuisance bill to a Select Committee and made an effort to proceed in Committee with the Lord Chancellor's Land Transfer Bill, but after about two hours' work, conscious of the attractions outside where great crowds were taking advantage of a lovely evening to watch the spread of decorations in the public thoroughfares, their Lordships abruptly rose.

Manchester Guardian, June 21.

HER MAJESTY'S JUBILEE

To-day the Jubilee of the Queen engrosses the thoughts of the great multitudes who live under the sway of the British Crown. During half a century, no toast has been drunk oftener and with greater fervour and sincerity throughout the vast British Empire than that of "The Queen : God bless her." . . .

The day has come for the people to manifest their thankfulness that the Queen has been spared to reign over them for half a century, and the demonstration is the most splendid which has ever been known in this country. . . .

As a Sovereign she has witnessed changes which have revolutionized the world, without affecting the stability of her throne. It is firmly based upon her people's affections. So long as the happy accord which exists between herself and the people shall endure, there is no danger to her crown. We rejoice that it is as emphatically true to-day as it was when Mr. John Bright spoke the words at Manchester in 1858, "We are prepared to say that if the throne

of England be filled with so much dignity and so much purity as we have known it in our time, and as we know it now to be, we hope that the venerable Monarchy may be perpetual."

Times, June 21.

HER MAJESTY AT WESTMINSTER

The Jubilee Thanksgiving Service, with its grand pageant, is now a matter of history. So distinguished a company as gathered yesterday at Westminster has rarely . . . been brought together in the whole history of civilized mankind. The weather was the perfection of summer, and the scene witnessed between Buckingham Palace and the Abbey was brilliant in the extreme. Her MAJESTY is described as looking remarkably well, and as being very evidently well pleased with the loyal demonstrations of the hundreds of thousands of her subjects who gazed upon her progress to the venerable Minster, there, with Princes and Princesses of her own family and Royalty of many nations, to render thanks for a long and prosperous reign. She was dressed in black, with a large white lace collar, and the Order and ribbon of the Garter, and wore a white bonnet. It was half-past twelve before the Abbey was reached, several hours after the edifice had been filled to its utmost capacity. The procession along the nave, with the QUEEN and the Archbishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries as the most striking figures, was highly impressive, as was also the obeisance received by Her MAJESTY from Princes and Princesses when she had taken her seat in the coronation chair. About an hour was occupied with the service, at the close of which the QUEEN

kissed the members of her family. Her MAJESTY returned to the Palace amid a renewed outburst of enthusiasm. The Metropolis was splendidly illuminated at night. Many persons were treated at the hospitals during the day for injuries received in the crush of the forenoon.

Manchester Guardian, June 22.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

For their kind co-operation and assistance I wish particularly to thank the Editors of *The Times*, *Morning Post*, *Observer*, *Sunday Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Manchester Guardian*, *News Chronicle*, *Spectator*, *Punch*, *Sphere*, *Illustrated London News*. I wish also to thank respectively the Librarians of the Guildhall, the London Library, and the British Museum, newspaper and periodical section, at Colindale.

My thanks are due also to the Directors of the British Museum for their kind permission to reproduce 40 prints from the Museum's collection. Acknowledgment must be made of the kind services rendered by the compilers of *A Historian's Scrapbook* in putting the Editor in touch with certain pictures.

Y. ff.

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